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Monday, March 21, 1983
Phalguna 30, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 21, 1983/Phalguna 30,
1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

WELCOME TO THE CYPRUS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. George Ladas, President of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus and the Hon. Members of the Cyprus Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

May I introduce other Hon. Members of the delegation separately one by one?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): Do you see them?

MR. SPEAKER: I will speak. They can listen and they will oblige us. Mr. Alexis Galanos, M.P. I have been to his farm and I have seen his orchards of citrus and tasted the citrus fruits there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I hope, we will also get that opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take you along with me, next time.

DR. SUBRAMAINAM SWAMY: Sir, the assurance must be on record.

MR. SPEAKER: That is on record.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What about me?

MR. SPEAKER: You are elder brother. I will take you with me too.

(2) Mr. Michael Poubouris, M.F

(3) Mr. Avgerinos Papares, M.F

(4) Mr. Yiannakis Omirou, M.F

(5) Mr. Felix Cirilli, M.P.

The delegation arrived here yesterday morning. They are now seated in the Special Box, as you have seen. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the friendly people of the Republic of Cyprus.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Halali Irrigation Project

*309. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Command Area Development Authority has been formed to look after the Halali irrigation project in Madhya Pradesh

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the development plans of this command area is ready to implement; and

(d) how this plan is proposed to be financed during coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In July, 1979, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh constituted Barna-Halali Command Area Development (CAD) Authority with headquarters at Bhopal to look after Command Area Development Programme in the Command areas of Halali and Barna irrigation projects.

(c) The Authority has drawn up development plans in respect of items of work like construction of water courses field channels and field drains, suitable cropping pattern, agricultural extension services and inputs and link roads. Implementation of these plans has been started in 1980-81. Plans have not yet been drawn up for main drains, intermediate drains, ground water development and marketing facilities.

(d) Necessary funds will be provided by the State Government through their Annual Plans. Matching grants/loans will also be available from the Centre, on admissible items, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Command Area Development.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह जानकारी दी है कि बर्ना-हलाली कमाण्ड एरिया में परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिये कमाण्ड-एरिया-डवलपमेंट-थ्रॉगटि का गठन जुलाई, 1979 में किया जा चुका है तथा उसने वाटर-कोर्सेस निर्माण का कार्य, फील्ड चैनल्स, फील्ड-ड्रेन्स, लिंक रोड्स बनाने का काम 1981 से प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। मैंने हाल ही में इसके अन्तर्गत बाईं तरफ की नहर (लेफ्ट बैंक कैनाल) का दौरा किया, जिससे करीब 65 हजार एकड़ क्षेत्र में सिंचाई अपेक्षित थी। पिछले सालों में वाटर कोर्सेज, फील्ड चैनल्स और फील्ड ड्रेन्स का जिस गति से निर्माण होना चाहिये था, उसके सही प्रगति के अभाव में जो 65 हजार एकड़ क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होनी चाहिये थी, वह न हो कर सिर्फ

1.5 या 1.6 हजार एकड़ क्षेत्र में सिंचाई हो पा रही है।

मैं माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ—इस योजना में जो मंद गति से निर्माण कार्य हुआ है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कमाण्ड एरिया के विकास की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जो राशि दी जाती है, वह इन्हें समय पर नहीं मिल पाई थी? यदि मिली थी, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई तथा उसमें से कमाण्ड एरिया के डेवलपमेंट के लिये कितना उपयोग किया गया?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह सही है कि कुछ काम तेज स्फूर्ति से होने चाहिये थे वे अभी पूरी तरह से नहीं हो पाये हैं। अथाग्टी प्रारम्भ तो हो गई है लेकिन कई चीजों का सर्वे जो उनको करना चाहिये था अभी तक नहीं कर पाये हैं, जैसा मैंने स्वयं उत्तर में बताया है।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान का प्रश्न है, मैं नहीं समझता कि उसमें किसी प्रकार की देरी हुई है। दरअसल होता क्या है—इनमें कुछ मंद ऐसी हैं जिसमें 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान केन्द्रीय सरकार से दिया जाता है जब बखर्च हो जाती हैं तो उनका हिसाब आता है, उसके बाद स्वतः ही वह अनुदान की राशि राज्य सरकार को दे दी जाती है। इसलिये अनुदान न मिलने के कारण देरी हुई हो, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। परिस्थिति कुछ और है—हम राज्य सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क में हैं और चाहते हैं कि जल्द से जल्द इस योजना में जहां पर पोटेन्शियल बहुत ज्यादा क्रिएट किया जा चुका है लेकिन यूटिलाइजेशन बहुत कम रहा है, उसको और तेज गति से चलाया जाना चाहिये।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : आपने अपने जवाब में लिखा है कि कमान क्षेत्र विकास की सैन्ट्रली

स्पोन्सर्ड स्कीम के अन्तर्गत स्वीकार्य मदों के लिए केन्द्र से बराबर अनुदान ऋण उपलब्ध होंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कमान्ड एरिया डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी के अन्तर्गत जो केन्द्रीय सिंचाई बिनाम यहाँ से प्राधिकरण को अनुदान और ऋण देता है वह किस तरह के निर्माण कार्यों के लिए देता है और इस परियोजना में अब तक कितना अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Under the Centrally-sponsored programme, grants and loans are provided to the State Governments on matching basis for items like establishment of Command Area Authorities, topographical and soil surveys, construction of field channels and field drains. Subsidies to small and marginal farmers are also given for levelling and shaping land, field drainage and ground and water development. Loans for purchase of equipment and equity capital participation is also given to the Land Development Corporations. For the other items the State Government has to meet them from own resources.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : अब कितना अनुदान और ऋण दिया गया है यह नहीं बताया। अगर अभी उनके पास फिगर्स नहीं हों तो बाद में बता दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपको भिजवा देंगे।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: We are also very much concerned about the implementation of the Command Area Development Programme. Even though 61 million hectares of land is said to be now under irrigation, in reality it is only 57 million hectares. If you go to the actuals, it will be much less. Generally, in major irrigation projects the Command Area Development Authority is functioning and the Hon. Minister has given a very beautiful and rosy picture about the functioning of the

Command Area Development Programme. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that in all major irrigation projects, excepting a few in Karnataka, this Command Area Development Authority is manned by not any scientific adviser but by some local administrative officers. That is why, all the scientific details needed for implementation of the Programme are at a stake and lacking.

Secondly, the seepage of water is the main problem of field hannels and canals. This is causing a great problem and it is a national waste. For this reason, I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is concretising his advice to different State Governments and whether any monitoring cell exists in his Department to examine whether the Command Area Development Authority is working according to the norm and device envisaged by the Government of India.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत लम्बा सवाल करते हो।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: What the Hon. Member has in effect said that the potential created for irrigation is quite substantial, is correct. But still we are lagging behind in the utilisation of the potential to the full extent possible. This is exactly the reason behind the creation of the C.A.D. and every effort is being made to see that the potential that is created and which is at the expense of the Exchequer, is fully utilised and the benefits go to the people for whom those works have been constructed.

As regards the pattern of the CAD Authority in various States, I have to say that it differs from State to State. Sometimes it is the Divisional Commissioner who is Head but, below him are technical people from the Department of Irrigation, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Soil Conservation and they are all experts and they do the work.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: What is your own monitoring method?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have very strict monitoring system. We call for reports from them. Our officers go and visit them from time to time. We hold meetings where the Command Authority people are called and we fully know what is the lag behind in all this.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी क्या मैं आ सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वेलकम सर । हमने तो उस दिन भी आपको कुछ नहीं कहा था, आप ही ताराज होकर चले गये ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has put on a black coat. We must protest against that!

Seizure of Edible Oil in Delhi

*310 SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported edible oil worth lakhs of rupees was stocked in an unauthorised godown on February 19, 1983 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total quantity recovered;

(c) any action taken against those held responsible;

(d) whether many such cases have been found in the Capital during the last three to four months; and

(e) if so, the total quantity of edible oil so far recovered and action taken against all of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). On 18.2.1983 during the conduct of a raid by Delhi Administration, 446 tins of 15½ kgs each of edible oils, were seized from a

go down in village Badli. An F.I.R. was lodged on the same day and 3 persons have so far been arrested by Delhi Police.

(d) and (e). On 10th March, 1983 Delhi Police raided another godown, in village Samepur, and recovered about 5600 kgs of imported edible oils. A criminal case has been registered against 5 persons. One person has since been released on bail and two persons were remanded to judicial custody, till 27-3-1983.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: By conducting frequent raids and checks, may I know, whether Government is satisfied that edible oil in the Capital is freely available and that its price is steadily maintained. Secondly, I want to know whether, other than criminal action on the hoarders, Government has taken any other action such as suspending or cancelling of licences and if so, the details thereof.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Regarding the first part of the question, as is known to the House, we have a gap between the indigenous production and our demand and, therefore, in the last three years, and in the other years also, we have been importing oil from outside both for edible purposes and also for production of vanaspathi. That way, we are trying to make up the demand, and we have a satisfactory position.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned, we have rounded up the criminals, FIRs have been lodged against them, and investigations are going on. The Delhi Administration, immediately after the raid, also inspected about 47 fair price shops to check them and they found irregularities in 28 and against those 28 shops where irregularities were found during the course of check, actions are being taken.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: My second question is this.

As has rightly been said, the total demand of our country is nearly 46 lakh tonnes as against 40 lakh tonnes of indigenous supply. The rest should be covered by only imports. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to formulate a national policy on oilseeds and oil to make the country self-sufficient.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, Sir. Without that, we cannot do better. The national policy consists of two parts. One, where we have to give a lot of incentives, some kind of incentives, for the production of oilseeds in the country, and that is being looked after by the Agriculture Ministry, and about the second, in the oil policy area, actual indigenous oil plus the import plus its distribution, so that there should be a reasonable level of price in the market. We have a policy in the Ministry where we try to allocate according to the necessity both for the P.D.S. and also for the production of vanaspati.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: On the one hand we are importing edible oil to meet our domestic requirements and on the other hand, thousands of tonnes of groundnut oil go beyond our boundary, beyond Kutch, they are being smuggled out. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that thousands of tonnes of edible oil are going outside the country beyond the boundary of Kutch, etc.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have no such information.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: The Minister has just mentioned that in two raids—in one about 446 tins and in another 5600 kgs of edible oils—were recovered. May I know from the Minister—how can imported oil, bulky as it is, could have found its way to any unauthorised godowns and whether there is any control over this and also if searches were conducted, under what law were they conducted?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Actually I also join the hon. Member, Why should it go to unauthorised godowns? That is why raids sometimes are conducted as there are still unscrupulous persons in our country. The case is being investigated by the Police. After the investigation is complete, we shall be in a position to know why, where and who did it.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: I have asked under what law the raids have been conducted and whether there is any such control for keeping this oil in godowns?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, Sir. There is control. This are unauthorised persons who have no licence to keep imported oil with them and, therefore, under this offence, these raids were made.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the hon. Minister tell us what was the source of import and how and who is the person who transferred these oils to other persons? Has any action been taken by the investigating agency to properly bring them to book?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: As I have said, after the raids, all these things are being inquired into—who did it, how it passed on to unauthorised persons, and how these persons who were not licensed did it, etc.

Gap in Demand and Supply of Inputs/ Fertilisers for Agricultural Production

*311. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that inputs/fertilisers required for agricultural production have fallen far short of actual requirements in the county;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government indigenously to meet the situation; and

(c) the steps taken to augment by imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The general availability of agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, seeds and insecticides has not fallen short of the actual demand. Adequate availability has been ensured through indigenous production and where necessary through imports.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद: राजाजी हम देखते हैं कि खाद और बीजों में मिलावट होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मिलावट वाले और बगैर मिलावट वाले मिलाकर कमी नहीं है या जो अच्छे हैं उनमें कमी है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जो अच्छे हैं उनमें कमी नहीं है।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद: मैंने जो पूछा है इसका मतलब है मेरा दिमाग खराब नहीं है। अगर कमी है नहीं तो मुझे सबाल करने की आवश्यकता क्या थी?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, this is the best joke of the year.

MR. SPEAKER: Then do you suggest that I should send the Minister for examination?

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Both.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, he is challenging the admission of the question.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद: पिछले तीन वर्षों के आंकड़ें बताए कि कितनी इन चीजों की डिमाण्ड थी और कितनी उपलब्ध रही? पूरे रिकार्ड के साथ विस्तार से जवाब दिया जाए। कहीं ऐसा न हो जैसे कि किसी गांव या शहर में आप उद्घाटन करने चले जाते हैं इसके मिलावट दूसरा काम नहीं होता।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : आप कौन सो चीज के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, फर्टिलाइजर या इन्सेक्टिसाइड?

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मैंने जनपद बदायूं के गोडाउन में हाल ही में देखा है कि वहां सारा माल सब-स्टैंडर्ड है, जिसके बारे में मैंने सूचना भी दी थी।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : ये सही कह रहे हैं।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: If the hon. Member wants to know for the last three years, so far as fertilisers are concerned, the availability in 1979 was 59.58 lakhs tonnes and the consumption was 52.56 lakhs tonnes. In 1980-81 the availability was 68.18 lakh tonnes and consumption 55.16 lakh tonnes; in 1981-82 the availability was 73.14 lakh tonnes and consumption was 60.64 lakh tonnes; in 1982-83 the estimated figure of availability is 80.47 lakh tonnes and consumption is 64.18 lakh tonnes.

Sir, so far as demand and availability of insecticides are concerned the figures are: In 1980-81 the demand assessed was 60.40 thousand tonnes, indigenous production was 50.0 thousand tonnes, imports were 3.74 thousand tonnes and consumption was 56.78 thousand tonnes. In 1980-81 the demand assessed was 61.82 thousand tonnes, indigenous production was 43.28 thousand tonnes, imports were 4.28 thousand tonnes and consumption was 47.56 thousand tonnes. In 1981-82 the demand assessed was 61.06 thousand tonnes; indigenous production was 43.28 thousand tonnes, imports were 3.78 thousand tonnes and consumption 52.44 thousand tonnes. In 1982-83 the demand assessed was 72 thousand tonnes, indigenous production figures are not available and also the consumption figures are not available. Upto 15-3-1983 the consumption was 8.52 thousand tonnes.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, the information should be laid on the Table of the House. It is quite lengthy. So far as tractors are concerned in

1979-80 the production was 62.55 thousand and the sale was 59.42 thousand. In 1980-81 the production was 71.12 thousand and the sales were 68.75 thousand. In 1981-82 the production was 84.22 thousand and the sales were 74.07 thousand.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, he wants to know about all the inputs.

श्री मोहम्मद अस्सरार अहमद : मान्य-वर, मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि इसमें सब-स्टैंडर्ड कितना है ? एक जिले में सब-स्टैंडर्ड माल पकड़ा गया है, सरकार की रिपोर्ट है।

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : पहले असलो का पूछ लो फिर दूसरे का बतायेंगे।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, at a time when we are facing a very adverse trade balance, I think, the question of imports of fertilisers to make up shortfalls as given in this answer has been treated very casually. Our country's population is the second largest in the world. We also have 16 per cent of the total animal wealth of the world. This places at our disposal a great amount of manurial resources which could be used for fertilisers. According to experts if these resources are harnessed properly it will give 11 million tonnes of urban compost, 658 million tonnes of rural compost and about 800 million gallons of city sludge per annum. The agro-experts have advocated 'integrated nutrient supply system, involving the available fertilisers, manures, green manure and bio-fertilisers in suitable combinations in order of stretch the supplies of nitrogenous fertilisers to the largest extent possible. This would help in import substitution also. I would like to know what is Government's reaction to the suggestion given by agro-experts on the use of these manurial resources? Has the Government reacted positively and what steps Govern-

ment is going to take to harness these vast resources lying unutilised ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the Government is aware about it and we are encouraging use of the manures. In Extension Services where Gram Sevaks go to the fields of the farmers and they impress upon them about the use of the manures.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I would like to know whether Government will consider my suggestion that the Union Government should set up a special cell to concentrate upon and monitor the use of these manurial resources as fertilizers instead of leaving it to the whims and fancies of the gram sevaks in this manner ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We are giving serious attention. This matter is under consideration.

पाने के प्रयोजनों के लिए गंगा के पानी को दिल्ली की ओर मोड़ना

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* 312. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री भीम सिंह :।

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री या बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाने के प्रयोजनों के लिये गंगा के पानी को दिल्ली लाने की कोई योजना तैयार की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को कब अनुमोदित किया गया था तथा इसके लिये कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस योजना को पूरा करने के लिए उचित धनराशि पर्याप्त है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके लिये अनुमानित और कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ड) लागत में वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(च) क्या यह योजना निर्धारित समय में पूरी हो पायेगी ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme was sanctioned in two stages. Technical clearance to the construction of the raw water conduit at an estimated cost of Rs. 800.00 lacs was accorded in 1975. The construction of the water treatment plant at Shahdara at an estimated cost of Rs. 1804.00 lacs was technically cleared in 1977. Funds were allocated from 1972-73 for preliminary work and thereafter for executing the scheme.

(c) to (e). According to the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking, the anticipated expenditure on the various components of the project is Rs. 5500.00 lacs approximately. The Undertaking has reported that the increase is due to construction of regulators across the Upper Ganga Canal, construction of settling basins at Murad Nagar and provision of surge arrestors which were not included in the original scheme; modification in the designs of certain components due to site conditions; escalation in prices of building materials like cement, steel, steel plates, pipes, electrical and mechanical equipment and increase in labour wages, etc.

(f) and (g). The Undertaking has intimated that the work of construction of raw water conduit, regulators and settling basins has been practically completed. The treatment plant was scheduled to be commissioned in 1983. They have reported that the first phase of the plant is likely to be

commissioned by June, 1983 subject to removal of jhuggies coming in the alignment of the pumping mains along Road No. 65 in Shahdara. Some delay in anticipated in the completion of the whole project beyond the scheduled time due to shortage of materials, non-availability of clear site for laying of pumping mains, etc.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This revolutionary concept of using Ganga waters for the trans-Yamuna colonies of Delhi was initiated during the Janata rule. (Interruptions) What did I say that has upset them, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is 'Janata' unparliamentary, Sir ?

MR SPEAKER : Has anybody said that ?

SHRI MANIRAM BAGRI : There is no Parliamentary system without Janata.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : They did something at the Gandhi Samadhi when the Janata rule started. The scheme for bringing Ganga water was sanctioned earlier than the birth of Janata party.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : They started only urine therapy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Without his having tried how can he say, it is bad, Sir? You recommend him; let him first try and then pass such remarks. (Interruptions) Sir this project was delayed on one pretext or another. I have learnt from the officials of the Municipal Corporation that because of the Asiad the project has been deprived of funds and the Government itself admits that there has been delay because of lack of materials etc. I would like to know from the Government whether they could give a firm date of final completion of the Water Treatment Plant so that the water could be made available quickly ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The hon. Member is not well-informed. The project was cleared in the year 1975 when there was no Janata rule.

MR. SPEAKER: It was even before the birth of Janata ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Even before the concept, the conceiving of Janata. The second part of his information that the project was delayed because of non-availability of funds during the Asiad is also an equally incorrect information. I would not say anything which is not parliamentary. Sir, no fund for this was diverted to Asiad, rather this project had also received our attention because we were keen to make the visitors drink the Ganges waters. But unfortunately that could not be completed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You did not bring water at all.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We did. So, Sir, the last meeting was held with the concerned State Governments. It was held in the month of December 1982 when all the points which were standing in the way of this project were sorted out and we hope that by June next, we will try to see that this project also gets the attention as the Asiad got and will be completed well before that time.

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : वच गये, पता नहीं क्या पिलाया जाता जलता रूल में ।

डा० मुन्नल्लय्यम स्वामी : शहदरा के पास मोहन मोर्किंग की फैक्टरी भी है। I have been charmed by his 'Pagri' much less his reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you know that it is his birthday today ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Oh congratulations and wish him many

happy returns. Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to certain ecological problems that have been created by the diversion of the Ganga waters ? Dr. K. L. Rao, the former Irrigation Minister had said that the Ganga waters should not be diverted at any stage west of Allahabad. I would like to know whether the Government is also looking at this ecological problem of utilising the Ganga waters on this side ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am not aware of any findings as such. But this water is being brought in a conduit pipe and we are not bringing this water over the ground. Therefore it is not very unsafe from the ecological point of view, because it is mostly brought by underground and wherever it is brought over-ground, it is carried through the pipe. Therefore, I don't think there is any difficulty in this.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Sir, it has become a permanent feature that every year, in India either is flood or famine and the Government of India is spending crores of rupees for relief measures. This year also I find that an amount of Rs. 750 crores has been earmarked for relief measures. When this is the source of disturbance, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider a long-term project by way of linking the Ganga River with the river Kaveri in the South.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is irrelevant. It does not concern this Ministry.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Sir, diversion of the Ganga water should be abandoned forthwith because of its not being on the bank of the Ganga. The Ganges is the longest river in India and many of the old cities are situated on its bank and that its water is not unlimited. Therefore, its water should not be diverted to Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: This is for drinking purposes. It is not a question of diversion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, it relates to the drinking water facilities and also the problem of Delhi. In this House we, the hon. Members, have been continuously agitating over this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that with the completion of this project there would be some relief.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, Delhi is a very fast growing city.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी को गंगा-जल से नहलाया करेंगे ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, Delhi is very fast growing city and for the last two years there has been a great shortage of water. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has been brought to his notice that the problem relating to drinking water in Delhi is mainly two fold. One is the shortage. I would like to know whether any comprehensive scheme, not only this particular scheme, having in mind the vast growing population of Delhi has been prepared. If so, how much will it cost and what is the schedule?

Secondly, the water available at present is also a very sub-standard water. If you go to any hospital, the doctors will tell you that many of the diseases are due to the polluted water of Delhi. Most of the areas do not, have proper standard drinkable water. What steps are being taken areas in the near future.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Earlier also in this House many hon. Members have been raising the issue of water supply in Delhi. The Government is aware of the problem. The present per capita availability of drinking water in Delhi as compared to the other towns is fairly good. The per

capita availability of water in the urban areas of Delhi is 55 gallons daily, as compared to only 17 gallons in Madras, 29 or 30 in Bombay and Calcutta. But there is need to augment the supply and Government is aware of the problem. We are augmenting the water supply in Delhi and we hope that we will be able to achieve the per capita availability of water of 70 gallons a day for urban areas in the near future.

We propose to augment the water supply as described by me in the earlier part of the question by bringing Ganges water to Delhi and we are trying to tap underground water sources also in Delhi by setting by a system of rainy water tubewells which will go a long way in helping to have more water supply schemes for Delhi, and that water is potable. The sub-soll water is generally not congenial for health, but the deep wells which are sunk in all parts of Delhi, specially the north and west Delhi have proved useful, they have undergone all the tests, and the water has been declared fit for drinking purposes, and it is good water. Therefore, we are trying to augment this both by bringing the neighbouring States' water to augment the pool and also trying to tap the subsoil water so that the Delhi citizens can get good water.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसी में पूछ लेता । मेरा दोस्त है । मेहरबानी होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अलहदा ही पूछ लीजिए ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I had the opportunity of associating myself with the water supply schemes of Delhi, specially during the ASIAD because certain apprehensions were expressed at that time. We were able to install special treatment plants in Delhi which helped in providing very high standard of water.

Alternative jobs for persons working under Farakka Barrage Project

†13. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of those who are still working under the Farakka Barrage Project as Muster Roll workers and employees;

(b) whether his Ministry propose to provide those Muster Roll workers and employees with alternative jobs in the Farakka Super Thermal Power project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Farakka Barrage Project has on its roll, at present, 3131 employees (both regular and Workcharged) and 732 Muster Roll workers.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Energy has been requested to provide alternate jobs for the Muster Roll workers and other workcharged employees of the Farakka Barrage Project in Farakka Super Thermal Power Station.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: The muster roll staff of the Farakka Barrage Project have been discharging their duties for a long period, six to seven years or more. This length of period itself proves that the work which they have to perform is not at all of a casual nature: it is rather of a permanent nature. It means that though the work is of a permanent nature, the workers are not, and they are thus being deprived of all the facilities which a regular worker can enjoy as a matter of right. In view of this, I would like to know whether any survey is proposed to be made to ascertain how many vacancies are of permanent nature, and whether his Ministry is in a position to treat these muster roll workers, discharging

duties against certain vacancies as the regular staff.

SHRI RAM NISWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the Farakka Barrage has been in operation for a long time and is going to be completed in 1985. In the process of construction, large number of Muster Roll Employees were appointed and we are making all efforts, firstly to absorb them in our own Establishments, and then, if that is not possible, in various other Government establishments under the rules. Just to give one example, in 1980, out of the Muster Roll Staff running to about 1,600 with service of two years or more, 850 persons who were on the Muster Roll had been taken to fill up such posts. That means we have already taken up 850 of such persons on the work-charge Staff which gives them better facilities and better emoluments. We are in constant touch with the Ministry of Energy, with the Central Industrial Security Force, other projects in the neighbouring States to see that when the work comes to a close, these persons are absorbed in these projects on a priority basis.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Sir, on 24th July, 1974 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 355, the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Shri Sidheswar Prasad, said:

"The extent and manner of absorption of the surplus Staff of Farakka Barrage in the Thermal Power Project will be considered at the appropriate time, when the construction work is taken up."

He gave this assurance at a time when the construction work of the Thermal Power Project was not even started. After that eight to nine years have passed. The construction work is gradually going to be completed, but that appropriate time has not yet come and the question of absorption of the surplus Staff of Farakka Barrage Project has not

been considered that is, the Government is now retreating from its assurance.

On 15th December, 1981, the Minister of State for Energy, Shri Vikram Mahajan, said again in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3822:

"The National Thermal Power Corporation has agreed to consider these employees for their employment at their Farakka Super Thermal Power Project subject to their suitability for the vacancies that arise and their names being received through employment exchange."

Sir, now the Minister says that the Ministry of Energy has been requested to provide alternative jobs. Sir this is a clear departure from the decision. However, now it so happens that the recruitments on Casual basis are being made, without any knowledge of the local Employment Exchanges, from outside. The local Employment Exchange is not asked to send names of the surplus staff registered with them.

In support of such recruitments from outside, the Thermal Power project authorities argue that according to the rules for recruitment on casual basis...

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think it is a question Mr. Abedin? It is an oration or a question?

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: I am putting my question, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, this is called dialectical materialism.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to put a question.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Sir, I would, therefore, like to know whether the Hon. Minister intends to take up the matter with the Ministry of

Energy more effectively so that the recruitment on casual basis from outside totally ignoring the local employment exchange is stopped and also whether the assurance of the Irrigation Ministry, as I have stated earlier, will be implemented within a time limit?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is not to be answered.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Why, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not in the type of a question. Can I allow a long oration for a question? Should I allow? If you like I can allow it, but this is not the way to put a question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, it is a long question, but to balance it you should allow a short answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he is entitled to know whether the Hon. Minister agrees with his speech or not?

MR. SPEAKER: That is right. You can say whether you agree with his speech or not.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, I wholly agree with his speech and his suggestion. Not only agree, Sir, we have acted on what the Hon. Member has stated that we should approach the Ministry of Energy. We have already approached the Ministry of Energy at the Secretary's level and at the Ministers level. I have to make a big speech if I have to give details of all efforts that we are making in the neighbouring States—in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In all the projects that are going on there, we have requested them to take these steps.

Preservation of Forests

*315. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing forest areas in the country and the largest fixed for expansion of forest areas in the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether the States have not succeeded in ensuring effective preservation of forests due to want of sufficient guards, intercommunications system and financial resources; and

(c) whether assistance from international organisations would be taken for forest preservation and expansion programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The existing forest area in the country is 75.06 million hectares. No targets have been fixed for expansion of forest area in the Sixth Plan. However, the various afforestation programmes under implementation in the Sixth Plan period aim at improving the existing forest and also expanding the area under tree cover, outside the forest.

(b) The State Govts. have been making best efforts to protect their forests despite severe constraints like inadequate forest guards, insufficient inter communication systems and limited financial resources.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: The economically depressed people in forest areas are allowed to carry firewood under the 'head-load' system, where by dry wood collected can be carried away by the Adivasis and the backward classes. This is so on paper; and it is laudable since it helps those people who have for centuries existed on forest produce. However, big contractors are once again exploiting this provision, and a regular commis-

sion is set up and they are eventually converting these headloads into truck-loads. Is this not a fact? If so, would Government not consider amending the existing laws and Penal Codes making, not the poor Adivasis but the major contractors or forest Department officials liable for every stringent punishment?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: These Adivasis and the economically depressed classes in the forest areas who are inhabiting there for centuries can carry any dry wood which has fallen; and collect as much as they can carry on their heads. They are allowed to take them away. The question asked is whether the major contractors are interfering with this, and converting this head-load system into a truck load system. Are you going to take some stringent steps against the contractors under the Indian Penal Code—and not against the poor Adivasis?

MR. SPEAKER: Have I allowed it? Mr. Minister, you reply to Mr. Gaekwad.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am replying to Mr. Gaekwad.

MR. SPEAKER: Was he interpreting for the other hon. Member? It looks like it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Mr Gaekwad was not audible.

We have enacted the law, viz. the Indian Forest Act, in which there is a provision to penalize those who destroy the forest; but the Adivasis and the people living in the vicinity of the forests are allowed to carry head-loads of forest wood for their own use.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Is it not a fact that there exist quite a number of paper sanctuaries which have neither flora nor fauna in them? To get an electric wire stretched across such a sanctuary is difficult.

because it is recognized as a sanctuary. If this is so, why has Government not taken stringent steps to remove these paper sanctuaries from the list of sanctuaries? Secondly, have the recognized local organization been taken into confidence to safeguard the forests, to prevent the forestation and to prevent ecological imbalance of this kind?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Government is keen to protect the flora and fauna of this country; and we are not aware of the kind of instances which he narrates.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV.
rose

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, you called me before. Anyway, he has now sat down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is how Bengalis treat Assamese.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: We are friends and brothers.

The question relates to preservation of forests. Indiscriminate cutting of forest trees is creating an ecological imbalance. You know that indiscriminately giving licence to saw mills is also one of the reasons for cutting of the forests. To preserve forests and for expansion of forests, will Government bring in a Bill to stop giving new licences for saw mills, and for presentation of the forests?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So far as licences are concerned they are regulated by State Governments. But so far as preservation and afforestation are concerned, I have earlier also said that there is a Forest Conservation Act, under which we do it; and the afforestation programme was undertaken by the State Governments also. I would like to

inform the hon. Members that the work done so far in all the States has given good results. The target for afforestation in all the States was 195 crores of seedlings, and the achievement of this programme is 206 crores.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Preservation of forests, as the hon. Minister has said, can only be done by afforestation; and one of the sensitive points in Assam is the possession of land by plains people in forest areas. For tribal people, it is their land. In view of this may I know what positive steps Government is taking, to protect the forest land and also for afforestation?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As far as protecting the forests is concerned, I have earlier also said that there is an Indian Forests Act for Penalizing those who cut trees indiscriminately without permission; and there is a Forest Conservation Act also. So far as afforestation is concerned, I have already informed the hon. Members that we have achieved the target which was fixed, i.e. 195 crores seedlings. We have achieved 206 crores.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: This deforestation problem is causing a great concern to the whole country. You must have seen the editorial in the *Hindustan Times* today. The whole of south is becoming a desert now. There is drinking water problem in Tamil Nadu. It has become a very difficult problem. This is because of indiscriminate felling of trees and it is also because of corruption. Corruption is responsible for this kind of situation.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take to eliminate this corruption and also for afforestation.

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Committee to review cooperative laws

*314. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI DEEN BANDHU
VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to review the cooperative laws and their administration in the country; and

(b) if so, steps already initiated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a recommendation regarding the constitution of a Committee to review cooperative laws and administration has been made by the Conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies held in February, 1983. The recommendations of the Conference will, in the first instance, be considered by the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation.

Shortfall in Construction of Godowns*316. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU
MALLU:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the construction of warehouses for storing the procured foodgrains;

(b) if so, what is the capacity available and how much quantity is in stock and the details regarding the quantity of foodgrains procured this year;

(c) whether proper arrangements have been made to store the procured foodgrains at safe places so that they are not exposed to rain;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) what is the average quantity damaged due to rain and faulty storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The total capacity, constructed and hired taken together, with the Food Corporation of India for storage of foodgrains is considered adequate for current stock levels.

(b) The total covered capacity available with Food Corporation of India for foodgrain storage is 15.73 million tonnes. The stock held by the Corporation as on 1-2-1983 is 9.57 million tonnes. The total quantity procured in the country, during 1982-83 marketing year is 13.86 million tonnes. 7.72 million tonnes of wheat, 5.98 million tonnes of rice and 0.16 million tonnes of coarse grains.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. By and large, foodgrain stocks are kept in scientifically built godowns. Per-monsoon inspection/repairs of godowns, periodic inspection/disinfestation of stocks by qualified staff are carried out. Only small quantities of foodgrains are kept under cover-and-plinth (CAP) storage due to local constraints and to meet peak level needs. Necessary precautions are taken to protect the stocks against rain, cyclone, etc.

(e) It is the stock under CAP storage that is susceptible to damage on account of rain, cyclone and other natural causes. The average quantity damaged mainly on account of these factors during the last three years comes to about 43,000 tonnes.

खाद्यान्न की कमी

* 317. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहेब पुरलेकर :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान तमिलनाडु सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में खाद्यान्न की कमी रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकारें यह बात केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में लायी थीं तथा कुछ सुझाव दिये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अन्य राज्यों तथा विदेशों से खाद्यान्न आयात करने की अनुमति मांगी है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ). जी हां । तमिलनाडु सरकार समेत कुछेक राज्य सरकारों ने देश के कुछ भागों में सूखे की स्थिति के कारण बढ़ रही मांग के सदर्थ में खाद्यान्नों का अधिक आवंटन करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था । कुछेक राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अन्य राज्यों से खाद्यान्न खरीदने की अनुमति देने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया था ।

भारत सरकार ने राज्यों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये थे :—

(1) राज्य सरकारों की मांगों पर प्रत्येक मास विचार किया गया था और सभी तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर जहां आवश्यक था, वहां सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन मासिक आवंटनों में वृद्धि की गई है ।

(2) सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों में राहत कार्यों के लिए रोजगार पैदा करने वाली योजना के अधीन गेहूँ का विशेष आवंटन भी किया गया है ।

(3) उनके अनुरोध के प्रत्युत्तर में कुछेक राज्य सरकारों को अधिशेष गैर-चावल उपभोक्ता राज्यों से खुले बाजार से लेवी मुक्त चावल की विशिष्ट मात्रा खरीदने की अनुमति भी दी गई है ।

राज्यों में "ट्राइसेम" का कार्यान्वयन

* 318. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ग्रामीण युवकों को स्वनियोजन के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने सम्बन्धी "ट्राइसेम" योजना कब शुरू की गई थी तथा यह किन राज्यों में शुरू की गई थी ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां अब तक स्व-नियोजन के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है ; और

(ग) स्व-नियोजन योजना के अधीन अब तक कितने व्यक्ति काम पर लाये गये हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). ग्रामीण युवाओं को स्व-रोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना देश के सभी राज्यों में 15 अगस्त, 1979 को शुरू की गई थी । प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रशिक्षित ग्रामीण युवाओं की संख्या और स्व-नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

द्राह्मण के अन्तर्गत उपलब्धियों की प्रगति

(18-3-83 तक की स्थिति)

क्र. सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
		प्रशिक्षित	स्वनिर्वाह	स्वनिर्वाह	प्रशिक्षित	स्वनिर्वाह	स्वनिर्वाह	प्रशिक्षित	स्वनिर्वाह	स्वनिर्वाह	प्रशिक्षित	स्वनिर्वाह	स्वनिर्वाह
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	426	134	14237	6551	6222	4479	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित
2.	असम	अन्य	अन्य	816	116	4253	1049	2153	3452	1174			
3.	बिहार	255	87	3164	1726	16854	3283	1393**	4268**	898**			
4.	गुजरात	40	अन्य	14600	3900	5693	7675	6336	4137	2227			
5.	हरियाणा	1562	232	4066	1928	1386	371	575**	825**	19**			
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	246	81	1818	614	1835	1331	1465	2181	1129			
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	422	50	723	156	1836**	315**	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित			
8.	कर्नाटक	2304	1163	5014	1335	4487	2862	2814	3196	1371			
9.	केरल	182	106	1707	409	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित			
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	339	41	8626	1727	21135	8396	5119	3637	3344			
11.	महाराष्ट्र	6282	असूचित	5578	1201	8932	4082	2486**	1432**	295**			
12.	मणिपुर	75	43	562	34	112	482	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित			
13.	मेघालय	अन्य	अन्य	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	अन्य**	अन्य**	अन्य**			
14.	नागालैंड	61	असूचित	105	असूचित	465	असूचित	170	50	85			
15.	उड़ीसा	832	320	3470	791	4934	1128	3063	4163	602			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	पंजाब	675	675	1880	891	8671	2891	7803	10875	4364
17.	राजस्थान	2548	390	8160	3263	21318	9340	11594	10217	6825
18.	सिक्किम	25	20	शून्य	शून्य	10	10	20**	46**	40**
19.	तमिलनाडु	17560	9334	16297	9555	38771	21145	21569	20927	14205
20.	त्रिपुरा	शून्य	शून्य	1409	686	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	6096	1052	29619	10274	27925	12700	9181	9065	5902
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	शून्य	शून्य	396	200	1271	267	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र										
23.	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	शून्य	शून्य	14	1	15	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	शून्य	शून्य	16	3	असूचित	3	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित
25.	चंडीगढ़	शून्य	शून्य	31	असूचित	40	40	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित
26.	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	शून्य	शून्य	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया	शून्य	शून्य	48*	26**	11**
27.	दिल्ली	66	5	233	53	88	73	41	140	2
28.	गोवा दमन तथा दीव	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया	42	22	2785	644	74*	1849**	992**
29.	लक्षद्वीप	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया	यथोपरि	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित
30.	मिजोरम	यथोपरि	यथोपरि	यथोपरि	यथोपरि	यथोपरि	यथोपरि	असूचित	असूचित	असूचित
31.	पाण्डिचेरी	188	शून्य	13	59	6	5	शून्य*	शून्य**	शून्य**
अखिल भारत		40,184	13,735	1,22,596	45,494	1,79,044	82,571	75,904	80,486	43,485

* नवम्बर, 1981 की स्थिति

** अप्रैल से जून, 1982 की स्थिति

Benefits of Mock Parliament in Schools

*319. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government on holding 'Mock Parliament' in various schools during the current financial year;

(b) what sort of benefit is derived out of this scheme by the students;

(c) the reasons why this scheme is confined mainly to big cities or its nearabout rural surroundings, but has not reached the far-off rural areas; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that students of far-off rural areas (Adivasi or Janjati) also benefit from this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The total expenditure incurred by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for holding Mock Parliament (now Youth Parliament) in various schools during the current financial year is as under:—

Rs.

(i) Annual Price Distribution Function :	14,888.50
(ii) Daily allowance for Members of Parliament/ Ex-Members of Parliament, who acted as judges :	1,910.00
(iii) Release of grant to the State Government of Tamil Nadu :	1,000.00

Total : 17,798.50

(b) The scheme inculcates amongst the students healthy habits of discipline; create self-confidence and self-expression amongst themselves; tolerance of views of each other as also to enable the student community to know about the working of Parliament; its Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business. It also helps them to develop leadership qualities.

(c) It is the responsibility of the State Governments to introduce and expand the scheme in their respective states. The State Governments have been addressed from time to time to introduce the Scheme in their States. Since it is a new Scheme, the State Governments have introduced it, to begin with, in the big cities only.

(d) The Department of Parliamentary Affairs have stressed upon the State Governments/Union Territories from time to time to introduce the Scheme in their States.

Material Imported for Asiad

*320. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the total value of material imported from outside the country for IX Asiad?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): A statement based on the available information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Equipment and materials worth Rs. 390.33 lakhs were imported for IX Asian Games, 1982 through the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala and the Special Organising Committee for the IX Asian Games (SOC).

An expenditure of Rs. 7.68 lakhs was incurred by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on import of dope test and faminity test items. CPWD spent an amount of Rs. 49.02 lakhs on import of items for the ceremonial flame, flood lighting and audio communication system at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.

In addition, Delhi Development Authority spent an amount of Rs. 49.87 lakhs in foreign exchange for import

of items in connection with the foldable partition in the Indraprastha Indoor Stadium and NDMC incurred an expenditure of Rs. 7.81 lakhs in foreign exchange in connection with the public address system in the Talkatora Swimming Pool.

Interest Charged by D.D.A. on Lease Instalments

*321. SHRI GULSHER AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA is demanding interest on overdue instalments of lease money even though there is no provision for payment of interest on such late payments in the lease deeds and responsibility for not issuing demand notices rests on DDA;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to remove undue hardship caused to the lessees;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal for allowing conversion of lease-hold plots into free-hold plots and, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether DDA has stopped accepting even local cheques from the lessees in payment of lease money and such cheques sent to them by the lessees are being returned to them and, if so, reasons thereof and the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that interest is not demanded on the lease money where there is no such provision in the lease deed. Interest is, however, charged where it has been provided in the lease deed that ground rent is payable on specific dates, i.e. 15th day of January and 15th day of July each year in advance whether demanded or not.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is considering a proposal whether the lease-hold sys-

tem in respect of residential properties in Delhi may be abolished or suitably modified. Since no final decision has been taken, it is not possible to indicate the details at this stage.

(d) The DDA has reported that the cheques received from the lessees for payment of lease money are generally not returned but are accepted.

D.D.A. Complex under Construction in South Delhi

*322. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that D.D.A. is constructing a new complex in South Delhi with an intention to shift its office there from 23 storey Vikas Minar;

(b) if so, has the D.D.A. a plan to utilise this sky scrapper for some more purposeful uses; and

(c) if not, then the compelling reasons for D.D.A.'s indulgence in such a costly venture?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The DDA have informed that a new building is being constructed by them in South Delhi to accommodate their additional requirements of office space. The Vikas Minar will continue to be used by the DDA.

Export of Foodgrains

*323. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export any foodgrains during 1983; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The export policy of foodgrains for the year 1983-84 is yet to be announced by Government.

For the year 1982-83, the policy is to ban export of wheat. As regards rice, export of basmati rice is permitted on open-general-licence. Commercial export of non-basmati rice is banned. A limited quantity of export of non-basmati rice on Government to Government basis, has been permitted for honouring Government commitments.

दिल्ली में पानी की टंकी का गिरना

* 324. श्री मोती साई आर० चौधरी :

श्री राम बिलास पासवान :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में दिल्ली में 100 फुट ऊंची पानी की एक टंकी अपनी परीक्षण अवधि में ही गिर गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान के अनुसार, 300,000 गैलन की क्षमता वाली ऊपरी टंकी 24-2-1983 को जलीय परीक्षण के दौरान गिर गई थी। टंकी की ऊंचाई 65 फुट थी और गहराई 22 फुट थी। टंकी को मुम्बज से ढका गया था।

ठेका करार के मुताबिक, ठेकेदार ढांचे के संरक्षणीय टिकाऊपन और सुरक्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी था।

(ग) जैसा कि दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा बताया गया है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के मुख्य इंजीनियर-

II श्री बी० बी० तन्दा द्वारा मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Bihar Government's legislation on restoration of land to TISCO

* 325. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 February, 1983 to Starred Question No. 13 regarding Bihar Government's legislation on restoration of land to TISCO and state:

(a) whether financial implications have since been worked out by the State Government and clarifications submitted to the Union Government on the points sought; if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon;

(b) whether final view has since been taken on the Bill, the number of setbacks/losses counted and President's assent refused; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) to (c). No statement on the likely financial implications of the bill has been received from the Bihar Government. Certain clarifications have been given as to the likely advantages of changing the settlement of land into a lease with the TISCO, the nature of security proposed to be given to the lessees of the State etc. A decision on the bill will be taken after all the relevant issues have been examined.

Organisation for Urban Planning and Development

* 326. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are considering to review the organisation for urban planning and development to enquire whether there is a need for

radical structural changes in the organisation;

(b) whether a workshop on the organisation of urban planning and development was recently held in November in New Delhi;

(c) whether all the representatives of the local Governments and urban development organisations of all the States attended the workshop; and

(d) what were the decisions taken to develop urban planning?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Urban Development and Planning are subjects in the State sector. However, a study has been entrusted by the Ministry of Works and Housing to the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, with the objective of examining the functioning of some of the existing urban development agencies with a view to evolve a workable organisational pattern for the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The Institute had invited selected representatives from State and local agencies.

(d) Final recommendations of the study are likely to be submitted by the Institute to Government shortly.

Smuggling of wheat and rice to Nepal

***327. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice and wheat is being smuggled to Nepal and China through U.P. and Bihar border; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check this smuggling from U.P. and Bihar borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that it has been brought to their notice that rice and paddy are being smuggled to Nepal from the bordering districts of Gorakhpur region. The Government of Bihar have no information in this regard.

(b) In order to check smuggling activities in the border areas the States having international borders have been advised to strengthen the administrative machinery and other effective measures. They have also been advised to take deterrent penal and preventive action against the smugglers.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have alerted their sales tax authorities and Regional Food Controllers and have directed them to remain vigilant. Government of Bihar have alerted their check posts at Indo-Nepal border and instructed them to keep vigil for curbing such activities.

Akali move on Ravi-Beas waters

3493. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news-item captioned "Akali move on Ravi-Beas pact worries Rajasthan" appeared in the 'Statesman' dated the 28 January, 1983;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that Rajasthan is already facing water and power crisis which is likely to be aggravated by the Akali move; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to safeguard the interests of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While considering any review of the existing agreements on surplus waters of Ravi and Beas the concerned States, including Rajasthan, will be consulted.

Meridian Hotel, New Delhi

3494. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT;

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Meridian Hotel project will be having a shopping and office complex, if so, how many square metres of each;

(b) what are the terms with NDMC regarding building offices and shopping complex?

(c) when are the shops and offices expected to be ready, whether they will be leased out or rented; and

(d) how much deposit has been collected for the shops and office complex?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING. (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The NDMC has reported that as per building plans submitted by the hoteliers and sanctioned by the Committee, there is no shopping and office complex shown therein but shops have however been proposed on Mezzanine floor, the area of which is 1734.86 Sq. Mtrs.

(b) The NDMC has reported that as per the terms and conditions of the licence agreement entered into by them with M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. (now C.J. International Hotel Ltd.) the licensee shall construct a five-star category hotel containing furnished accommodation for about 350-400 guest rooms with all necessary facilities, including shopping arcade.

(c) The NDMC has reported that as per the terms of the licence deed referred to above the construction and commissioning of the hotel building is to be done latest by 31st December, 1984, and that there is no condition in the licence agreement to give any portion on lease or rent. There is, however, a provision in the licence agreement entered into by the NDMC with the hoteliers that they may allow sub-licence within the period of licence for running among other things shopping arcade, bank, offices (within the shopping arcade) etc. subject to the provisions of the licence agreement.

(d) The NDMC has reported that they have no information relating to this.

Execution to lift irrigation work by Solar Energy

3495. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments have been made in some States to execute life irrigation work by Solar energy;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such experiments have been made;

(c) the help extended or proposed to be extended by Centre in making such experiments; and

(d) the success made in the experiments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). The demonstration and field trial in respect of use of solar energy for lifting water for micro-irrigation and drinking water requirements have been done by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources at the Centre by installing 70 numbers pumps in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa,

Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Delhi and Mizoram. In addition pumps have also been supplied at subsidised price to several State Governments as part of the programme sponsored by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy. It has been found that these pumps are capable of lifting on an average of 30,000 to 40,000 litres of water per day under good sunshine conditions over a total head of 5 to 8 metres. Performance of the pumps so far has been found to be generally satisfactory with normal maintenance.

The Ministry of Irrigation has also introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during Sixth Plan 1980-85 for encouraging the use of solar pumps, wind mills, hydroms and sprinklers etc. Under this scheme a subsidy varying from 50 to 75 per cent for small and marginal farmers and 20 to 33-1/3 per cent for others will be given for these lifting devices. The subsidy will be shared equally between the Central Government and the State Governments.

किसानों और श्रमिकों को उदार शर्तों पर ऋण

3496. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और राज्य सरकार के बैंकों को किसानों और श्रमिकों को उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देने के लिए बार-बार परामर्श दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंक की शाखाएँ ऋण की किश्तों की वसूली के लिए, जो अक्टूबर और नवम्बर के महीने में देय हो जाती हैं, किसानों और श्रमिकों को नोटिस जारी करती है, जब कि उस समय उन लोगों के

पास किश्तों की अदायगी के लिए कोई पैसा नहीं होता और किसानों को बार-बार बैंक कार्यालयों में बुलाया जाता है और किसानों से कुछ धनराशि ऐंठने के बाद ही किश्तों की अदायगी फसल की कटाई तक स्थगित कर दी जाती है और इस प्रकार किसानों का शोषण किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अनुदेश जारी करेगी कि ऋण की किश्तों की वसूली केवल फसल की कटाई के समय ही की जाये ;

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति के अनुसार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक कृषि क्षेत्र के कमजोर वर्गों को उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देने के लिए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों तथा सहकारी बैंकों सहित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को सलाह देता है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंक के देय होने पर देय धनराशि की शीघ्र वसूली के लिए ऋण लेने वाले व्यक्तियों को नोटिस जारी करता है । इसके बाद ऋण की किश्तों की अदायगी के लिए स्मरण पत्र जारी किये जाते हैं । चिरकालिक चूककर्तव्यों के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1964 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार नोटिस भेजे जाते हैं । जब खरीफ और रबी की फसलें मंडी में आ जाती हैं तब किश्तें क्रमशः 1 अक्टूबर तथा 1 अप्रैल को देय हो जाती हैं । ऋण की किश्तों की अदायगी में मोहलत के लिए ऋण लेने वाले व्यक्तियों से पैसा नहीं ऐंठा जाता है । तत्परता से अदायगी करने के लिए माफी की अवधि मंजूर की जाती है और प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

3497. श्री लक्ष्मण चर्मा : क्या सिंचाई
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के लिए वर्ष
1980 से लेकर आज तक कितनी प्रमुख
सिंचाई परियोजनायें स्वीकृत की गई हैं,
उनके नाम क्या हैं और ये परियोजनायें
कौन सी नदियों पर बनाई गई हैं और
उन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई
है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना से कितने
एकड़ भूमि पर सिंचाई हो रही है और
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिशत की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश
में सिंचाई किये जाने वाले क्षेत्र की प्रति-
शतता क्या है और उन नदियों के नाम
क्या हैं, जिन पर परियोजनायें बनाने का
विचार है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम
निवास मिश्रा) : (क) और (ख). 1980
से आज तक, योजना आयोग द्वारा मध्य
प्रदेश की तीन बृहद् सिंचाई परियोजनायें
स्वीकृत की गई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं
के नामों, नदियों के नाम जिन पर
ये निर्मित की जा रही हैं, उनकी अनु-
मानित लागत तथा लाभों का ग्योरा
संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

1978-79 के भूमि उपयोग आंकड़ों
के अनुसार, 26.56 प्रतिशत के अखिल
भारतीय औसत की तुलना में, मध्य प्रदेश
में निबल सिंचित क्षेत्र से निबल बुझाई
क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत 12.28 है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सिंध नदी, नर्मदा,
ताप्ती, महानदी, माही, गोदावरी इत्यादि
के नदी बेसिनों में नयी बृहद् परियोजनाओं
का निर्माण करने पर विचार कर रही
है।

विवरण

करोड़ रुपये/हजार हेक्टेयर

क्रम सं० परियोजना का नाम	नदी	उद्यतन अनुमानित लागत	अन्ततः सिंचाई	संज्ञनीय क्षमता
1. हसदेव बांगी परियोजना	हसदेव (महानदी की एक सहायक नदी)	352.96	255.0 (629.85 हजार एकड़)	
2. राजघाट बांध परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश का भाग)	बेतवा (यमुना बेसिन)	61.61	97.1 (239.83 हजार एकड़)	
3. हलाली सिंचाई परियोजना	हलाली (बेतवा की एक सहायक नदी)	13.06	37.2 (91.88 हजार एकड़)	

सहकारी गृह निर्माण समितियों के
केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी सदस्यों
को ऋण दिया जाना

Production and export of sugar

3499. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the current crushing season, the country is poised to produce 84/35 million tonnes of white crystal sugar—to emerge as the largest producer in the world, surpassing records of Brazil and Cuba;

(b) if so, whether the surplus sugar is being exported at a price which does not even cover its production cost; and

(c) what will be the net loss out of the export of sugar to countries in Europe and North America?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) India's production of 8.4 million tonnes white sugar during 1981-82 makes India the largest producer. India's production during the current year viz. 1982-83 is estimated at 80 lakh tonnes white sugar.

(b) No export against 1983 has commenced, as yet.

(c) At current International prices, if any quantity is exported to Europe and North America, the net loss is estimated at Rs. 1275 per metric tonne.

However, if exports are made to Europe and USA against quotas fixed by EEC and USA, the net loss may be less, as the prices fixed against quotas are usually higher.

पटना में तरणताल

3500. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना में तरणताल के निर्माण हेतु कुछ अनुदान दिया है और यदि हां, तो इस तरणताल

3498. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति के सरकारी कर्मचारी सदस्यों को ऋण नहीं देती है और वित्तीय संस्थान उन्हें इस शर्त पर ऋण देते हैं कि वे कुल निर्माण लागत की कम से कम एक तिहाई/एक चौथाई राशि पहले जमा कर दें और उसके बाद ही उन्हें ऋण दिया जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कम वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने पास से 30,000 या 40,000 हजार रुपए एकत्र करने की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुये कम ब्याज की दर पर उन्हें मकान की पूर्ण लागत के बराबर ऋण देगी जैसा कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के मामले में कर्मचारियों को कम ब्याज की दर पर फ्लैट्स की कुल लागत के बराबर ऋण दिया जाता है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने उन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समितियों के सदस्य हैं यह निर्माण अग्रिम देने का निर्णय किया है। इस अग्रिम की राशि कर्मचारी के 75 महीनों के वेतन या 70,000 रुपए या उसकी वापस भुगतान की क्षमता या फ्लैट की लागत इनमें से जो भी कम हो, होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

के निर्माण में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और इसका निर्माण कब पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या 1983 के अन्त तक, जब अफ्रीकी-एशियायी प्रतियोगितायें आयोजित करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, पटना में तरणताल का निर्माण पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार को राजेन्द्र नगर, पटना में मोइनूल हक स्टेडियम में एक तरणताल के निर्माण पर व्यय के कुछ भाग को पूरा करने हेतु मार्च, 1982 में 1,00,000/- रुपए का अनुदान संस्वीकृत किया गया था। बिहार सरकार के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार, परियोजना को पूरा किये जाने की अपेक्षित अवधि तीन वर्ष थी। राज्य सरकार ने अब बताया है कि तरणताल के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ करने हेतु वे आवश्यक धन-राशि की व्यवस्था करने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

Implementation of NREP in Orissa

3501. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that District Rural Development Agencies have been

given the charge to supervise the implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme alongwith the earlier charge of the supervision of Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) whether the amount was released by the Central Government to different States for implementing various Rural Integration Programme;

(c) if so, the details regarding the amount sanctioned to the State of Orissa to implement National Rural Employment Programme in 1982-83; and

(d) the details regarding the work done in 1982-83 under the NREP in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Statement 1 indicating the funds released to different States under Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme during 1982-83 is enclosed;

(c) An amount of Rs. 10.34 crores has been released to Government of Orissa as central assistance for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme during the current year.

(d) Statement II indicating the assets created under the programme during the year 1982-83 as reported so far is enclosed.

Statement-I

Statement showing the funds released to States/UTs. under Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1982-83.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Amount released under	I.R.D.P.	N.R.E.P.
1	2	3	4	
1	Andhra Pradesh	989.00	1983.00	

1	2	3	4
2 Assam		6.00	200.00
3 Bihar		1174.00	254.000
4 Gujarat		394.00	590.00
5 Haryana		348.00	160.00
6 Himachal Pradesh		198.00	120.00
7 Jammu & Kashmir		122.00	152.00
8 Karnataka		513.00	1300.00
9 Kerala		481.00	804.00
10 Madhya Pradesh		1047.22	1704.50
11 Maharashtra		638.00	1419.20
12 Manipur		52.00	10.00
13 Meghalaya		—	10.00
14 Nagaland		—	10.00
15 Orissa		652.00	865.00
16 Punjab		461.64	266.00
17 Rajasthan		613.00	466.20
18 Sikkim		8.00	16.00
19 Tamil Nadu		1435.55	1960.00
20 Tripura		68.00	60.00
21 Uttar Pradesh		2130.00	3448.30
22 West Bengal		307.00	1414.00

UNION TERRITORIES

23 Andaman & Nicobar Islands		5.00	20.97
24 Arunachal Pradesh		192.00	—
25 Chandigarh		—	4.00
26 Dadra & Nagar Haveli		4.00	8.00
27 Delhi		40.00	4.00
28 Goa, Daman & Diu		96.00	32.00
29 Mizoram		80.00	32.00
30 Lakshadweep		20.00	3.32
31 Pondicherry		16.00	19.97

Total

12183.195* 19622.46

*This includes the release for strengthening of Block Administration to Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa and Arunachal Pradesh amounting to Rs. 91.865 lakhs (Rajasthan Rs. 55.00 lakhs, Gujarat Rs. 26.50 lakhs, Orissa Rs. 9.215 lakhs, Arunachal Pradesh Rs. 1.15 lakhs) and also Rs. 0.65 lakh for strengthening of monitoring cell in Arunachal Pradesh.

Statement II*Statement Showing the physical assets created in Orissa State under NREP during 1982-83.*

Sl. No.	Items of works	1982-83 (Upto Sept. 1982)
1.	Area covered under afforestation/social forestry.	54' 99
2.	Drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, group housing etc. for scs/Sts.	683
3.	Construction of village tanks (Nos.)	1036
4.	Area benefitted through Minor irrigation works, flood protection works etc. (Hects.)	2669
5.	Area benefitted through soil and water conservation and land reclamation (Hects.)	4808
6.	Rural roads improved/constructed (Kms.)	5968
7.	School and Balawadi buidings/Panchayat ghars constructed etc.(Nos.)	1880*
8.	Other works	378

*Improvement of existing buildings and new constructions.

Hike in prices of vegetables

3502. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the rates of vegetables in the cities are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, whether Government have found any solution to this problem; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Rates of vegetable vary depending upon the supply and demand situation in particular markets. The Government are taking several measures for increasing the vegetable production through supply of seeds, adequate availability of fertilisers, pesticides and other inputs. Growers are also being given advice on the latest techniques on vegetable

production. ICAR is also engaged in the research on production and post-harvest technology.

Ban on cultivation of Kesari Dal in U.P.

3503. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have banned the cultivation of Kesari dal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to compensate those farmers who grow Kesari dal as a cash crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Tubewells in States with World Bank Assistance

3504. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are allocating funds for

setting up of tubewells in various States with the help of World Bank;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to them for the above purpose in last three years; and

(c) the number of tubewells set up in the State of Orissa during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Installation of tubewells under minor irrigation programme comes entirely under the purview of State Governments. No funds are allocated by the Central Government for setting up tubewells in the States. However, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken up a project for constructing 500 tubewells with the World Bank assistance in April, 1980. This project is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1983.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Amount earmarked under the NREP

3505. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked under the National Rural Employment Programme scheme for the year 1982-83 State-wise;

(b) the amount actually spent out of it; and

(c) the progress achieved up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the funds allocated for implementation of NREP during the year 1982-83 to various States/UTs. included in the States' share, the expenditure incurred against these allocation and the employment generated in each State/UT. is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing cash funds given and utilised under NREP during 1982-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Cash funds including State share allocated for 1982-83	Cash funds utilised as per reports to date	Period to which information in Col. (4) relates	Employment generated in lakh mandays	Period to which information in Col. (6) relates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	3966.00	2460.43	Dec. 82	314.26	Feb. 83
2.	Assam	800.00	157.14	Dec. 82	15.24	Dec. 82
3.	Bihar	5080.00	3287.82	Feb. 83	337.04	15th Feb. 83

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	Gujarat	1180'00	1374'95	Feb. 83	178'17	Feb. 83
5.	Haryana	320'00	176'14	Dec. 82	9'11	Feb. 83
6.	Himachal Pradesh	240'00	129'90	Oct. 82	23'17	Feb. 83
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	320'00	116'17	Jan. 83	10'90	Dec. 82
8.	Karnataka	1748'00	1977'14	Jan. 83	240'19	Feb. 83
9.	Kerala	1694'00	1517'49	Oct. 82	69'45	Feb. 83
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2780'00	1604'26	Dec. 82	178'91	Feb. 83
11.	Maharashtra	2996'00	1353'00	Dec. 82	186'42	Feb. 83
12.	Manipur	40'00	17'22	Dec. 82	1'87	Feb. 83
13.	Meghalaya	40'00	8'87	July, 82	2'28	Dec. 82
14.	Nagaland	40'00	10'12	Dec. 82	1'40	Dec. 82
15.	Orissa	1730'00	893'32	Dec. 82	145'14	Feb. 83
16.	Punjab	532'00	325'38	Feb. 83	20'45	Feb. 83
17.	Rajasthan	984'00	439'24	Nov. 82	42'86	Feb. 83
18.	Sikkim	32'00	16'99	Feb. 83	1'78	Dec. 82
19.	Tamil Nadu	3120'00	3064'83	Jan 83	407'38	Feb. 83
20.	Tripura	120'00	52'30	Sept. 82	11'21	Dec. 82
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7026'00	3476'69	15 Feb 83	249'13	15th Feb 83
22.	West Bengal	2828'00	2613'00	Dec. 82	289'03	Dec. 82

U. Ts.

23.	A. & N. Islands	32'00	7'63	Nov. 82	2'65	Feb. 83
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	28'00	3'45	Dec. 82	0'43	Jan. 83
25.	Ghandigarh	8'00	Nil	Aug. 82	0'01	Feb. 83
26.	Dadra & N. Haveli	16'00	Nil	Sept. 82	N.R.	..
27.	Delhi	4'00	..	..	N.R.	..
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	32'00	10'33	Feb. 83	0'72	Feb. 83
29.	Lakshdweep	8'00	0'66	Dec. 82	0'10	Jan. 83
30.	Mizoram	32'00	20'40	Oct. 82	5'11	Jan. 83
31.	Pondicherry	32'00	13'66	Dec. 82	1'39	Feb. 83

TOTAL	37808'00	24128'23	2745'80
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N.R.—Not Reported

Foodgrains allotted to Gujarat under Food for Work Programme

3506. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains, wheat and rice separately (i) allotted and (ii) actually supplied to the Government of Gujarat by the Centre on account of Food for Work Programme and National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1982-83;

(b) what are the details of work done during the said period; and

(c) what steps are being taken to popularise this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA):

(a) The Food for Work Programme has been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme from October, 1980. A total quantity of 8426 MTs of wheat has been released to the Government of Gujarat under the programme during the year 1982-83. A quantity of 6100 MTs is reported to have been lifted by the State as per the reports received so far.

(b) A statement indicating the assets created under the programme during the current year is enclosed.

(c) Necessary guidelines have been issued to implement the scheme in accordance with the employment needs of rural areas and in close cooperation with local institutions, involving people's participation in the programme.

Statement

Statement showing the physical assets created in Gujarat State under N.R.E.P. during 1982-83

S. No.	Items of Works	1982-83 (upto December, 1983)
1.	Area covered under afforestation/social forestry (Hects)	2968
2.	Drinking water well's community irrigation wells, group housing and land development for SCs/STs (Nos.)	6620*
3.	Construction of village tanks (Nos.)	51*
4.	Area benefited through Minor irrigation works, flood protection works etc. (Hects).	190
5.	Area benefited through soil and water conservation and land reclamation etc. (Hects)	3488
6.	Rural Roads constructed (Kms)	1930*
7.	School and Balawadi buildings/Panchayat ghars constructed etc. (Nos.)	32
8.	Other Works (Nos.)	55*

*Some of these works are still in progress.

Prospects of growing Cashewnut plantation in hilly areas of Bihar

3507. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is cashewnut plantation in the hilly

areas of Birajpur in Dhanbad district of Bihar showing great prospect of growing this precious cash crop in the Chhotanagpur hilly area;

(b) if so, facts in details; and

(c) whether Government would take a special initiative in this direction to

plant cashewnut trees in this hilly areas bringing great economic change in the tribal society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Proposal from Foreign Companies for Joint-Venture in Deep Sea Fishing

3508. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from foreign companies for joint venture for deep sea fishing in India;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign companies which have offered their services and the details of the terms and conditions; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) No, Sir. According to available information no such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Lowering Storage Capacity in Sixth Plan Period

3509. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains storage capacity targets for the Sixth Plan have been revised downwards;

(b) whether in its recent mid-term appraisal of the programme, the Agriculture Ministry had decided that the target for creation of godown capacity be fixed at 70.47 lakh tonnes as against 76.85 lakh tonnes earlier;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for lowering the Sixth Plan targets of food storage;

(d) what was the storage capacity created during the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(e) what were the difficulties faced by the Food Corporation of India to achieve the targets and to what extent these have been improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a), (b), (c) and (e) As a result of the mid-term appraisal, the Sixth Plan target of building additional storage and warehousing capacity by Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations has been revised from 76.85 lakh tonnes to 70.47 lakh tonnes, keeping in view the difficulties experienced mainly in the acquisition of land and availability of building materials. Efforts are being made to overcome these difficulties to the extent possible.

(d) During the first two years of the Sixth Plan (1980-81 and 1981-82), these agencies have built storage capacity of 20.79 lakh tonnes. The position for 1982-83 would be known after the year is over.

Storm Water Drains in Pitampura

3510. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of plots of land were allotted in Pitampura Residential area to Janata category, low income and middle income group people in 1975 and thereafter;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the allottees have already built residential houses on their plots of land;

(c) whether it is a fact that the storm water drains have not so far

been provided despite repeated requests by the residents and the absence of storm water drains in resulting in the accumulation of water and is causing damage to the houses built; and

(d) what are the reasons for so much delay in providing storm water drains and when this facility is likely to be provided there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, no report of damage to the built up houses has been received by the DDA.

(d) The DDA has reported that the storm water drainage in Pitampura comprises internal drainage of pitampura, village Pitampura and a number of unauthorised/regularised colonies. The scheme envisages remodelling of Shakur Basti drain and outfalling into the Najafgarh drain. Various authorities like M.C.D. and Flood Control Department of Delhi Administration has to be consulted. Moreover, heavy encroachment on the sides of Shakur Basti drain and non-availability of adequate land due to passing of Railway line nearby, is also a bottleneck which delayed finalisation of the scheme. The scheme has since been cleared by the Technical Committee of DDA and the DDA is taking action to take up the work as early as possible, in consultation with MCD and Flood Control Deptt. of Delhi Administration.

Roller Flour Mills in the Country

3511. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the particulars of the owners along with the numbers of roller flour mills in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that all these mills have become the monopoly of a small group of families; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to prevent such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c) The Central Government have no such information.

Non-Issuance of Conveyance Deed Papers

3512. SHRI S. S. RAMASWAMY PADAYACHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Conveyance Deed Papers for getting the flats registered have not been issued to a large number of persons to whom flats have been allotted under LIG Scheme in August, 1976, as a result of which they are facing problems especially; these Government Employees who have already paid the total cost of the flats to DDA by raising loans, against which they are required to mortgage the Flats in favour of President of India;

(b) if so, the number of such persons especially employees from whom payments have been received in full by DDA and Conveyance Deep Papers and yet to be issued and the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which Conveyance Deed Papers are likely to be issued and remedial steps being taken by DDA to help the harassed public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that in most of the cases Conveyance Deeds have either been sent to the allottees for getting the same stamped from the office of the Collector of Stamps or the allottees are being asked to clear the dues such as interest for belated payment, penalty for non-payment of dues on due date, ground rent etc.

(b) The DDA has reported that as no separate record is maintained, it is not possible to give the number of such cases. It has further reported that the main reasons for delay are:—

(i) Non-payment of dues i.e., interest charges, service charges, ground rent etc. in spite of reminders.

(ii) Inspection of flats for preparation of plans of the flat showing location, boundaries and accommodation.

(iii) Change in procedure of stamping by Collector of Stamps.

(c) The DDA has reported that the time taken by it for sending the conveyance deed papers to the allottees for getting the same stamped from the office of the Collector of Stamps will depend on the time taken by them to complete the formalities.

Participation in Sportakiad

3513. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India propose to participate in the Sportakiad to be held in Moscow in 1983; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) If the concerned national sports federations make such a proposal, it will receive the earnest consideration of the Government.

Use of mechanical compost plants in States

3514. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has already launched a scheme to use mechanical compost plants in different States to use sewage/sullage;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of their number particularly those in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Government have assessed the total quantity of sullage/sewage available in the States and whether it is now being fully utilised by the plants; and

(d) if not, how many more such plants need to be set up and what steps Government are taking to set them up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Mechanical Compost Plants are meant for processing of urban solid waste for production of compost. Eight such plants were set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan, one each in the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta Delhi, Kanpur and Jaipur under the Plan Scheme for development of local manurial resources. The utilisation of sewage/sullage is not done by Mechanical Compost Plants but separate schemes for its utilisation were sanctioned upto the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan as per statement attached, which also includes Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The potential availability of sewage in the country was assessed at about 800 million gallons per day during 1978. With the transfer of the above plan scheme to the State Sector, the State Governments have been addressed to make full utilisation of the available potential of sewage/sullage.

Statement

S. No.	State	No. of Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	10
2.	Bihar	3
3.	Gujarat	16
4.	Haryana	27

1	2	3
5.	Kerala	3
6.	Karnataka	7
7.	Maharashtra	25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	17
9.	Orissa	3
10.	Punjab	66
11.	Rajasthan	6
12.	Tamil Nadu	38
13.	Uttar Pradesh	49
14.	Himachal Pradesh]	3
15.	Delhi	1
16.	West Bengal	1
17.	Goa	1
18.	Pondicherry	1
19.	Chandigarh]	1
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
Total		279

Launching of Rodent Control Scheme

3515. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government agencies such as ICAR had launched Rodent Control Schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the project has been completed successfully; and

(c) if so, specific details of the achievements of the decrease in rodent population?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been operating an All India Coordinated Project on Rodent

Research and Training at the national level. The Department of Food of the Government of India has also been operating a scheme called the "Save Grain Campaign" where rodent control of stored foodgrains is an important component. The Directorate of Plant Protection of the Department of Agriculture, Government of India has been actively liaising with and helping the State Departments of Agriculture in rodent control programmes. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The programmes outlined under (a) above are being continued successfully.

(c) The reduction in rodent population as a result of control measures is better assessed in terms of reduction in losses to crops or live burrows. Rodent control in wheat has saved losses up to 80 per cent and in vegetables from 62 to 90 per cent. Based on burrow counts, reduction in rodent population as a result of central operations in rice, groundnut and ragi has been found to be 83 per cent, 73 per cent, 67 per cent respectively. Details are contained in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been operating an All India Coordinated Research Project on Rodent Research and Training since October, 1977. Initially the Project was implemented at three centres namely Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur; Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana; and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. In April 1978, the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod, Kerala was included as a fourth centre. This project has been further strengthened in August 1982 by addition of four new centres viz. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research Institute, Lucknow; North Eastern Research Complex of the ICAR, Shillong; Andhra Pradesh Agril. University, Hyderabad and Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. These eight centres cover the rodent problems of the

broad agricultural ecologies in the country. The training at apex level is another important component where State level specialists involved in rodent control programme are trained. So far 7 apex level trainings have been conducted under the project. The major emphasis on research is on the following aspects of rodents of field crops:

1. Identification of rodent species in various ecologies and their relative importance as pests.
2. Rodent control by various means.
3. Reduction in bait shyness.
4. Sex attractants or any similar phenomenon.
5. Behavioural aspects such as matting, migration, nature of damage to crops, methods of assessing population under field conditions etc.

Each of the centres under the project have a Social Engineering component wherein a sizeable area is chosen for attempting rodent control operations. This provides a ground for testing improved technologies and also assessing the constraints involved for correction through research.

The Save Grain Campaign Scheme is being implemented by the Department of Food with a view to motivate, persuade and educate the public in general and the farmers in particular for adoption of scientific techniques of food grains storage and preservation includ-

ing control of rodents. The Indian Grain Institute at Hapur under the Food Department and its field stations at Ludhiana, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Jorhat and Udaipur provide the technical back-stopping and guidance to the programme. The popularisation of the recommended techniques is being carried out through 17 Save Grain Campaign Teams established in different parts of the country in close collaboration with the State Governments/Union Territories.

The Central Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage is advising the States and assisting them in conducting surveys and demonstrations on rodent control technologies. In addition, field evaluation of new rodent techniques is also being carried out by the Directorate. Under the endemic area scheme operated by the Directorate for various categories of crop pests, subsidy in respect of rodenticide is given to the States on 50:50 basis for the benefit of farmers. The Directorate also regularly collects statistics regarding the area covered/proposed to be brought under rodent control by various States.

As regards specific achievements in respect of rodent control, the success of control operations is evaluated more precisely on the basis of prevention of losses to the crops or reduction in the number of live burrows. Some recent examples of the gains resulting from rodent control operations are given in Tables 1 & 2.

Table 1

Comparative figures of recent damage in Maintenance (under control operation) and Survey (without control operation) areas.

Crop	Percent damage		Species associated
	Maintenance area	Survey area	
1	2	3	4
Tomato	2.07	15.90	<i>Mus. sp. Rattus mottada, Meriones hurrianae</i>

1	2	3	4
Brinjal	1'2	9'00	<i>M. hurrianæ</i> <i>T. indica</i>
Chillies	3'41	15'61	<i>M. hurrianæ</i> , <i>T.</i> <i>indica</i> , <i>R. meltada</i>
Garrot	7'03	18'52	Do.
Reddish	4'0	21'25	Do.
Sweet potato	0'27	2'97	<i>M. hurrianæ</i> , <i>T.</i> <i>indica</i> , <i>Mys. Sp.</i> <i>R. meltada</i> ,
Wheat tillors (1'—6'')	2'83	14'43	<i>M. hurrianæ</i> <i>T. indica</i>

Table 2

Percent reduction of burrows effected by Aluminium phosphide fumigation at two concentrations

	Groundnut		Ragi				Paddy	
	burrows/ha Al. Phos/Burrow	% reduction Al. Phos/Burrow	0.6 g	1.2 g	0.6 g	1.2 g	burrows/ha Al. Phos/Burrow	% reduction Al. Phos/Burrow
Treatments	0.6 g	1.2 g	0.6 g	1.2 g	0.6 g	1.2 g	0.6 g	1.2 g
Prior to fumigation	15	22	..	..	21	18	..	..
After first fumigation	9	10	40	55	16	8	19	56
After second fumigation	4	4	73	82	7	3	3	84

New licences for Roller Flour Mills in Punjab

3516. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab State contributes 45 lakh tonnes of wheat to the Central Pool;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the capacity of Roller Flour Mills in the State is not even 10 per cent of the total production of wheat in the State;

(c) whether Government will consider the desirability of licensing more Flour Mills in the State which will not only be able the State to supply flour to other States but at the same time will open scope for setting up of other industries like biscuit manufacturing bakeries etc; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) During 1982-83 Rabi season, Punjab contributed about 48.25 lakh tonnes of wheat to the Central Pool.

(b) The present annual capacity of the licensed roller flour mills in Punjab is 4.76 lakh tonnes. The licensed capacity is not, however, related to production of wheat but the consumption pattern and requirements of wheat products.

(c) and (d) The existing capacity of the industry in the country is very much under utilised. In the circumstances, there is no justification for licensing more flour mills in Punjab at present.

Construction in regularised colonies

3517. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2028 answered on 31 August, 1981 regarding construction in unauthorised colonies and State with

reference to replies to parts (b), (c) and (d) thereof;

(a) whether Development charges have been fixed;

(b) whether other connected formalities have been completed;

(c) whether the Technical Committees appointed for above purpose has finalised its recommendations; and

(d) if reply to part (c) is in affirmative, when permission shall be granted to start construction activities in the regularised colonies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) The MCD has reported that development charges have been fixed for release of building activity in respect of the colonies regularised during 1960-62 where adjustment of built up plots which have come up on the sites earmarked for community facilities has also been approved. Development charges in respect of other regularised colonies have not so far been fixed except that:—

(i) DESU undertakes electrification of regularised unauthorised colonies on the formal request of Residents Association(s) as per regularised lay-out plan and payment of 50 per cent of the estimated cost of electrification. Street lighting is provided by DESU in any colony against the formal request and payment of 100 per cent estimated cost thereof, besides completion of commercial formalities by the concerned developing agencies.

(ii) The policy of Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking is to provide water supply and sewerage services in regularised colonies, subject to technical feasibility on payment of development charges. The work is taken in hand after 10 per cent of the estimated cost is deposited with the Undertaking.

(c) The Technical Committee has been considering and clearing the layout plans for regularisation of unauthorised colonies which are finally approved by the DDA/MCD. The Technical Committee is likely to continue its work till the work of regularisation of unauthorised colonies is completed in accordance with the policy of the Government.

(d) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit.

Problem villages facing drinking water scarcity in Maharashtra

3518. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are nearly 2600 villages in Maharashtra which are facing water scarcity-particularly that for drinking water;

(b) whether under the 20-Point Programme the Centre gives some assistance to State Governments to deal with the problem;

(c) what allocation was made for Maharashtra for 1982 and how much of it was utilised for providing drinking water to rural poor and how many villages could be covered as a result thereof; and

(d) what allocations have been made for 1983 for Maharashtra and how many villages are going to be covered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan (on 1-4-1980) there were 12,935 identified problem villages which remained to be provided with drinking water facilities in Maharashtra. According to the information furnished by the State Government, out of these, 6871 problem villages

(this includes partial coverage) have been provided with drinking water facilities upto December, 1982.

(b) The Centre assists the State Governments in their efforts by giving grants under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for supplying water to identified problem villages.

(c) The allocation for the year 1982-83 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for Maharashtra to Works is Rs. 716.50 lakhs. Upto December, 1982, during the year 1982-83, 1265 identified problem villages have been covered. This includes partial coverage.

(d) The allocation for the year 1983-84 will be finalised after the Demands for grants of this Ministry are voted by Parliament.

Modernization of food processing units

3519. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Food Preservers Association has asked the Government to allow input of food processing and packaging machinery needed to modernise the existing units and set up new plants without paying custom duty;

(b) if so, what are the details regarding suggestions put before the Government by the Association; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). No proposal in this regard has been received from the All India Food Preservers' Association in this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

Menace of coal depots in Mandir Marg

3520. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) the area allotted to coal depots in Sector D, Mandir Marg, opposite Navyug School, Gole Market, New Delhi;

(b) whether boundary walls have not been made by these coal depots with the result that the coal is unloaded and loaded from the non-allotted area with the result that the coal dust spreads to the adjoining area; i.e. Navyug School and residential quarters; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take against the allottees of coal depots for using unauthorisedly and encroaching upon Government land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Implementation of land reforms laws

3521. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the progress made by Government of Orissa during the years of implementation of land reforms law since the beginning up to the year 1983;

(b) what was the provision in old law and amended later on and the present law therefor;

(c) whether Government of Orissa proposed certain amendment in the land reform law during the years 1978 and 1979 and sent to the Government of India for approval;

(d) if so, what was the amendment suggested by that State and the reaction of His Ministry on the amendment;

(e) whether it is a fact that recently there was move to further amend the

existing law on the line of 1978-79 amendment by that State; and

(f) if so, how far the amendment Will fulfil the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

(e) The Government of Orissa constituted a committee to examine the working of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960. No fresh bill or proposal has been received from the State Government.

(f) Question does not arise.

Statement

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 is a comprehensive legislation providing for ceiling on agricultural holdings and regulation of tenancy. The Act was amended extensively in 1974 and 1976. The Act is generally in conformity with the national guidelines on land ceiling. The level of ceiling for a family is fixed at 10 standard acres, the standard acre representing one acre of irrigated land capable of growing two or more crops in a year. As the quality of land declines, the area represented by one standard acre increases. For the lowest category of land, the ceiling would represent 45 ordinary acres. Exemptions under the ceiling law have been given to 'privileged raiyats' and to lands comprised in coffee, cocoa or tea plantations or held by industrial or commercial undertakings or comprised in mills, factories or work-shops where such lands are necessary for non-agricultural purposes of such mills, factories and workshops. The ceiling law also exempts land held by any agricultural university, agricultural school or college or any institution conducting research in agriculture. The expression 'privileged raiyat' includes co-operative societies and public trusts besides the temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri.

Tenants and share-croppers inducted prior to 1-10-1965 were entitled to acquire raiyati rights under Chapter III of the Act. The time limit to apply for raiyati rights has since expired. Leasing after 1-10-1965 was prohibited except by 'persons under disability' viz. widows, unmarried women, persons suffering from some mental or physical infirmities, serving members of the armed forces and farmers holding land not exceeding 3 standard acres. According to the progress report compiled by the State Govt. in 1980, under the tenancy provisions of the Act, 4 lakh 60 thousand cases have been instituted of which 4,36,000 have been disposed of. This has benefited 1,72,000 tenants, involving an area of 1,32,000 acres.

As regards implementation of the ceiling provisions, the total number of cases under the revised ceiling law was 52,631 of which 50,393 were disposed of by the end of December, 1982, leaving a balance of 2238 cases. The overall progress in the distribution of surplus land has been as shown below:—

Area declared surplus	1,44,775 acres
Area taken possession of	1,23,798 acres
Area distributed	1,06,992 acres
Number of beneficiaries	82,180
(27,655 from the Scheduled Castes and 32,072 from the Scheduled Tribes).	

The Government of Orissa submitted to the Govt. of India for President's assent a bill passed by the State legislature to amend the Orissa Land Reforms Act in 1979.

The bill sought mainly to amend Sections 51 and 52.

Section 51: Section 51 of the Principal Act outlines the scheme of settlement of surplus land vested in the State. It provides the 70 per cent of these lands shall be settled with persons belonging to the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion of their respective population in the village.

The amending bill proposed that where any surplus land is in the cultivating possession of a tenant, such land shall be settled with the same tenant. In other words, it is only after settlement with the cultivating tenants that the land available for settlement with members of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and others will be calculated and disposed of in accordance with the scheme of the Act.

It was considered that the bill would lead to large scale evasion of the ceiling provisions.

Section 52: Amendment to section 52 provides that where survey and settlement operations are taken up for the first time under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, any person recorded in the record of rights prepared under the Act, will be deemed to have acquired such land subsequent to the commencement of the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973. The amendment further provides that he will be entitled to submit a return within 90 days from the commencement of the present amendment.

It was thought that the amendment proposed would lead to discrimination against those whose cases have been decided and also avoidable litigation. The bill was returned to the State Govt. for reconsideration.

हरिजनों को दी गई भूमि की अवंध
बिक्री

3522. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उन मामलों की ओर दिलाया गया है जिनमें हरिजनों और भूमिहीन लोगों को सरकार द्वारा दी गई भूमि की प्रधानों, पटवारियों और नहसालदारों की लिली-भगत से अवंध बिक्री की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मामले (राज्यवार) प्रकाश में आए हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, पंजाब, के अलावा, ऐसा कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है। पंजाब में, अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के 53 मामलों सहित 106 मामलों में सूचना मिली है कि भूमि के आवंटियों ने 447 एकड़ फालतू भूमि को बेच दिया है। 8 मामलों जिनमें 52 एकड़ भूमि शामिल है, में भूमि का आवंटन रद्द कर दिया गया है और अन्य मामलों में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है। राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, मेघालय, केरल और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर से कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न के वितरण में हेरा-फेरी

3523. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न के वितरण में भारी हेरा-फेरी हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस हेरा-फेरी को समाप्त करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां. तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (घ). समान रूप से यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों के वितरण में भारी हेराफेरी हो रही है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के क्रियान्वयन तथा पर्यवेक्षण की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। उनसे मिलने वाली नियतकालिक रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि यह प्रणाली आमतौर पर ठीक प्रकार से काम कर रही है, यद्यपि, इतने बड़े पैमाने की प्रणाली में कुछेक मामलों में अनियमितता की संभावनाओं से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। ऐसी अनियमितताओं के मामले में, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 और चोरबाजारी निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकती है और की जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्देश दिये जा चुके हैं कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरित करने के लिए दी जाने वाली वस्तुएँ वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को पूर्व निर्धारित मूल्यों पर मिलें और राज्य सरकारें अपने निरीक्षण तथा प्रवर्तन तंत्र को मजबूत बनायें।

New Captioned "white convolution"

3524. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to various serious disclosures in article entitled "white

Convolution" (Surya, 16-31 January, 83) highlighting reasons for failure of two massive Dairy Projects;

(b) whether no allocation of funds amounting to about Rs. 500 crores has been made under O.F.II as requested either by the PIB or the Ministry in respect of various States and activities so far;

(c) whether allocations are being made by the IDC Board presided over by a non-official and by the representatives of the Agriculture Ministry and if so, whether this is in accordance with financial norms;

(d) whether the representatives of the Ministry have been given financial Powers and authority for this purpose and if so, details thereof and when such powers were given to them for sanctioning such projects totalling Rs. 483 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The contentions made in the article are not based on facts.

(b) Under Operation Flood II Government has not prescribed State-wise allocation of funds. Requirement of funds is determined in consultation with the State Government and its nominated implementing agency and on dimensions of the project. The Government has approved itemwise allocation of funds for Operation Flood II Project.

(c) Allocation of funds to States under Operation Flood II is made on the basis of the Perspective Dairy Development Plan prepared and furnished by States to Indian Dairy Corporation. Such allocation is made on the dairy development project parameters contained in the Plan. The allocations are approved by the Board of the Indian Dairy Corporation, which also includes Government representatives.

(d) The Government do not delegate financial powers and authority to the members of the Board of Directors of Government owned companies.

Steps to Prevent Further input of Chemical Fertilizer

3525. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the concrete steps Government have taken to prevent further input of chemical fertiliser per unit of agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): The consumption of chemical fertilisers in the country is still at a low level. To achieve higher agricultural production it is necessary to further step up the use of chemical fertilisers.

उर्वरक वितरण एजेंसियां

3526. श्री कृष्णवत्स मुल्तानपुरी :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं जो उर्वरकों का वितरण कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों से अभी भी उर्वरकों की कीमत के भुगतान की राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या तत्संबंधी ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :

(क) आयातित उर्वरकों का वितरण निम्नलिखित के द्वारा किया जाता है :—

(1) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ।

(2) भारतीय पोटाश लिमिटेड ।

(3) मैसर्ज साउदन पेट्रोकेमिकल्स इण्डस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड ।

(4) मैसर्ज मगलौर केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड ।

(5) मैसर्स राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड ।

(6) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड ।

देशी उर्वरकों का वितरण विनिर्माताओं द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

'Categorisation of Leh as a Difficult Station

3527. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has suggested for categorising Leh (Ladakh) as a difficult station so as to enable the employees to retain their residential accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi for the bonafide use of their families during the tenure transfers to Leh, as is the case with the employees who are transferred from Delhi to the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which this has been done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined.

गुजरात द्वारा 1977 से 1982 तक प्रस्तुत की गई सिंचाई योजनाएं

3528. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार ने वर्ष 1977 से 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितनी

सिंचाई योजनायें योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत की है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक सिंचाई योजना की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है और इनसे कितनी भूमि पर सिंचाई किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) अब तक योजना आयोग ने कितनी योजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है और शेष योजनाओं को कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाएगी और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग). गुजरात सरकार से 1977 से 1982 की अवधि के दौरान, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में 13 बृहद और 20 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों की परियोजना रिपोर्ट, तकनीकी स्वीकृति एवं योजना आयोग का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए प्राप्त हुई हैं। उनमें से, 2 बृहद और 12 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों को योजना आयोग द्वारा पहले ही अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है। 2 अन्य बृहद स्कीमों को योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकृति की जा चुकी है। प्राप्त हुई स्कीमों के नाम तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित की जा चुकी स्कीमों, उनकी अनुमानित लागत और लाभों आदि, का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

शेष रही स्कीमों पर स्वीकृति के लिए आगे कार्यवाही, गुजरात सरकार से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के स्पष्टीकरणों टिप्पणियों के उत्तर प्राप्त हो जाने और उनकी तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता एवं लागत प्रभावकारिता सिद्ध हो जाने के पश्चात् ही की जा सकती है।

विवरण

क्रम परियोजना का नाम स०	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)	सिंचाई लाभ (हजार हेक्टेयर)	केन्द्रीय आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तारीख	जल
1	2	3	4	5
(क) बृहदस्कीमे				
1. सिपु *	1872.67	15.46	12-12-77	
2. ओरसग +	203.5.14	18.69	1-10-78	+ गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच बांध की मुख्य बांटों के बारों में समझौता होना है ।
3. जनखरी *	1843.46	20.61	3-10-78	
4. सरदार सरोवर **	4240.00	1525.70	11-2-80	
5. फतेहवाड़ी नहर प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण	1350.65	38.863@ (अतिरिक्त 9.70)	6-3-80	
6. दन्तीवाड़ा का आधुनिकीकरण	1952.91	49.41@ (अतिरिक्त 4.90)	6-3-80	
7. भादर का आधुनिकीकरण **	910.91	21.864@ (अतिरिक्त 4.52)	6-3-80	
8. पोलीथाना में शतुजी का आधु- निकीकरण	1343.70	34.40@ (अतिरिक्त 0.20)	6-3-80	
9. माछू-एक का आधुनिकीकरण	580.04	11.50@ (अतिरिक्त 2.60)	6-3-80	
10. खारीकट नहर प्रणाली का आधु- निकीकरण	547.42	12.00@ (अतिरिक्त 1.80)	14-5-80	
11. उकई-ककरापार का आधुनिकीकरण	7125.48	264.71@ (अतिरिक्त 52.857)	26-5-80	

1	2	3	4	5
12. वतरक	.	2160.00	16.874 ||	4-9-81
13. सिधुम्बर जलाशय परियोजना	.	3053.029	20.48	18-1-82
(ख) मध्यम स्कोमों				
1. वेनू—2*	.	281.92	5.52	18-2-77
2. कबूतरी*	.	113.55	2.013	18-10-77
3. हरनाव चरण 2*	.	300.18	3.44	30-9-78
4. केलिया*	.	280.14	2.66	3-7-79
5. मुक्तेश्वर	.	592.72	4.74	15-10-79
6. झुज*	.	503.00	4.09	14-11-79
7. गुहाई*	.	802.27	5.94	16-11-79
8. माजम*	.	506.26	5.85	26-11-79
9. हाडक*	.	578.55	5.24	2-2-80
10. डेमो—2 *	.	273.42	2.99	4 (3-80
11. उबेन*	.	380.89	2.55	11-6-80
12. अजी—2 *	.	321.93	2.30	11-6-80
13. अजी—3*	.	448.85	6.15	11-6-80
14. उमरिया	.	111.07	1.99	1-4-80
15. मेन	.	820.13	6.48	15-1-81
16. भादर*	.	1311.06	5.48	मई, 1981
17. अनी	.	600.10	3.52	21-8-81
18. खम्भाड़ा	.	296.85	2.05	8-12-81
19. वालन	.	848.34	6.50	19-4-82
20. माछू—2	.	2043.45	7.284	20-4-82

* योजना आयोग द्वारा पहले ही अनुमोदित की जा चुकी है।

** योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

@ वर्तमान लाभ।

Environmental improvement of slum areas in walled city of Delhi

3529. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been or are being taken to improve or develop areas in the walled city of Delhi which are full of katras and slums, most of which are unhealthy, dingy and dilapidated; and

(b) what plans, if any, have been prepared for implementation of the scheme for environmental improvement of slums launched in 1972 in the walled city of Delhi called Shahjahanabad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Influx of job-seekers to Bombay

3530. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a large influx of job seekers and convert the metropolis of Bombay into a 'slumpolis';

(b) whether the State Government had urged the Centre to help solve the problem and enable Maharashtra to maintain the glorious tradition of cleanliness and the quality of life of Bombay at a reasonable level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No.

(b) This Ministry is not aware of any such request from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार में भूख से हुई मौतें

3531. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गया जिले में मोहनपुर ब्लाक से हाल में भूख से हुई चार मौतों का पता चला है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का पूर्व ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र के ग्राम आदमी को रोजगार देने हेतु क्या तत्कालीन उपाय करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विकास के लिये तैयार की गई योजनाएं

3532. श्री विरदा राम फूलवारिया :
क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए तैयार की गई योजनाओं के ब्यौरे क्या हैं;

(ख) ये योजनायें कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेंगी और उनकी कुल लागत क्या है; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी जिलावार ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) राजस्थान में कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे ग्रामीण

विकास के मुख्य कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

छठी योजना के दौरान, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपदानों तथा संस्थागत ऋण का प्रावधान करके प्रत्येक खंड में छोटे/सीमांत किसानों, कृषि श्रमिकों, ग्रामीण कारीगरों आदि के लक्षित वर्ग के कम से कम 3000 परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाने की अपेक्षा की गई है जिससे वे सक्षम आर्थिक गतिविधियां शुरू करने योग्य बन जायेंगे। छोटे किसानों के लिए उपदान की दर परियोजना की लागत पूंजी की 25 प्रतिशत है और सीमांत किसानों, कृषि श्रमिकों आदि के लिए 33-1/3 प्रतिशत है जिसके अधीन अधिक से अधिक 3000 रुपये दिये जा सकते हैं। आदिवासियों के लिए, उपदान की दर 50 प्रतिशत है और इसके अन्तर्गत अधिक से अधिक 5000 रुपये दिये जा सकते हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों में से कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत लाभभागियों को लिया जा। है और ऋण तथा उपदान के माध्यम से इन वर्गों को कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत लाभ प्राप्त होने चाहिये।

(2) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

अक्तूबर, 1980 से काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम का स्थान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ने ले लिया है। कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करना और इसके माध्यम से स्थायी सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियां सृजित करना है जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक विकास के लिए आधारभूत ढांचा सुदृढ़ हो जाएगा। परिसम्पत्तियों के निर्माण के लिए 10 प्रतिशत परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसका अनुसूचित जातियों/

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सामाजिक जीवन पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ेगा। राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को आंबटन संबंधित राज्य में कृषि श्रमिकों तथा सीमांत किसानों की जनसंख्या के लिए 75 प्रतिशत बल और निर्धनता के प्रभाव पर 25 प्रतिशत बल देते हुए किया जाता है।

(3) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य घटक ये हैं :—

(1) सिंचाई संसाधनों का विकास तथा प्रबंध ;

(2) भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण और वनरोपण ;

(3) फसल प्रतिमान की पुनः संरचना और चरागाह विकास ;

(4) शुष्क भूमि खेती की तकनीकें लोकप्रिय बनाना ;

(5) पशुधन विकास आदि।

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम को राजस्थान के 4 जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(4) महभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम

इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य भौतिक, मानवीय तथा पशुधन संसाधनों के अधिकतम उपयोग द्वारा लोगों की उत्पादकता, उनके आय स्तरों तथा रोजगार अवसरों में वृद्धि करके गर्म तथा शुष्क दोनों प्रकार के महभूमि क्षेत्रों का समेकित विकास करना है। परिकल्पित मुख्य गतिविधियां वनरोपण, चरागाह विकास भू-जल विकास, जल संचयन ढांचों के निर्माण, पम्प सेटों के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण और कृषि, बागवानी तथा पशुपालन के विकास से

संबंधित हैं। कार्यक्रम को राजस्थान के 11 जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) सभी कार्यक्रम आगे भी जारी रखे जाने वाले कार्यक्रम हैं। अतः कुल लागत का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Second Dam on Mahanadi River

3533. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some opposition of the construction of a second dam on the Mahanadi river at Manibhadra in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to look into the matter; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Representation has been received from the public against the proposal for construction of a multi-purpose dam on Mahanadi River at Manibhadra in Orissa. The State Government is carrying out investigations in the field and studies in the office to formulate the project. The representation regarding sub-mergence of large areas, limited irrigation and power benefits likely to be derived have been forwarded to the State Government for considering these factors in the formulation of the project report.

स्वयंसेवी शिक्षा संस्थानों द्वारा खेल सुविधाएं

3534. श्री रामजी भाई मावाणि: क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग तथा अन्य

निकायों द्वारा विभिन्न स्वयंसेवी शिक्षा संस्थानों, महाविद्यालयों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में खेल के मैदानों में सुधार तथा तत्संबंधी सुविधाओं की जांच करने के लिए स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति के बाद से समय-समय पर विभिन्न समितियां गठित की गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी समितियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्होंने क्या रिपोर्टें और सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उन्हें कहां तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) से (ग) उपलब्ध अभिलेखों के अनुसार सरकार ने ऐसी कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने डा० सी० डी० देशमुख की अध्यक्षता में शारीरिक शिक्षा पर एक समिति नियुक्त की, जिसने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को अपनी रिपोर्ट 1967 में प्रस्तुत की। रिपोर्ट में, जिसका प्रमुख विषय शारीरिक शिक्षा था, प्रश्न में उल्लिखित विषयों पर कुछ सिफारिशें थी। इस संबंध में प्रमुख सिफारिशों का सारांश संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इन सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित है। उन्होंने बताया है कि धनराशि समिति होने के कारण खेल-कूद के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के वास्ते कोई पर्याप्त सहायता की व्यवस्था करना उनके लिए सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में खेलों के समुचित विकास के लिए आयोग ने इस संबंध में सिफारिशें करने हेतु हाल ही

में एक कार्यदल नियुक्त किया है। कार्यदल ने पहले से ही अपना विचार-विमर्श प्रारम्भ कर रखा है।

सरकार पहले से ही एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठन योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में व्यायामशालाओं के निर्माण, खेल के मैदानों के विकास आदि, प्रशिक्षण और खेल प्रतियोगिताओं के आयोजन और विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों में प्रतिभावान पुरुष और महिला खिलाड़ियों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने हेतु विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय संघ और नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

विवरण

यह आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक कालेज का उद्देश्य खेल-मैदानों के लिए लगभग 8 से 10 एकड़ का भूखंड रखने का होना चाहिए। जिन स्थानों पर क्षत्र अपेक्षाकृत छोटा है अथवा अतिरिक्त भूखंड प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता, वहां कालेज परिसरों के अन्दर अथवा इनके आस-पास छात्रों के उपयोग के लिए कुछ इस प्रकार की सुविधाओं अर्थात् बैडमिन्टन अथवा स्क्वैश कोर्ट्स, जिनके लिए इतने अधिक भूखंड की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, के निर्माण के लिए वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करनी होगी। बड़ी संख्या में विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों में तरणतालों के लिए भी व्यवस्था करनी होगी। आमतौर पर, प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में कम से कम दो क्रिकेट मैदानों, दो हाकी मैदान, दो फुटबाल मैदान, चार बास्केटबाल-कोर्ट्स, छः वालीबाल-कोर्ट, बारह टेनिस कोर्ट, रनिंग ट्रैक वाला एक खेल स्टेडियम, एक क्रिकेट पेविलियन तथा बैडमिन्टन, टेबिल-टेनिस और व्यायाम के लिए एक

व्यायामशाला-हाल और कुश्ती के पिट्स होने चाहिए। इसी प्रकार, प्रत्येक कालेज में कम से कम एक क्रिकेट-मैदान, एक हाकी-मैदान, एक फुटबाल मैदान, दो बास्केट बाल-कोर्ट, दो वालीबाल-कोर्ट, दो टेनिस-कोर्ट, रनिंग ट्रैक वाला एक खेल स्टेडियम, एक तरण-ताल तथा एक व्यायाम-शाला-हाल होना चाहिए। व्यायाम जसी कुछ मूल आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

2. क्योंकि खेलकूद के मैदान में मूल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों के पास पर्याप्त संसाधन नहीं हैं, अतः वर्तमान सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए अनुदान की उपयुक्त प्रणाली तैयार करनी होगी (इसे अब राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठन योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है)।

3. छात्रों तथा शिक्षकों को खेलकूद तथा अन्य प्रकार की शारीरिक शिक्षा में भाग लेने और उनमें इन कार्यकलापों के प्रति निरन्तर रुचि पैदा करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जाने चाहिए (ऐसे प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा खेल छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं)।

4. अन्य बातें लगभग समान होने पर उन छात्रों को जिन्होंने खेलकूद में सक्रिय तथा नियमित रूप से भाग लिया है, दाखिला तथा रोजगार के मामलों में वरीयता दी जा सकती है। खेलकूद में निष्पादन के लिए परीक्षाओं में उचित श्रेय देने हेतु एक प्रणाली तैयार की जा सकती है।

5. उम्मीदवार को प्रदत्त डिग्री में नियमित विषयों में उसके अंकों अथवा डिवीजन/श्रेणी के अलावा खेलकूद में उसके रिकार्ड का भी उल्लेख होना चाहिए।

6. अधिक छात्रों को, खेलकूद के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए ।

7. जहाँ कालेज अलग-अलग खेलों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षकों को नियुक्त करने की यत्न में नहीं है, वहाँ विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर ससाधनों को एकत्र करने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा सकती है । विश्वविद्यालय सम्बद्ध कालेजों में छात्रों के लाभ के लिए अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के आयोजन के सम्बन्ध में भी विचार कर सकते हैं ।

Drinking water and sanitation Schemes

3335. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the targets laid down for drinking water and sanitation schemes in

the Sixth Plan as a part of the international drinking water and sanitation year being observed;

(b) the number of problem villages identified for the purpose in the country; and

(c) the details of funds provided to all States, separately, in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) In connection with the International drinking water supply and sanitation decade being observed, the targets in terms of the population to be covered by these facilities during the Sixth Plan, according to the data received from the State Governments/Union Territories are as follows:—

Sub-sector	Percentage of population covered as on 31-3-1981.	Percentage of population to be covered by 31-3-85.
1. Rural water supply	31%	52%
2. Urban water supply	75%	93%
3. Rural sanitation	0.5%	1.47%
4. Urban sanitation	27%	39%

(b) At the beginning of the Sixth Plan i.e. on 1-4-1980, there were 2,30,784 villages identified as problem villages all over the country.

(c) Drinking water supply is a State subject and funds are provided for this purpose in the State budgets. The

Centre assists the State Governments by providing grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, to cover identified problem villages. The details of funds released under this Programme for all States for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes

(Rupees in Lakhs)

States/UT	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	436.23	396.75	479.50
2. Assam	427.11	403.45	382.98
3. Bihar	503.36	862.50	863.75
4. Gujarat	358.50	402.25	287.60
5. Haryana	357.09	337.31	277.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	561.77	368.09	273.73
7. Jammu & Kashmir	314.75	426.55	1088.00
8. Karnataka	248.81	485.50	941.50
9. Kerala	330.08	529.53	643.20
10. Madhya Pradesh	690.00	1,033.75	1397.50
11. Maharashtra	664.00	558.00	722.50
12. Manipur	106.03	131.32	158.00
13. Meghalaya	149.00	246.12	202.63
14. Nagaland	150.00	182.79	135.18
15. Orissa	307.00	603.08	772.50
16. Punjab	128.95	90.17	183.00
17. Rajasthan	559.10	1506.42	2,231.50
18. Sikkim	19.50	71.74	63.94
19. Tamil Nadu	506.00	569.71	856.50
20. Tripura	112.44	85.50	81.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	951.95	1,024.13	1,940.99
22. West Bengal	443.50	589.96	893.50
23. A & N Islands	6.00	20.10	6.64
24. Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	35.00	30.00
25. Chandigarh	..	..	..
26. Delhi	13.40	13.50	2.00
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	11.46	14.25	20.94
29. Lakshadweep	..	..	..
30. Mizoram	26.25	2.47	4.50
31. Pondicherry	7.00	12.80	14.50
	8424.38	10993.57	15145.48

Note : 1. Figures include funds released for M & I (Monitoring and Investigation) also to the various States/UTs.

2. In 1980-81, an additional expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores was incurred towards the cost and related expenses of drilling rigs obtained for drought affected States.

Price of imported Foodgrains

3536. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of imported grain is more than that the price paid to Indian farmers; and

(b) if so, how does such a policy adopted by Government help in raising the purchasing power of Indian farmers for goods produced in the country and check the dwindling foreign exchange and the consequent trade gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Estimated average f.o.b. price of imported wheat is higher than the support price of wheat fixed.

(b) For procurement of wheat in the country, Government announces the support price and ensures that the prices in the market do not fall below the support price level. The producers are, however, free to sell their wheat at any price higher than the support price. Import of wheat became necessary to build up the depleted buffer stock and to combat pressure on foodgrains prices.

Expansion of Vanaspati Units

3537. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Private sector vanaspati units had applied to his Ministry for permission to expand the existing units; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is engaging attention of the Government.

Land under rabi crop cultivation in 1981-82 and 1982-83.

3538. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the land area on which Rabi crop was cultivated in the country, (State-wise), both in the years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) what arrangement for irrigation has been made for cultivation of Rabi crop in drought affected States like West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) what fund has been allotted by Centre for ensuring irrigation of Rabi crop in the drought affected States, State-wise; and

(d) what is the prospect of Rabi crop throughout the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Statement showing the area under Rabi foodgrains and oilseeds during 1981-82 is attached. The estimates of rabi area of these crops during 1982-83 are not yet available.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The Rabi prospects in the country are quite good. However, State-wise estimates have not yet become available.

Statement

Area under Rabi Crops in 1981-82

(Thousand hectares)

State	Rabi foodgrains	Rabi oilseeds
1. Andhra Pradesh	2485	306
2. Assam	248	230
3. Bihar	2940	173
4. Gujarat	991	320
5. Haryana	2763	202
6. Himachal Pradesh	408	12
7. Jammu & Kashmir	215	45
8. Karnataka	1801	338
9. Kerala	117	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	6596	773
11. Maharashtra	5389	982
12. Orissa	1662	317
13. Punjab	3270	109
14. Rajasthan	4171	736
15. Tamil Nadu	148	3330
16. Uttar Pradesh	10852	2896
17. West Bengal	974	219
18. Others	114	22
All India	45144	8010

नवें एशियाड के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का निर्माण कार्य

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कार्यों के नाम एवं स्थल क्या-क्या हैं; और

3539. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा ।
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा ।

(ग) प्रत्येक कार्य पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने नवें एशियाई खेलों के समय दिल्ली में अनेक निर्माण कार्य किये थे ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :
(क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उस ने नवें एशियाई खेलों से सम्बन्धित निम्न लिखित

परियोजनाओं का निर्माण कार्य किया
था :—

परियोजना का नाम	स्थान
इन्दोर स्टेडियम	इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट
सार्किल बैलेड्रम	राजघाट
एशियाई खेलग्राम	सीरी फोर्ट
शूटिंग रेंज	तुगलकाबाद आदिला- बाद फोर्ट के पास

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है
तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Number of Employees in Super Bazar

3540. SHRI J. S. PATIL:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) in all how many employees in
Delhi Super Bazar are temporary/
confirmed;

(b) how many of them have been
appointed without any public adver-
tisement and/or not through employ-
ment exchanges;

(c) the policy, guidelines and rules
for appointment, attaining permanency
and promotions of employees there;
and

(d) will a Committee of Members of
Parliament be appointed to look into
the affairs of Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT
JHA AZAD): (a) Number of em-
ployees as on 28-2-83 was as follows:—

(i) Regular	788
(ii) Ad-hoc	119
(iii) Daily Wages	274
Total	1181

(b) 800, which included 607 persons
appointed in 1966-68 to start the Su-
per Bazar.

(c) These are under finalisation by
the Managing Committee of the Super
Bazar.

(d) The Super Bazar is a coopera-
tive society which is functioning
through a Managing Committee in
accordance with its bye-laws etc. It
is not considered necessary to consti-
tute any Parliamentary Committee to
look into the affairs of the Super
Bazar at present

ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति योजना के अधीन कार्य
का पूरा किया जाना

3541. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री पूर्वी
उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में (जिलावार)
केन्द्र प्रायोजित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम
के अधीन पूरे किये गये कार्य का ब्यौरा
दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल
पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री
(श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :
राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार
पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में (जिला-
वार) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित ग्रामीण जल
पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूरे किए गए
कार्य के ब्यौरों का एक विवरण सलग्न
है ।

विवरण

क्र. सं०	जिलों का नाम	केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छठी योजना के प्रथम दो वर्षों के दौरान लाभान्वित समस्या ग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या
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1.	2	3
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राज्य : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश

1. गाजीपुर	118
2. जौनपुर	153

राज्य : बिहार

1. पटना	35
2. नालन्दा	22
3. गया	1108
4. नवादा	51
5. श्रीरंगबाद	33
6. भोजपुर	24
7. रोहतास	89
8. मुंगेर	104
9. भागलपुर	105
10. पूर्णिया	42
11. कटिहार	23
12. सहरसा	121
13. मधुबनी	99
14. दरभंगा	8
15. समस्तीपुर	55
16. बेगूसराय	47

1	2	3
17. सीतामढ़ी		84
18. मुजफ्फरपुर		127
19. वैशाली		46
20. सारन		56
21. सीवान		58
22. गोपालगंज		40
23. पूर्वी चम्पारण		86
24. पश्चिमी चम्पारण		53
25. रांची		5
26. गिरौडीह		40
27. हजारीबाग		35
28. धनबाद		21
29. सिंहभूमि		17
30. पलामू		33
31. संथाल परगना		10

Losses incurred by Super Bazar

3542. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Super Bazar, New Delhi has been incurring huge losses since it has been set up;

(b) quantum of loss suffered by Super Bazar during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Super Bazar during the last 5 years;

(d) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(e) steps taken by Government to improve the drawbacks of the Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e). In the initial period of six years of its operation from 1966, the Super Bazar, Delhi, had suffered losses. Since 1972-73, the Super Bazar has been working on profit. The profit for the last five years is as under:—

Cooperative Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	2'02 (Audited)
1978-79	2'32 (Audited)
1979-80	16'56 (Provisional)
1980-81	17'19 (Subject to audit)
1981-82	25'36 (Subject to audit)
Total	63'45

The management of the Super Bazar, had taken several steps to improve its working and profitability. These include increase in sales turnover, economy in overheads, better inventory management etc. The working of the Super Bazar is also being reviewed in the Ministry, from time to time.

Evaluation of work done by Rural Development Institutions

3543. SHRI NARSING RAO
SURYAWANSHI:

SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of accelerated implementation of the 20 Points

Programme, Government propose to evaluate the work being done by Rural Development Institutions in this country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to evaluate the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme which are implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has taken up these evaluation studies.

State-wise allocation made for fisheries in Sixth Five Year Plan

3544. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for fisheries in the Sixth Five Year Plan period for different States, State-wise;

(b) the details of progress achieved so far in this regard, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the Centrally sponsored schemes for Orissa State and how much amount has been sanctioned for 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Statement-I is attached.

(c) and (d). Information is given in attached statement-II.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	(Approved Plan Outlays 1980-85)	Expenditure	
			1980-81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1400.00	306.17	329.70
2.	Assam	600.00	55.08	78.72
3.	Bihar	696.00	113.57	110.01
4.	Gujarat	2000.00	251.50	378.39
5.	Haryana	195.00	37.00	32.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	180.00	15.00	30.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	230.00	34.00	41.00
8.	Karnataka	1303.00	118.55	145.02
9.	Kerala	2000.00	380.98	440.84
10.	Madhya Pradesh	700.00	74.00	90.00
11.	Maharashtra	1207.00	227.02	256.84
12.	Manipur	250.00	44.87	50.15
13.	Meghalaya	90.00	14.97	15.62
14.	Nagaland	70.00	15.61	16.33
15.	Orissa	1000.00	189.89	166.56
16.	Punjab	175.00	29.31	28.27
17.	Rajasthan	225.00	27.75	28.60
18.	Sikkim	100.00	15.00	13.89
19.	Tamil Nadu	2400.00	133.13	207.91
20.	Tripura	333.00	53.32	79.99
21.	Uttar Pradesh	659.00	75.00	95.00
22.	West Bengal	2700.00	311.04	269.65
23.	Andaman	200.00	15.60	25.55
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.00	15.88	19.92
25.	Ghandigarh	10.00	2.98	1.00
26.	Delhi	60.00	14.78	6.96
27.	Goa	400.00	66.22	64.50
28.	Lakshadweep	175.00	16.07	26.64
29.	Mizoram	60.00	7.25	12.00
30.	Pondicherry	241.00	41.05	45.48
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00	..	..
Total		19742.00	2702.69	3106.54

Statement—II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	Name of the Scheme		Funds sanctioned	
			1982-83	1983-84*
1	Development of Agriculture	Grant	2'00	4'00
	(Fish Farmers' Development Agencies)	Loan	3'55	
2	Distribution of minikits under FFDA's	Grant	2'70	1'35
3	Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance	Grant	9'20	15'00
4	Brackish Water Fish Farming	Grant	2'00	10'00
5	Construction of fishing jetty at Sabelia (Ramba)	Grant	2'07	Not finalised
6	Subsidy to Group Insurance Scheme for active fishermen	Grant	1'25	Not finalised
Total			19'22	30'35
			Loan	3'55

* Tentative.

National Commission to suggest food production

3545. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) steps Government propose to take to meet the demand of food for feeding the population by the end of this century;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a national commission to advise the State

and Central Government for increasing food production; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and if so what will be the nature of the commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The perspective Plan for the country and Five Year Plans and Annual Plans drawn up by the Planning Commission are aimed at building up the infrastructure and promoting development activities so as to ensure self-sufficiency in foodgrains production both in the near future as also in the long term. The perspective of the rise in food demand by the end of the century is being kept in view.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Problems of agricultural development both in short and long term perspective are being duly taken care of by the Planning Commission as also by the concerned Ministries in the Central Government and the State Governments. Further a National Commission on Agriculture was set up by Government in 1971. This Commission took assistance from a number of specialists and study teams and held detailed consultations with the Central and State Governments and various institutions. The Commission submitted its final report in 1978 wherein it has made various recommendations for the modernisation and development of Indian agriculture keeping in view the requirements of the country by 2000 A.D. and beyond. A number of recommendations of the Commission have been accepted by Government and follow-up action is already being taken. Therefore, it is not considered necessary to set up another National Commission on Agriculture.

White revolution

3546. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the much advertised White Revolution has turned out to be a white elephant and made country more dependent than ever before on imported products;

(b) whether it is a fact that success of Anand Pattern as in Amul is almost entirely dependent on use of low priced milk products obtained commercially or as gifts; and

(c) whether it is a fact that only these Dairy Plants using such milk products are making profits and other plants running in losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The commercial import of skim milk powder was discontinued from

1975-76. The funds generated through sale of gift commodities received from European Economic Community for Operation Flood II Project are being utilised as resources for implementation of the project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Construction of Houses in the Rural Areas

3547. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated need of houses in the rural areas;

(b) the target fixed for construction of houses in the rural areas in the Sixth Plan;

(c) the details of technical and financial assistance available for building houses in rural areas by individuals and societies;

(d) the monetary provision for the purpose in the Plan;

(e) the names of organisations working in this field; and

(f) the names of Government agencies entrusted with this work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED ARIF)

(a) According to the estimates made by the National Buildings Organisation, housing shortage in rural areas in 1981 was 16.5 million units.

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages allotment of 6.8 million house-sites and provision of construction assistance to 3.6 million families of rural landless workers, under the House Sites-Cum-Construction Assistance Scheme.

(c) Under the House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for

Rural Landless Workers Construction assistance is provided as subsidy and/or loan ranging from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 6,5000/- in different States. In some States, houses are constructed and allotted to the eligible families.

(d) The Sixth Plan contains a provision of Rs. 353.50 crores of which Rs. Rs. 170 crores are for provision of house-sites and Rs. 183.50 crores for construction assistance.

(e) and (f) The scheme is in the State Sector and forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme and the 20 Point Programme. The State Govts. are implementing the same through the concerned departments and/or housing boards, etc. Implementation at the field level is mostly through the Collectors, Panchayat Bodies, Housing Boards/Corporations, etc.

नेताजी नगर के सरकारी क्वार्टरों में पानी की कमी

3548. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेताजी नगर के सरकारी क्वार्टरों के सभी ब्लॉकों में पानी की बेहद कमी है यदि हाँ, तो क्या पानी की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार कोई नए प्रभावी कदम उठायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच कि काफी लम्बे समय से नेताजी नगर के सरकारी क्वार्टरों में मरम्मत नहीं की जा रही है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :

(क) नयी दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि जलपूर्ति की स्थिति बिल्कुल ठीक है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि नेताजी नगर के क्वार्टरों का सामान्य अनुरक्षण तथा मरम्मत की जा रही है ।

Development of Villages

3549. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the existing arrangements for development of villages;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up planning units at district level for development of individual villages;

(c) what special steps are proposed for speedy and effective coordination for development of villages; and

(d) The details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages development of villages through various schemes including the programmes of this Ministry like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme etc.

(b) District Rural Development Agencies set up mainly for implementation of the Programmes of this Ministry are responsible for planning at the district level.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Helping the Small and marginal Farmers in increasing Agricultural Production

3550. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to help small and marginal farmers to raise production;

(b) if so, the nature of help given to the small and marginal farmers to increase their domestic agricultural production; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c) Under IRD programme assistance is available to identified beneficiaries at the rate of 25 per cent for small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers for taking up minor irrigation works. Assistance is also admissible for certain inputs like potassic and phosphatic fertilizers, improved agricultural implements, storage bins etc. though there is a ceiling of Rs.15,000 per block per annum in such cases. However, a separate scheme for subsidizing all inputs like seeds, fertilizers, micro-nutrients, pesticides etc. and minor irrigation is under consideration of the Government.

Scheme from Kerala regarding welfare of Fishermen

3551. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted a scheme for the welfare of the fishermen living along the coastal line of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to available information, no such proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के लिए सिंचाई योजनाओं हेतु धनराशि का आवंटन

3552. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए 165.10 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की है -

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिंचाई योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अन्य राज्यों, राज्य-वार को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसा कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया है तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों को समस्त धन एक मुश्त ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में देती है, जो किसी विशेष परियोजना या विकास के क्षेत्र से सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। तथापि, 1982-83 के लिए राज्यवार समस्त परिव्यय को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान बृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई, कमान क्षेत्र विकास के संबंध में परिचय

(करोड़ रुपये)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	बृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	लघु सिंचाई	कमान क्षेत्र विकास	जोड़
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	148.50	10.00	8.00	166.50
2.	असम	10.80	13.50	0.30	24.60
3.	बिहार	169.07	34.05	6.35	209.47
4.	गुजरात	183.40	17.50	3.50	204.40
5.	हरियाणा	62.00	3.35	15.30	80.65
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.10	4.30	—	6.40
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	11.43	7.00	1.25	19.69
8.	कर्नाटक	80.07	18.51	4.56	103.14
9.	केरल	45.00	6.65	1.20	52.85
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	136.50	46.00	19.00	201.50
11.	महाराष्ट्र	260.88	33.00	7.18	301.06
12.	मणिपुर	7.50	1.25	—	8.75
13.	मेघालय	0.30	1.25	—	1.55
14.	नागालैंड	—	1.86	—	1.86
15.	उड़ीसा	70.00	16.65	1.40	88.05
16.	पंजाब	45.00	1.20	7.30	53.50
17.	राजस्थान	65.28	6.45	19.13	90.86
18.	सिक्किम	—	0.90	—	0.90
19.	तमिलनाडु	38.35	5.03	1.29	44.67
20.	त्रिपुरा	3.50	2.55	—	6.05
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	179.80	49.54	13.30	242.64
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	36.64	19.87	2.00	58.51
उप जोड़ राज्य		1556.12	300.41	111.06	1967.59

(करोड़ रुपये)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	बृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	लघु सिंचाई	कमान क्षेत्र विकास	जोड़
दो संघ राज्य क्षेत्र					
1. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार	.	—	0.24	—	0.24
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	.	0.15	2.90	—	3.05
3. चण्डीगढ़	.	—	0.12	—	0.12
4. दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	.	3.25	0.13	—	3.38
5. दिल्ली	.	0.50	0.44	—	0.94
6. गोवा दमन व दीव	.	10.00	1.20	0.08	11.28
7. लक्षद्वीप	.	—	—	—	—
8. मिजोरम	.	—	0.50	—	0.50
9. पाण्डिचेरी	.	0.30	0.85	—	1.15
[उप जोड़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	.	14.20	6.38	0.08	20.66
तीन. केन्द्रीय सेक्टर]	.	11.55	10.80	45.00	67.35
कुल जोड़	.	1581.87	317.59	156.14	2055.60

Construction of fishing harbours in A.P.

3553. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of construction of fishing harbours at Kakinada and Bhavanapadu in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the concrete steps taken to hasten the completion of the harbours in view of the inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) about 65 per cent work in Kakinada and 5 per cent in Bhavanapadu fishing harbours has been done.

(b) Difficulties relating to delay in model studies and poor soil conditions have been attended to.

News-Item Captioned "Rs. 25 lakh loss to FCI"

3554. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in Tribune of 23 January, 1983 under the caption 'Rs. 25 lakh loss to FCI';

(b) whether this loss is due to the acceptance of sub-standard rice;

(c) if so, whether the matter has been enquired into; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken against the official concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some quantity of sub-standard rice was accepted by the staff of the Food Corporation of India. The Corporation is however, taking action to get the same replaced. Some of the millers have already replaced a portion thereof.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. One Deputy Manager, Food Corporation of India had already been placed under suspension and the departmental enquiry is proceeding against him. In addition, disciplinary action has also been initiated against three Assistant Managers.

Completion of Rajghat Irrigation Project

3555. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajghat irrigation project involving Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, initially expected to be completed in 1985-86 is likely to be delayed by two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b) The construction work on the Rajghat Dam Project is lagging behind the contemplated construction schedule, on account of the participating State Governments not making available requisite funds to meet the construction programme.

CPWD Failure to Liaison with Resident Welfare Associations in Delhi

3556. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CPWD authorities do not hold regular meetings with the

representatives of the Residents' Welfare Association in Delhi to know the areas where attention is required and to review the progress made thereon and if at all held occasionally, no record of discussions/visits are kept up and circulated;

(b) whether maintenance of Government quarters is in shambles and there is a lot more to be done; and

(c) if so, reasons for the laxity and details of the programme proposed to be launched to make up the deficiencies and proper liaison?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) CPWD have reported that meetings with the representatives of the Residents' Welfare Associations in Delhi are held from time to time, and record notes of discussions are generally drawn up and circulated.

(b) Maintenance of Government quarter is generally satisfactory. Improvement in maintenance depends upon the availability of funds.

(c) Does not arise.

Abolition of Land Lease System in Delhi

3557. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had been thinking to declare all the land allotted by DDA for residential purposes in Delhi as Free-hold and end the land lease system;

(b) if so, at what stage the consideration of the proposal is at present; and

(c) when Government hope to take a final decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) The general question whether the lease system in Delhi in respect of residential properties, including residential leases granted by the DDA, should be abolished or suitably modified is under the consideration of the Government. A final decision in the matter is likely to take some more time.

Master Plan for Delhi

3558. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Master Plan of Delhi has been modified; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto January, 1983, 118 amendments/modifications in the Master Plan of Delhi were notified. These amendments/modifications pertain to the land use and zoning regulations and were made under Section 11A of Delhi Development Act, 1957 for the implementation of the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi.

Shortage of Edible Oil in the Country

3559. **SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an overall shortage of edible oils produced in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to import some edible oils; and

(c) the quantity and value of the edible oils proposed to be imported during next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) There has been some gap between demand for, and production of indigenous edible oils in the country. To meet this gap partly, the Government has been importing edible oils. The quantity and value thereof is decided, from time to time, taking into consideration many factors including production and demand of indigenous edible oils, price trends in national and international markets, foreign exchange availability and such other factors.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

3560. **SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:**
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that his Ministry has recently directed all states and Union Territories to speed up the progress of centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated small and medium towns;

(b) if so, details of progress achieved by States and Union Territories in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to population explosion in metropolitan cities, the quality of the life is deteriorating day by day; and

(d) if so, steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir. All the State Union Territories are being continuously pursued to accelerate the implementation of the Integrated Development of Small and medium Towns scheme.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) With a view to reducing migration of population to the larger cities, the Central Sponsored

Scheme for the Integrated Development of small and medium towns was introduced in 1979-80.

Statement

State/U.T.'s	1979-80 Amount released	1980-81 Amount released	1981-82 (b) Amount released	1982-83 (b) till the ends of Feb 83 Amount released	1979-83 (b) Amount released
1. Andhra Pradesh	42'00	16'95	123'80	33'00	215'75
2. Assam	4'92	36'00	13'00	85'12	139'04
3. Bihar	15'00	14'00	109'00	28'00	166'00
4. Gujarat	38'48	34'25	93'00	20'50	187'00
5. Haryana	..	..	52'00	..	52'00
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	15'00	..	..	15'00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	5'00	5'00
8. Karnataka	..	47'05	32'80	3'50	83'35
9. Kerala	9'40	67'00	98'00	27'00	201'40
10. Madhya Pradesh	35'50	38'50	56'00	35'00	164'50
11. Maharashtra	5'50	114'65	53'90	71'18	245'23
12. Manipur	..	4'50	..	4'69	9'10
13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	15'00	1'00	32'64	29'00	77'64
16. Punjab	2'00	98'25	89'00	..	189'25
17. Rajasthan	3'15	71'05	113'00	..	187'20
18. Sikkim	..	5'50	..	..	5'50
19. Tamilnadu	42'50	148'75	185'25	100'80	477'30
20. Tripura	..	9'00	..	..	9'00
21. Uttar Pradesh	10'55	161'55	31'90	15'00	218'10
22. West Bengal	..	10'00	120'00	70'70	200'70
<i>Union Territories</i>					
1. A&N Islands	..	..	..	25'00	25'00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	..	3'50	..	..	3'50
5. Mizoram	..	..	..	20'00	20'00
6. Pondicherry	..	4'00	..	..	4'00
Total	225	205'00	1209'50	573'40	2900'79

Supply of Foodgrain to Rajasthan

3561. SHRI VIRDHJ CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of wheat to Rajasthan in comparison to other States by the Centre for supplying through public distribution system is too low in spite of four and five consecutive famines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the wheat supplied to Rajasthan for public distribution system is of very inferior quality; and

(d) if so, whether Government will supply wheat of good quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: (a) and (b). Allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool to various States including Rajasthan is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocations are increased/decreased wherever necessary. A statement showing allotment of wheat to various States for public distribution for the month of March, 1983 is attached.

(c) and (d) Supplies of allocated quantities of wheat are made by the Food Corporation of India and stocks conforming to fair average quality are issued to the State Government for supply through the public distribution system.

Statement

Statement showing allotment of wheat for public distribution system from the central pool to state Governments/Union-Territories for March, 1983.

State Govts/UTs.	Quantity Allotted (Thousand Tonnes)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	21'0
Assam	19'0
Bihar	50'0
Gujarat	17'5
Haryana	15'0
Himachal Pradesh	2'5
Jammu & Kashmir	7'0
Karnataka	5'0
Kerala	20'0
Madhya Pradesh	28'0
Maharashtra	55'0
Manipur	2'0
Meghalaya	2'1
Nagaland	1'0
Orissa	12'0
Punjab]	8'0
Rajasthan	28'0
Sikkim	0'25
Tamil Nadu	4'0
Tripura]	2'5
Uttar Pradesh	100'0
West Bengal	0'5
A & N Islands	0'5
Arunachal Pradesh	1'4
Chandigarh	1'5
D&N Haveli	0'02
Delhi	41'0

1	2
Goa, Daman, Diu	2'3
Pondicherry	0'17
Mizoram	1'05
Lakshadweep	0'04

Protection of People Living in Forests

3562. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the steps taken by the West Bengal Government to protect the interest of the tribal people in the forest;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government;

(c) whether Government will incorporate all those measures in the proposed Forest Bill; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The Government are aware of the steps taken by the West Bengal Government to protect the interest of the tribal people in the forest.

(b) The various schemes are generally in accordance with the policies of the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The proposed Forest Bill does not cover specific developmental schemes.

1980 से पहले डारम की गई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के रास्ते की अड़चनों को दूर करना

3563. श्री केशवराव पारथी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन संशोधन विधेयक, 1980 के अधिनियम के परिणामस्वरूप, उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर कार्य रोक दिया गया था जो इससे पूर्व कार्यान्वित की जा रही थीं और उन परियोजनाओं के रास्ते में बाधाएं उत्पन्न हो गई हैं जो लगभग पूरी होने को थीं और उनसे सिंचाई कार्य शुरू होने को था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई क्षमता पैदा करने लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के, जो 1980 से पूर्व कार्यान्वित की जा रही थीं, के रास्ते में आयी अड़चनों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जाने का विचार है ताकि अपेक्षित वन-कटाई आदि के पश्चात् उन्हें शीघ्र पूरा किया जा सके ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

गेहूं की प्रति एकड़ उपज

3564. श्री जय राम वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूं की प्रति एकड़ उपज में वृद्धि रुक गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) 1975-76, 1979-80, 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के वर्षों के दौरान गेहूं का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन क्या था, और

(घ) गेहूं का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मककाना) : (क) से (ग) 1975-76, 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान गेहूं की अखिल भारतीय प्रति हैक्टर/प्रति एकड़ उपज नीचे दी गयी है :—

(उपज किलोग्राम में)

वर्ष	प्रति हैक्टर	प्रति एकड़
1975-76	1410	571
1979-80	1436	581
1980-81	1630	660
1981-82	1696	687

उपयुक्त आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट होता है कि गेहूं की प्रति एकड़ उपज में वृद्धि रुकी नहीं है ।

(घ) गेहूं की उत्पादकता में और अधिक वृद्धि करने के लिए किये जा रहे प्रयासों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सिंचाई और अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र में विस्तार करना, डीजल, बिजली, उर्वरक, कुमिनाशी जैसे महत्वपूर्ण आदानों की समय पर आपूर्ति करना, तथा विभिन्न कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्रों के लिए उपयुक्त अधिक उपज देने वाली तथा रोग और रतुआ प्रतिरोधी किस्मों का विकास करना शामिल है ।

सौंन सिंचाई योजना के आधुनिकीकरण की स्वीकृति

3565. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की 100 वर्ष पुरानी सोन सिंचाई प्रणाली के आधुनिकी-

करण की योजना स्वीकृति के लिए गत चार वर्ष से सरकार के पास लम्बित है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में शीघ्र अनुमति प्रदान करने तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसका निर्माण करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने पुरानी सोन सिंचाई प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण की एक स्कीम 1981 में प्रस्तुत की थी । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में की गई उसकी तकनीकी जांच के पश्चात् तथा इस संबंध में दी गई टिप्पणियों के आधार पर, राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस स्कीम को आशोधित किया जाना था । आशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट को शोधतापूर्वक तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अधिकारियों द्वारा बिहार सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ कई बार विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । स्कीम पर निर्माण कार्य तभी

आरम्भ किया जा सकता है जब बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली आशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट को सलाहकार समिति द्वारा तकनीकी आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य पाया जाता है और योजना आयोग द्वारा उसे स्वीकृति दे दी जाती है और बिहार सरकार द्वारा, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस स्कीम के लिए किए गए 30 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान में से, इस परियोजना के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है।

देश में पेयजल समस्या-मूलक गांव

3566. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में पेय जल की कमी वाले कितने समस्यामूलक गांव हैं ;

(ख) चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान अब तक कितने गांवों को पेय जल उपलब्ध कराया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह उपलब्ध विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्यों को पेय जल की समस्या वाले गांवों की प्रत्येक वर्ष पुनरीक्षा करने की सलाह देना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान अरिफ) :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या 2,30,784 थी।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1982 तक चालू योजना के दौरान पता लगाए गए जिन समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल पूर्ति की गई उनकी संख्या 79,778 है।

(ग) इस मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया था। वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए लगभग 42,000 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। वर्ष 1982-83, दिसम्बर, 1982 तक, में सम्पूर्ण देश में 23,963 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को ल पहुंचाया गया है।

(घ) 19-1-83 को नयी दिल्ली में राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ हुए सम्मेलन में यह संकल्प लिया गया था कि, राज्य एपेक्स समितियों कम से कम प्रत्येक तिमाही में प्रगति का प्रयोजन करें।

Agricultural Production

3568. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugarcane in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the production of oilseeds, pulses and foodgrains during the years 1980 to 1983;

(c) whether it is a fact that farmers have received the remunerative prices of their produces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The production of sugarcane, oil-

seeds, pulses and foodgrains during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was as below:—

Production (Million tonnes)

Grop	1980-81	1981-82
Sugarcane	154.2	183.6
Oilseeds	9.4	12.1
Pulses	10.6	11.4
Foodgrains	129.6	133.1

The estimates of production for 1982-83 are not yet available.

(c) and (d) For all principal crops Government have fixed procurement/minimum support prices at levels which are considered remunerative. Marketing support by way of procurement and purchases at announced support prices is provided through public agencies like Food Corporation of India, State Civil Supplies Departments State Cooperative Marketing Federations, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED), Cotton Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, State Trading Corporation, etc.

मयूर बिहार सहित यमुना पार कालोनियों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लॉटों का गिरना

3569. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा यमुना पार क्षेत्र में बनाए गए उन मकानों की संख्या कितनी है जो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान उचित सीमेंट और अच्छी सामग्री के अभाव में गिर गए हैं ;

(ख) यमुना पार की उन कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें ये मकान गिरे हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे निर्माण के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने मयूर बिहार में प्रयुक्त सामग्री की जांच के आदेश दे दिये गये हैं, जिसके कारण ये मकान गिरे हैं, और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि जांच की गई है तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले और इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :
(क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Expenditure and Income from Stadia

3570. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present monthly expenditure to maintain the different stadia which were used during the Asiad, 1982;

(b) what are the details;

(c) what is present monthly income from the different stadia which were constructed during the Asiad 1982; and

(d) what are the proposals of Government to run the said stadia?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The estimated annual expenditure on maintenance of stadia constructed for Asiad '82 is given below:

	Rs. Lakhs
1. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	29.40
2. Lawn Tennis Stadium, Hauz Khas	1.20
3. Indraprastha Indoor Stadium	58.00
4. Yamuna Velodrome, I.P. Estate	3.00

Statement

Statement showing the month-wise income from various stadia constructed for Asiad '82 during the months January and February, 1983.

S. No.	Name of Stadium	January '83		February '83	
		Income from sale of tickets	Income from allotment	Income from sale of tickets	Income from allotment
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.	16,000 (from 14-1-83 to 31-1-83)	2,502	18,725	25,000
2	Lawn Tennis Stadium	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Indraprastha Indoor Stadium	10,200	4,88,800 (from 15-12-82 to 31-1-83)	12,048	2,52,500
4	Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges	831	Nil	796	Nil
5	Talkatora Swimming Pool.	5,651	Nil	7,268	Nil

Group Insurance Scheme for Fishermen

3571. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the entire community of fishermen in the cooperative sector is to be covered by a group insurance scheme and if so, the details of the same.

5. Tughlakabad Shooting Range	6.90
6. Talkatora Swimming Pool	31.00

(c) Month-wise income from the stadia constructed for Asiad '82 for the months of January and February, 1983 is given in the attached statement.

(d) The stadia constructed for Asiad '82 will be put to optimum use consistent with their upkeep. It is planned to enhance sports consciousness through the optimum use of these stadia by holding international, national, regional and local sports events.

(b) whether all the 21 lakhs of fishermen living in 2,500 coastal fishing villages and operating 1,40,000 non-mechanised boats have been brought in the cooperative sector so that they can avail of this group insurance scheme; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir. All the active fishermen of inland, estuarine and marine sectors, who are and would be members of Fishermen Cooperative Societies/Federation/recognised Welfare Organisations are covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as Group Accident Insurance Scheme. An annual premium on each policy is Rs. 12 for providing an insurance cover of Rs. 15,000 in the event of death or permanent disability due to accident and Rs. 7,500 in the case of partial disability. During the Sixth Plan period, the Central Government would subsidise 50 per cent of the annual premium and the remainder 50 per cent will be borne by the States/U.Ts either fully or in conjunction with the organisations of which the fishermen are members. The Central subsidy will be released through the State Governments to the organisations based on the yearly premium which such organisations will pay to the insurance companies.

(b) and (c) As per information available with this Ministry out of 21 lakhs of marine fishermen population, about 5 lakhs are active fishermen. Of this, the total fishermen members in the marine primary fishery cooperatives is about 2.5 lakhs.

Active fishermen outside the Co-operative Sector can also avail of the Group Accident Insurance Scheme. However, efforts have been made by some States/UTs to enrol fishermen as members of Cooperative Societies.

Limited Production of Certified Seeds

3572. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of certified seeds has been limited on account of non-availability of adequate volume of breeder and foundation seeds and the National Seeds Corporation was to assume production of breeder and

foundation seed on also of vegetable seeds and the State Farms Corporation of India was also to produce seeds of important cereals and other groups especially oil seeds, vegetables etc;

(b) if so, the details of the achievements made in the above directions; and

(c) whether the country is self-sufficient in certified seeds now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) In order to ensure adequate supply of breeder seeds for further multiplication into foundation seeds and from foundation seeds to certificate seeds, the Government decided in 1982-83 to entrust the production of breeder seeds to National Seeds Corporation Ltd. and State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. in addition to Institutes of ICAR and Agricultural Universities. These 2 Corporations have already been producing foundation seeds.

(b) As a result of the above decision, the estimated production of breeder seeds during 1982-83 is likely to be of the order of 10,655 quintals against 3,915 quintals in 1981-82. The estimated production of breeder seeds by these 2 Corporations in 1982-83 is 4,778 quintals. The estimated production of foundation seeds during 1982-83 by National Seeds Corporation Ltd. is 1.03 lakh quintals against 0.75 quintals in 1981-82.

(c) During 1982-83, 42.05 lakh quintals of good quality seeds has been distributed in the country against the target of 40.00 lakh quintals. However, in the case of wheat seeds there was considerable damage due to untimely rain in April and May, 1982. As a result, there was some shortage in wheat seeds. But this was made good by supplying good quality wheat grains from Food Corporation of India after necessary tests in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. There has been no import of seeds during 1982-83.

Setting up of Divisional District Laboratories to ascertain fertilizer adulteration

3573. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up Divisional/District Laboratories, instead of having one at the State level with a view to ascertain the extent and nature of adulteration of seized samples of fertilizers in a short time and ensure prompt action thereby; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The establishment of laboratories at the division or district level is not considered either necessary or feasible for the present.

Delivery of fertilisers by the manufacturers

3574. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's scheme of delivering fertilisers up-to the block headquarters involving a huge additional transport subsidy has failed to produce the desired results;

(b) the reasons for the failure of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government are now considering the possibility of implementing this scheme by asking the manufacturer's themselves to deliver the fertilisers upto the block headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Scheme came into operation w.e.f. 1-4-1981. During meetings held

from time to time with the State Governments, Institutional Agencies, Manufacturers, Pool Handling Agencies, the working of the Scheme has inter-alia been discussed and it has been reported that the scheme has been found to be very useful and that fertiliser is flowing more freely into interior areas. It is also seen that the growth of consumption of fertilisers has been nearly 5.8 per cent in 1982-83 despite aberrant weather conditions all over the country. The number of sale points has also increased from about 1.10 lakh to over 1.30 lakh after the introduction of the scheme. However no specific evaluation of the benefits of the scheme has yet been done. A proposal to get such a study conducted is at present under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Stagnant "Green Revolution"

3575. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL;
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are contemplating to take to meet the food situation due to 30 per cent decline in agricultural production in 1982-83; and

(b) whether "Green Revolution" stagnated in Indian agricultural field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) On present assessment the shortfall in food grains production in 1982-83 is likely to be 5 to 8 million tonnes as compared to the previous year's production of 133.1 million tonnes i.e. a decline of about 4 to 6 per cent. Imports of 3.95 million tonnes of wheat have been contracted by the Government to augment the buffer stocks to meet the requirements of the Public Distribution system.

(b) No, Sir.

Donors cards for Asiad

3576. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asiad donors were permitted to see all the events on showing their donors (gold) card;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) number of people paid donations and got gold card;

(d) in which block seating arrangements made for them;

(e) whether Members of Parliament were given invitation cards for East Gate from where they could only see the back of the participants on the opening day and closing day; and

(f) what was the difficulty in giving them seats in South Gate on either side of Prime Minister's block/seat?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The gold colour donor tickets were priced season tickets for different sports competitions except Archery, Cycling, Golf, Weightlifting, Rowing, Handball and Shooting. Each such ticket entitled the donor to witness one particular sports competition up to the finals. Such tickets for Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium were, however, valid for opening ceremony, athletics, football matches and closing ceremony. Only one person was allowed entry on one ticket.

(c) In all 19 individuals/firms purchased donor tickets and the revenue earned from this source was approximately Rs. 14 lakhs.

(d) Seating blocks were separately earmarked in the various stadia for which these tickets were issued.

(e) Members of Parliament, Governors and Chief Ministers of State Governments were accommodated in the Eastern enclosure. During the Opening Ceremony the contingents of participating countries entered the Stadium from South-east entrance and the dignitaries seated in the Eastern enclosure saw the participants first before the occupants of any other enclosure. The participants of the cultural troupes were always in motion and in most of the cultural items there were four identical actions taking place facing each enclosure at a time.

(f) The Southern enclosure was earmarked for participants since change rooms and other facilities for them were located below that enclosure.

Speedy Construction of houses by D.D.A.

3577. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has undertaken programme for the construction of more houses in less time;

(b) if so, the area selected by D.D.A. for this purpose; and

(c) the number of houses constructed by DDA are likely to be released by the end of current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The DDA has reported that it has so far constructed more than 85,900 houses of different categories. It has further reported that about 20,000 to 25,000 houses are likely to be completed during the current financial year, which will be released to public in due course.

Visit of Soviet Delegation

3578. **SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:**
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Soviet delegation led by the Minister of Horticulture recently visited India, as reported in the "National Herald" dated 11 February, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of Soviet delegation who visited India, and discussions held with Indian counterparts and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of assistance, if any, offered in the field of horticulture/agriculture and for setting up plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). A delegation of Soviet experts led by Mr. U. K. Turkin, Chief of Department, USSR Ministry of Food visited India from February 9 to 22, 1983 for discussion on technoeconomic feasibility report for setting up an experimental plant for aseptic preservation of tropical fruit pulps with Soviet assistance at National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd.'s factory at Vellore in Tamil Nadu. Other members of the delegation were:—

1. Dr. V. T. Kabanov,
Director of State Design,
Institute of "GIPROPISHEPROM".
2. Mrs. I. S. Stardaeva,
Economist,
Institute of "GIPROPISHEPROM".
3. Mr. V. S. Kuznetsov,
Expert,
Counsellor of Economic Affairs,
Embassy of USSR, New Delhi.
4. Mrs. I. G. Ritova,
Interpreter.

In the discussion, the two sides re-examined the feasibility report with

reference to various parameters including the product-mix. As a result, the report has been revised and the product-mix broadbased to include mango, papaya and guava plups and jams and pineapple products. The offer of Soviet assistance for the project includes supply of machinery and equipment and services of Soviet experts, with the assistance repayable through export of the product. The terms and conditions of the assistance are yet to be finalised.

Schemes for small farmers

3579. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:**

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes taken up by Government so far for the benefit of the small farmers since the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have made any critical analysis of the working of schemes and the benefits accrued to the schemes and the benefits accrued to the small farmers as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with the shortcomings, if any, in the schemes/programmes and the steps contemplated by Government to remove these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Small Farmers Development Programme has been merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Sixth Plan. Small and marginal farmers among the target group covered by the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission has undertaken an evaluation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the report is awaited.

Land Development by DDA.

3580. SHRI B. D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the acreage of land which was required to be developed by DDA in the First Master Plan, both for housing and greenland;

(b) what is the acreage of land that has been actually developed by the DDA for housing and greenland (to be shown separately) against the target;

(c) what are the reasons for not achieving the target;

(d) what is the total acreage of land which could not be developed by DDA because of its illegal occupation; and

(e) what is the number of the colonies that have been built on the land illegally occupied stating the area involved and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) There is only one Master Plan for Delhi enforced from 1st September, 1962 with a twenty years perspective. This perspective is being further projected for the year 2001. The Plan as at present indicates the urbanisable limits of about 1.10 lakh acres for development, of which 47,000 acres are for residential use and 25,000 acres for recreational use. The total area which was earmarked for acquisition within the urbanisable limits was about 62,000 acres.

(b) Land acquisition on the basis of the Master Plan is being done by the Delhi Admn. and the DDA is the largest developer of land but not the only developer. Of 44,960 acres of land placed at the disposal of the DDA by

Delhi Admn., very broadly land has been utilised as follows:—

(a) Residential (General)	13,900 Ac
(b) Residential (Resettlement)	7,180 "
(c) Industrial	2,700 "
(d) (i) Commercial Institutional	
Governmental	6,050 "
(ii) Do. (Allotted directly by the Delhi Admn.)	2,420 "
(e) Recreational	7,110 "
(f) Under unauthorised use	2,290 "
(g) Vacant (to be now developed)	3,310 "
TOTAL	44,960 Ac

(c) Lengthy Land acquisition process is the main reason for not achieving the full target.

(d) 2,290 acres.

(e) A list of 612 unauthorised colonies had been drawn up by the DDA and MCD for regularisation in accordance with the Government policy all over Delhi. This list is, however, being scrutinised by a Technical Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi. About 4,000 hectares of land are occupied by these unauthorised colonies, which include both private as well as illegally occupied public land.

Structural defects in DDA housing Schemes in Kalkaji, Pritampura and North Delhi

3581. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Engineer, DDA had in his report pointed out major structural defects in

the three prestigious housing schemes of DDA which are in advanced stage of completion at Kalkaji, Pritampura and North Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that, during the course of technical examination of one of the DDA projects under construction, the Chief Engineer (Quality Control) mentioned in his report that at three locations there likelihood of over stressing of the structural members and the Superintending Surveyor of Works (Planning), DDA was asked to recheck the calculations and to devise suitable measures to strengthen those members in case over-stressing was indicated. It has further reported that buildings according to the architectural scheme concerned are under construction in Greater Kailash, Kalkaji Extension and Pritampura.

(b) In his report, the Chief Engineer (Quality Control) mentioned the following three possible locations of over-stressing:—

(i) At the edge of the wall supporting the overhanging room on the third floors.

(ii) Brick masonry RCC columns on the second and third floors.

(iii) A brick masonry wall on the ground floor.

(c) The DDA has reported that the design calculations were rechecked by the Superintending Surveyor of Works (Planning) and that, according to his report, the stresses at these locations are within the permissible limits laid down in the Indian Standard Code. It has also reported that, as an extra measure of safety, the brick masonry wall under the overhanging room on

the third floor is being extended so as to fully support the room on the third floor and to avoid any overhang.

Cell to check Quality of D.D.A. • Constructions

3582. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an independent permanent cell to check up the quality of construction of Delhi Development Authority flats and to check the working of the various departments of DDA;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that correspondence work with public by DDA is very slow; if so, what steps are being taken to increase the speed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) A Quality Control Cell has already been set up in the DDA which functions independently of its Engineering Wing and directly under the Vice-Chairman, DDA. It is headed by a Chief Engineer (Quality Control) with 3 Executive Engineers and 4 Asstt. Engineers.

(c) As reported by DDA efforts are being made by them to give prompt replies to letters received from public. In many cases complaints from the public are investigated by higher officers and the Quality Control Cell with a view to ensuring that prompt replies are sent to the public.

Assistance to West Bengal to increase Pulses Production

3583. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what help has been rendered to West Bengal under Centrally sponsored scheme to increase production of

pulses in the State for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) what are the plans for 1983-84 for West Bengal under the same scheme; and

(c) the details in each aspect of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses in West Bengal, financial assistance has been provided for increasing production of pulses. This includes subsidy on certified/truthfully labelled seeds, plant protection chemicals, equipments and operational charges and production and distribution of rhizobium culture as well as demonstration. In addition, subsidy on irrigation charges and publicity for summer moong production has also been provided. Assistance has also been provided to the State Government for production of breeders'/foundation seeds.

During 1981-82 & 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 6.05 lakhs and Rs. 15.82 lakhs respectively was provided to the Government of West Bengal under this programme.

(b) and (c) The scheme will be continued during 1983-84. Component-wise details are yet to be worked out.

New Electric/Water Connections by N.D.M.C.

3584. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 2224 on 18 October, 1982 regarding New electric/water connections by N.D.M.C. and state;

(a) whether under the policy of N.D.M.C. new electricity/water connections are given for commercial purposes in exclusively residential areas like Jorbagh, Golf Links? Has the policy been changed since January 1976;

(b) is there any provision to change the total electricity/power/water consumption at domestic meter even if a single point is being used for non-residential/commercial purpose;

(c) in case of incidental use of a residence for professional work whether domestic rates are charged; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of relevant provisions will be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have informed that according to the Policy of the Committee the electricity and water connections in residential colonies are given for residential purposes only. However, according to the Zonal Plans certain commercial pockets; e.g., shopping centres, etc., also exist in the residential colonies and in such pockets commercial connections are given.

The New Delhi Municipal Committee have added that there has not been any change in the policy of giving electricity and water connections since January, 1976. However, in March, 1976, the water tariff was rationalised to clearly enumerate various categories of consumers and to bring it at par with the tariff prescribed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Again, in July 1977, the Committee further rationalised the water tariff and thereafter there has not been any change in the pattern of tariff or in the policy regarding giving water connections excepting the revisions of rates on the same pattern.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have clarified that normally a connection, when given, is to be used for the specific purpose for which it is sanctioned. As regards electricity connection, in case any domestic connection or even a single point on that connection is used for commercial or

any other purpose, the entire connection is treated as "commercial". This is in accordance with Section 23 of the Indian Electricity Act according to which any connection or part thereof, if mis-used for purpose other than for which it is sanctioned, the supplier is authorised to charge the consumer at the rates higher of the two, besides the mis-use charges.

As regards water connection, according to Committee's Resolution No. 27 dated 8-8-75, subsequently approved by Delhi Administration, the water connection is also charged at higher of the two rates if it is used for various purposes.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have clarified that electricity and water is charged at domestic rates if there is no regular clinic or office of the professional in his residential premises. They have further stated that in case of professionals carrying on their trade in a part of their residential premises the electricity/water consumed on domestic meter is not charged on commercial rates if separate electricity and water meters have been provided for that part of the premises. In case there are no separate water meters serving that portion of the premises the highest rate is charged for the entire consumption. Likewise in the case of electricity being so consumed, the entire supply is charged on commercial rates besides levy of mis-use charge. In case, in the portion of the residential premises used for trade there is no water tap, the water supply for the premises is

continued to be charged on domestic rates.

(d) Copies of

(i) Committee's Resolution No. 27 dated 8-8-75;

(ii) Notification No. F/11/78-LSG, dated 8-5-78; and

(iii) Note of Deputy Commercial Officer NDMC, are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6159/83].

Targets Fixed under Social and Farm Forestry

3585. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some targets were fixed by Government under social forestry and farm forestry programmes for encouraging farmers, regarding seedlings to be planted during 1982;

(b) if so, the details State-wise; and

(c) whether there has been encouraging response despite drought and floods in several States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) he details of the targets and achievements are given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.Ts.	Social Forestry		Farm Forestry	
		Targets (Area in ha.)	Achievements	Targets (No. of seedlings in lakhs)	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	29000	28388	600.00	782.00
2	Assam	3600	4200	30.00	17.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Blhar	18000	18100	200'00	200'00
4	Gujarat	24680	25143	1500'00	1592'00
5	Haryana	17000	17000	800'00	512'00
6	Himachal Pradesh	13600	11133	100'00	57'42
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4000	540	40'00	84'00
8	Karnataka	4365	20728	1075'00	970'00
9	Kerala	3000	3577	300'00	511'00
10	Modhya Pradesh	38000	60517	1000'00	1010'00
11	Maharashtra	26000	33270	150'00	996'00
12	Manipur	700	870	7'00	7'38
13	Meghalaya	1630	2330	4'00	7'20
14	Nagaland	3694	3647	12'50	44'00
15	Orissa	20000	17394	89'00	173'07
16	Punjab	10050	10220	450'00	304'00
17	Rajasthan	12300	11300	104'00	113'00
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..	1639	..	4'00
19	Tamil Nadu	43000	36555	217'00	23'00
20	Tripura	2450	1392	5'00	3'00
21	Uttar Pradesh	41000	39316	1138'00	1207'00
22	West Bengal	20000	16450	270'00	300'00

UNION TERRITORIES

1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	..	268	..	0'31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	830	1648	1'60	1'84
3	Ghandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	481	..	7'30
5	Delhi . . . . .	..	28	..	0'40
6	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	220	..	9'24
7	Mizoram	2000	4155	4'00	4'00
8	Pondicherry . . . . .	..	206	..	0'30

Total All India

338,899 370,815 8097' 10 8940' 86

दिल्ली में खेल संस्थान खोलने का प्रस्ताव

3586. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय बजट में एशियाई खेलों के लिये शीर्षवार कितना प्रावधान किया गया और 15-3-83 तक मद-वार वस्तुतः कितना खर्च किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार भविष्य में इन स्थायी संरचनाओं/निर्माणों के सही उपयोग के लिये, जापान की तरह, दिल्ली में एक खेल संस्थान खोलने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार के पास इन संरचनाओं को दूरदर्शन या किसी दूसरे संस्थान को किराये पर देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :
(क) एशियाई खेलों के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में किए गए शीर्ष-वार प्रावधान तथा 28 फरवरी, 1982 तथा दर्ज किए गए व्यय को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि प्रश्न से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि किन स्थायी संरचनाओं/निर्माण कार्यों से माननीय सदस्यों का भावाश्रय है, हो सकता है कि उनका संकेत एशियाड 1982 के दौरान इस्तेमाल किए गए स्टेडियमों की ओर है। स्टेडियमों के उचित उपयोग और रख-रखाव के लिए किए जाने वाले अपेक्षित प्रबन्धों पर सरकार पहले से ही विचार कर रही है। विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों में स्टेडियमों को दूरदर्शन को किराए पर देना शामिल नहीं है और ये किसी विशेष विदेशी संस्था के माडल पर आधारित नहीं है।

विवरण

क्रम सं० उप-शीर्ष (मद)

1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान संसदीय बजट 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 (28.2.83 तक) के दौरान खेल विभाग द्वारा दर्ज व्यय

1	2	3	4
(क) राजस्व शीर्ष	(करोड़ों रुपये में)	(करोड़ों रुपये में)	
1. एशियाई खेल सैल	0.27	0.20	
2. विशेष आयोजन समिति को सहायक अनुदान	10.00	9.33	

1	2	3	4
3. दिल्ली विकास* प्राधिकरण को सहायक अनुदान	9.22	11.24*	* भारत की आकस्मिक निधि से अग्रिम राशि के रूप में लिये गये 3.82 करोड़ रु० सहित
4. राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला को सहायक अनुदान	3.68	2.68	
5. नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को सहायक अनुदान	4.34	4.34	
6. अन्य संगठनों को सहायक अनुदान	1.46	1.39	
7. अन्य कार्यक्रम	6.72	4.06	
कुल (राजस्व)	35.69	33.24	
(ख) पुंजीगत शीर्ष **	25.17	21.91	
कुल योग (क) और (ख)	60.86	55.15	

* इसके अतिरिक्त शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अनुमोदित बजट में से 1979-80 के दौरान एशियाई खेल आयोजन समिति (अब इसका स्थान भा० ओ० स० ने ले लिया है) के लिये 0.05 करोड़ रु० की राशि संस्वीकृत की गई थी।

** इसके अतिरिक्त शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अनुमोदित बजट में से के० लो० नि० वि० द्वारा 1979-80 में 0.03 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे।

Elections to Panchayat Raj Institutions

3587. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States, elections to Panchayat Raj Institutions such as Village, Town Panchayats, Municipality, Corporation have not taken place after the expiry of normal Terms;

(b) whether Government are aware that establishment of Panchayat Raj is one of the directive principles of the Constitution; and

(c) if so, any steps have been taken by Central Government to ensure such institutions function properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) According to information available elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions, namely, village panchayats, panchayat samitis and zilla parishads, are due in 9 States/Union Territories.

(b) Yes Sir. Organisation of village panchayats is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

(c) Panchayati Raj is a State subject and State legislations provide for the establishment of such bodies in their respective areas. The Union Government provides only policy guidance on panchayati raj matters. State

Governments have been requested by the Union Government to ensure that elections to Panchayati Raj bodies are held in time.

Licence Charged from Residents of Type II Qrs., DIZ Area

3588. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licence fee charged from the Government employees living in type II quarters in DIZ area (Gole Market, Kali Bari Marg and Mandir Marg) is comparatively more than the licence fee charged from the employees living in type II quarters at Kidwai Nagar, R.K. Puram and Andrews Ganj;

if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of higher licence fee, type II quarters at Gole Market, Kali Bari Marg and Mandir Marg have not been provided with washbasin and sink and almirah in one room, although provision was made for these facilities;

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to provide the facilities mentioned in these; and

(e) if so, what time these facilities will be provided and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) The licence fee under F.R. 45-A in respect of type B to D quarters in Delhi/New Delhi has been pooled and the pooled rate per sq. mt. is the same for all the quarters in types B to D in various colonies. The standard licence fee of quarters having more living area is therefore more than the standard licence

fee of the quarters whose living area is comparatively less. There are no type II quarters in Andrews Ganj.

(c) Scales of fittings and fixtures in Government residences are laid down on the basis of types of quarters and not on the basis of licence fee of the quarters in different areas.

(d) and (e) Provision of additional facilities/fittings in existing flats depends upon availability of resources for which time limit cannot be indicated.

Allotment of Shalimar Bagh DDA Flats

3589. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA flats in Shalimar Bagh were allotted through lottery drawn in the last week of May 1982;

(b) if so, number of different types of flats for which lots were drawn;

(c) the amount each allottee has to pay for the flat;

(d) whether it is a fact that for MIG flats, people have been asked to pay full amount ranging from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000;

(e) if so, the reasons for not taking money in instalments as per the practice all these years; and

(f) whether looking at the financial conditions, DDA will take money in instalments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Depletion in Forest Resources

3590. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to supplement our forest resources which are getting depleted very fast in the form 4,00,000 tonnes of wood every year for the packaging of apples alone and 8 times more wood being consumed in the packaging of other crops; and

(b) whether any alternative type of packaging has been considered for the packaging of apples and other crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government is aware that the forest resources are getting depleted very fast not only on account of wood required for packaging purposes but also on account of the increasing demand for wood for fuel and other purposes. A massive programme of afforestation both under Social Forestry and Production Forestry has, therefore, been launched during the Sixth Five Year Plan. As against total plantations raised during the Fifth Five Year Plan over 12.2 lakh ha. at a cost of Rs. 107.28 crores, the Sixth Plan target is to raise plantations over 21.47 lakh ha. with an outlay of Rs. 452.19 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Quantity of seeds (in quintals) sold by IARI during the last five years (1978-79 to 1982-83)

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
623.91	685.05	585.01	571.19	1093.06

(b) The information is being collected from the various ICAR Institutes and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Decrease in Sales of Seeds by I.A.R.I.

3591. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decrease in sales of seeds by IARI during last five years and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the year-wise quantities of seeds sold by various ICAR Institutes during last five years and the number of heads of cattle, poultry sold as germ-plasm by the concerned Institutes and the corresponding annual budget of each of these institutes;

(c) the equivalent sales of Agriculture Universities financed by ICAR; and

(d) whether Government will consider winding up of ICAR Institutes and handing over their work to the concerned Agriculture Universities since Agriculture is a State subject and in view of the failure of ICAR to justify Rs. 100 crore spent on it annually?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir, the sales of seeds by Indian Agricultural research Institute during the last five years have not declined except for a small decline during 1980-81 and 1981-82 because of incidence of Karnal Bunt disease of wheat which made some of the seed stocks unacceptable. On the other hand there has been a major increase in the quantity of seeds sold by IARI during 1982-83 as indicated below:

(c) The information has been called for from the Agricultural Universities financed by ICAR and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir. The ICAR system envisages close cooperation and a symbiotic working partnership between the ICAR Institutes and the Agricultural Universities through the All India Co-ordinated Research Projects. This system has paid rich dividends and there is no question of winding up any of the ICAR Institutes.

Import, Stock and Prices of Wheat

3592. SWAMI INDRESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of wheat being imported from abroad, the countries from where and the price at which it is being imported;

(b) the price at which it will be sold to the people;

(c) the stock of wheat with Government this year as compared with the stock for the last three years; and

(d) what steps Government are contemplating to increase the production of wheat so as to do away with its import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) During 1982-83, a total quantity of 39.50 lakh tonnes of wheat was contracted for import from USA—24.95 lakh tonnes in August 1982, and 14.55 lakh tonnes in November, 1982. The overall average FOB price of the wheat purchased in August '82 and November '82 comes to US 164.66 dollars and US 167.66 dollars per tonne, respectively.

(b) The prevailing Central Issue Price of wheat is Rs. 160 per quintal for Public Distribution System and Rs. 185 per quintal for Roller Flour Mills.

(c) A statement indicating stock position of wheat this year and during the last three years is attached.

(d) For achieving increase in wheat production, the steps being taken include increase in area under high yielding varieties, increase in irrigated area, adequate and balanced use of fertilizers, distribution of better quality seeds and adequate plant protection measures etc.

Statement

Statement indicating Stocks of wheat with Public agencies during this year and the last three years.

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

As on	Quantity
1-2-1983	6717
1-2-1982	4833
1-2-1981	4318
1-2-1980	7410

Regulation of ad-hoc Employees of I.C.A.R.

3593. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees at the Headquarters of the ICAR are continuing on ad-hoc basis for a number of years;

(b) if so, the category-wise and grade-wise details of the ad-hoc employees and the period for which these employees have been working on ad-hoc basis; and

(c) the reasons for not regularising their appointments and the time by which these ad-hoc employees are expected to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The details of the posts filled on ad-hoc basis have been indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Appointments were made on ad-hoc basis in the posts of Section Officers, Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks in the interest of work as the vacancies fell against quotas intended for direct recruitment/limited departmental examinations as provided in the approved recruitment rules. Such examinations for the posts of Section Officers and

Assistants have since been held and the vacancies are now in the process of being filled up regularly. The question of regularisation in the grades of Section Officers, Assistants, U.D.Cs. and L.D.Cs will be taken up shortly.

So far as regularisation of ad-hoc employees in other posts is concerned, action has already been initiated.

Statement

S.No.	Post	No. of adhoc employees	Grade/Scale of pay	Date of earliest adhoc appointment
1	Section Officer	40*	650-1200	09-06-75
2	Assistants	86*	425-800	12-01-76
3	Upper Division Clerks	157*	330-560	12-01-76
4	Personal Assistants	4*	425-800	31-05-77
5	Lower Division Clerks	4*	260-400	06-01-81
6	Assistant Production Officer	1*	700-1300	06-04-72
7	Junior Accounts Officer	1*	500-900	01-04-79
8	Inspection Accountant	1*	500-900	26-05-80
9	Telex-Operator	1*	260-400	27-11-78

* The officers in these grades are working on adhoc basis from different dates. The date of the earliest adhoc appointment has been indicated against each category.

गुजरात में आए तूफान से जान की हानि

3594. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में नवम्बर, 1982 में आए विध्वंसक तूफान से कुल कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए ;

(ख) तूफान पीड़ित परिवारों को अब तक क्या राहत दी गई है और उन्हें मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस तूफान से पीड़ित बच्चों की शिक्षा और रोजगार के लिए प्रबन्ध किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) 544 व्यक्ति ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने समुद्री तूफान से पीड़ित लोगों को राहत देने तथा उनका पुनर्वास करने के लिए चालू वर्ष के दौरान 41.94 करोड़ रुपए तथा वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए 4.45 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा की मंजूरी दी है ।

राहत व्यय के लिए वित्त देने से संबंधित योजना के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता है। तथापि, मृतक के परिवार को 1000 रुपए प्रति मृत व्यक्ति की दर से अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार, निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार पूरी तरह से आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त मकानों को पुनः बनाने तथा मरम्मत के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है।

(ग) और (घ). जानकारी गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

एशियाई खेल गांव में भारतीय महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

3595. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाई खेल गांव में भारतीय महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार की कुछ घटनाएँ घटी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार अब तक इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही कर चुकी है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Incomplete Irrigation Projects in Gujarat carried from the earlier Plans

3596. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the spillover irrigation projects (major and medium) in Gujarat taken up in the earlier plans and still continued during the present plan period;

(b) how many of them are behind targeted date of completion;

(c) when these schemes are likely to be completed; and

(d) details of the command area developed and which still remains to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). 9 major and 43 medium irrigation projects of Gujarat spilling over from the earlier plans into the present Sixth Plan are under execution in the State. All these projects are generally behind schedule. The details giving the names of these project, ultimate potential, potential created so far and the likely year of completion are given in the Statement appended.

Statement

(Thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Names of Project	Ultimate potential	Potential created upto June 1982	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5
A. MAJOR SCHEMES				
1	Damanganga	56.6	—	1987
2	Karjan	77.6	—	1986-87
3	Heran	39.5	—	VII Plan
4	Panam	49.4	20.0	VII Plan

1	2	3	4	5
5	Sukhi	25' 2	—	1984-85
6	Watrak	18' 3	5' 0	1984-85
7	Sipu	32' 1	—	VII Plan
8	Sabarmati	56' 7	34' 5	1984-85
9	Mahi-Bajaj Sagar	—No direct irrigation benefits. Provides supplies to Kadana-Mahi Command.		1984-85

S.No.	Name of Project	Likely year of completion
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1	2	3
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B. MEDIUM SCHEMES

I. Names of Schemes and likely year of completion

1	Sukhbhadar	VII Plan
2	Machhundari	1984-85
3	Kalubhar	VII Plan
4	Machhan Nala	1984-85
5	Ver-II	-do-
6	Deo	-do-
7	Venu-II	-do-
8	Aji-II	-do-
9	Und	VII Plan
10	Bhadar	1984-85
11	Aji-III	VII Plan
12	Mazam	-do-
13	Demi-II	-do-
14	Hadaf	1984-85
15	Guhai	-do-
16	Kelia	-do-
17	Jhuj	-do-
18	Uben	-do-
19	Harnav-II	VII Plan
20	Rami	1983-84

1	2	3
21	Baldeva	1984-85
22	Pigut	1983-84
23	Bagad	-do-
24	Shingoda	1984-85
25	Rawal	-do-
26	Sani	-do-
27	Godabad	-do-
28	Amipur	VII Plan.
29	Ghodadhari	1984-85
30	Hiran	894-84
31	Jangadia	-do-
32	Bukhi	-do-
33	Wankleshwar Bhey	-do-
34	Rajwal	-do-
35	Mitti	-do-
36	Dam on Nani Vehial	VII Plan
37	Lakhigam	1984-85
38	Kabutari	VII Plan
39	Sankara	-do-
40	Dholi	-do-
41	Umaria	1984-85
42	Shedhi Branch Extn.	VII Plan
43	Lift Irrigation Schemes from rivers and canals	VII Plan

II. *Irrigation Potential*

- | | | |
|--|--------|--|
| (i) Totals of ultimate potential of 43 Medium irrigation projects | 268.31 | thousand
hectares.
or 2.68 lakh
hectares. |
| (ii) Anticipated potential created upto June, 1983, from these 43 medium projects. | 36.815 | thousand
hectares
or 37 lakh
hectares. |

Unauthorised Construction of Houses on Land Allotted to W.H.S. Cooperative House Building Society

3597. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1345

on 30 November, 1981 regarding handing over of land allotted to WHS Co-operative House Building Society and also Unstarred Question No. 2347 on 18 October, 1982 regarding unauthorised construction of Houses on land allotted by WHS Cooperative House Building Society and state the reason

for the delay in furnishing the information?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): Detailed clarifications had to be obtained from the DDA before replying to Unstarred Question No. 1345 on 30-11-81 as was stated in the implementation Statement for fulfilling the assurance given in respect of this Question.

As regards question No. 2347 for 18-10-82, the information was not received in time from the DDA for answering the Question on 13-10-82. However, the assurance given in respect of the question was fulfilled within the prescribed time limit of three months on receipt of the report from the DDA.

Meeting of Governing Body of ICAR

3598. **SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Governing Body of I.C.A.R. was held on November 18, 1982;

(b) if so, the agenda discussed;

(c) decisions taken in the meeting;

(d) whether a 600 page report submitted to the Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. regarding affairs of the Sheep Institute was placed for discussion;

(e) if so, the main points of the report; and

(f) conclusions drawn on the basis of the report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Jyotirmoy Basu Committee Report was discussed in the meeting.

(c) The recommendations of the Governing Body are still under consideration for taking final decisions thereon.

(d) Parts I, II and III of the Jyotirmoy Basu Committee Report were sent to the Members of the Governing Body for discussion in the meeting.

(e) High rate of mortality of Sheep at the Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikananagar (Rajasthan) and the Sheep Breeding Farm, Tal (Himachal Pradesh) and related matters like non-availability of vaccines and diagnostic agents in time, treatment of sick animals, post-mortem examinations, disposal of skins and wool, supply of feed and fodder, working of the All-India Coordinated Research Project on Sheep Breeding, write off of losses, etc. are the main points brought out in the report.

(f) No final conclusions on the report have been arrived at till now as brought out at part (c) above.

सिंचाई के अधीन भूमि

3599. **श्री चतुर्भुज:** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि देश में 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 के कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई की जाती थी और इस भूमि में नलकूपों से सिंचाई की जाने वाली भूमि का अनुपात क्या है और कुल कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि अस्सिंचित है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्रीराम निवास मिर्धा): भूमि उपयोग संबंधी आंकड़ों का संकलन कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। अद्यतन आंकड़े वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए उपलब्ध हैं, जिनके अनुसार,

(1) निचल सिंचित क्षेत्र 37.96 मिलियन हेक्टेयर था ;

(2) कृषों द्वारा सिंचित निवल क्षेत्र
16.41 मिलियन हेक्टेयर (43 प्रतिशत)
था ;

(3) कुल अंसिंचित भूमि का क्षेत्र
104.98 मिलियन हेक्टेयर था ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा शीत लहर से हुई
क्षति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए
अध्ययन दल के लिये अनुरोध

3600. श्री राम अवध : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश
सरकार की ओर से शीत लहर से हुई क्षति का
मौके पर मूल्यांकन के लिए एक दल भेजने
का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया
क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ
मोहम्मद खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Steps taken in afforestation

3601. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken
any steps in the afforestation in the
country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes,
Sir,

(b) Government have taken a num-
ber of steps for afforestation in the
country. They are being implement-
ed through various State and Cent-
rally Sponsored forestry schemes.
Afforestation has also been included
in the New 20-Point Programme.
Against a target of 195.55 crore seed-
lings fixed for planting during 1982-
83, the achievement as on 15.3.1983 is
206.15 crores. The State-wise targets
and achievements are given in the
attached statement.

Statement

(No. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Targets	Achievements
1	Andhra Pradesh	1410.00	1243
2	Assam	260.00	306
3	Bihar	900.00	901
4	Gujarat	2330.00	2468
5	Haryana	1200.00	760
6	Himachal Pradesh	400.00	453
7	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	133
8	Karnataka	1975.00	1768
9	Kerala	445.00	619
10	Madhya Pradesh	2500.00	2839

1	2	3	4
11	Maharashtra	1200'00	2276
12	Manipur	66'20	69
13	Meghalaya	75'00	82
14	Nagaland	100'00	95
15	Orissa	950'00	1016
16	Punjab	600'00	547
17	Rajasthan	400'00	368
18	Sikkim	80'00	50
19	Tamil Nadu	1100'00	1024
20	Tripura	120'00	127
21	Uttar Pradesh	2100'00	2305
22	West Bengal	650'00	677

UNION TERRITORIES

1	A & N Islands	73'70	80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	110'00	51
3	Chandigarh	—	4
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15'00	27
5	Delhi	20'00	31
6	Goa, Daman, & Diu	20'00	26
7	Mizoram	255'00	257
8	Pondicherry	—	13

All India Total

195,54.90

20615

Production of Dalda Vanaspati by Hindustan Lever Ltd. at Ghaziabad

3602. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Vanaspati under the brand name of Dalda by Hindustan Lever Limited at Ghaziabad is covered by a licence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., Ghaziabad are holding an industrial licence No. L/28(2)/N-5/60 dated 9-4-1960 for manufacture of vanaspati under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

Decline in Growth Rate of Agriculture

3603. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per independent estimates rate of growth

in agriculture was 2.9 per cent in the fifties, 2.2 per cent in the sixties and 1.5 per cent in the seventies;

(b) what is the anticipated growth rate for the eighties as against Government's target as outlined in the reports of the National Commission on Agriculture and the Planning Commission; and

(c) what redressal steps Government have in mind or taken to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir. Based on the index-numbers of production (Base: triennium ending 1969-70—100) the compound rate of growth of agriculture during the fifties (1950-51 to 1959-60) was 3.64 per cent per annum. During the sixties (1960-61 to 1969-70) agricultural output was severely affected by adverse weather conditions in 1965-66 and 1966-67. Using the trend figures of production for these two years, the growth rate during the sixties was 2.10 per cent. During the seventies (1970-71 to 1979-80) the growth rate of agricultural production was 2.14 per cent per annum. The year 1979-80 was a drought year. If the figures of actual production during 1980-81 are taken into account the growth rate for the period 1970-71 to 1980-81 comes to 2.26 per cent per annum.

(b) and (c). Neither the National Commission on Agriculture nor the Planning Commission have given any estimates/targets for the entire period of eighties. It is not possible to anticipate the growth rate for the eighties.

The Government being fully aware of the need to increase agricultural production is taking various measures to accelerate the growth of agricultural production. These include:

(i) Ensuring arrangements for timely and adequate supply of inputs like high yielding and other improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, electricity and diesel for irrigation;

(ii) Intensification of agricultural research and extension efforts;

(iii) Extension of irrigation facilities;

(iv) Increase in the area under short duration varieties of crops through catch cropping and inter-cropping;

(v) Adoption of dryfarming technology;

(vi) Increased supply of institutional credit; and

(vii) Remunerative prices for farmers.

Jhuggis set up in R.K. Puram after civic Elections

3604. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 5,000 jhuggis have been set up in R.K. Puram immediately after the civic elections in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) An attempt was made to encroach upon Government land on a large scale in R.K. Puram during the second week of February, 1983.

(b) The attempt was frustrated by the timely action taken by the Delhi Development Authority.

फालतू अनाज की खरीद तथा वितरण के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहयोग न किया जाना

3605. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं, जो फालतू खाद्यान्न की वसूली और

वितरण के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा सहयोग न करने का कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पतई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क) कोई नहीं, जी ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

FCI good was for North Eastern States

3606. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the FCI is going to construct new godowns in the North Eastern region in Hailong, Kumarnagar, Mokukchung, Tuensang, Pasighat, Lunglei and Lamngtlai;

(b) if so, what will be the capacity of these godowns and by what time their construction will be completed;

(c) whether Government propose to construct new godowns in North Bengal and Sikkim;

(d) if so, by what time and at which place;

(e) whether Government consider of building warehouses and cold storage in every block of the country; and

(f) if so, the approximate expenditure and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). A proposal to build additional storage capacity in the North Eastern region is under consideration with the Food Corporation of India. The Central Warehousing Corporation and the West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation are

considering construction of additional storage capacity in North Bengal. Details are yet to be finalised. There is at present no proposal for construction of storage capacity in Sikkim.

(e) and (f). There is no proposal with Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations to build warehouses and cold storage in every block of the country. Storage capacity is built by these agencies at different places in the country keeping in view the needs and operational considerations.

Supply of inferior quality of Wheat to Bihar

3607. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have regretted the supply of poor quality of wheat by Food Corporation of India for the public distribution in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total quantity of poor quality wheat supplied to Bihar since January 1982 to February 1983, month-wise; and

(d) what action is being taken to supply standard quality of wheat to Bihar and West Bengal in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). Bihar Government has complained of the poor quality of wheat supplied by the Food Corporation of India for the public distribution system in their State. The wheat supplied by the Corporation to Bihar Government is fit for human consumption and is within the specifications of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, though in some cases there is a loss of lustre and external damage

within permissible limits without affecting the quality of the grain. All efforts are being made to ensure that only good quality wheat is supplied for public distribution.

इंटर नेशनल मदर स्कूल, हीज खास,
दिल्ली को भूमि का आवंटन

3608. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री इंटरनेशनल मदर स्कूल अरविन्द आश्रम, हीज खास, दिल्ली को भूमि का आवंटन के बारे में 18 अक्टूबर, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2204 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंटरनेशनल मदर स्कूल अरविन्द आश्रम, हीज खास को भूमि के आवंटन से संबंधित जानकारी एकत्र की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जानकारी एकत्र करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन से पूर्ण सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Allotment of Houses in Pritampura

3609. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Houses in Pritampura have not so far been allotted to the persons whose number appeared in the allotment list of May, 1982; if so, by what time the entire quota of the list is likely to be completed;

(b) what are the prices fixed for Pritam Pura's flats, category-wise and floor-wise and how much money will have to be paid in the first instance under Hire Purchase Scheme;

(c) what is the full form of PIA, 0088A, POORVI PKIL, H.P. G.F. as given by the DDA through Punjab National Bank; and

(d) when the allotment letter expected by the allottees and when the possession will be given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir. The position regarding issue of demand-cum-allotment letters, as reported by the DDA, is indicated in reply to part (d).

(b) The DDA has reported that the disposal cost of LIG flats in Pritampura is as under:—

Pocket	Floor	Disposal Cost (Rs)
'L' Poorvi	Gr. Floor	Type-I 48,300
		Type-II 45,600
	I Floor	Type-I 43,400
	II Floor	Type-II 43,000
		Type-I 40,200
		Type-II 40,000

Pocket		Floor	Disposal Cost (Rs)
'W'			
Poorvi	Gr. Floor	Type-I	48,000
		Type-II	45,400
	I Floor	Type-I	43,200
		Type-II	42,800
	II Floor	Type-I	40,100
		Type-II	39,900
'N'			
Poorvi	Gr. Floor		53,500
	I Floor		43,000
	II Floor		46,000

It has further reported that, under hire-purchase, the cost of land plus 20 per cent of the balance cost of the flat is taken as initial deposit at the time of allotment and balance amount is recovered in equated monthly instalments spread over a period of 10 years.

(c) The DDA has reported that PIA stands for Pritampura, 0088A indicates flat No. 88A, POORVI indicates eastern portion of the colony, PKTL indicates Pocket 'L' H.P. stands for Hire Purchase and G.F. stands for Ground Floor.

(d) The DDA has reported that the demand-cum-allotment letters in respect of Pockets 'L' and 'N' are likely to be issued by the first week of April, 1983, and that the demand-cum-allotment letters in respect of Pocket 'W' will take some more time.

Indo-USSR Agreement on Manufacture of Low Cost Building Material

3610. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between USSR and India for cooperation in the matter of manufacturing low cost building material by fly-ash and limestone;

(b) if so, the details regarding the protocol; and

(c) the details regarding the manufacture of the items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). No agreement has been signed between Russia and India for co-operation in the matter of manufacturing low cost building material by fly-ash and lime stone. However, in accordance with the long term programme of economic, commercial, scientific, technical cooperation between the Republic of India and the USSR of March, 1979 and after the Third Meeting of the Joint Indo-Soviet Group, a Protocol was signed, which covered, amongst others scientific and technical cooperation in the field of building materials.

Fishing Research Institutes in States

3612. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where fishing research institutes have been set up;

(b) the number of fishing research institutes set up in each of these States;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to open some more number of fishing research institutes in 1983-84;

(d) if so, the number of such fishing research institutes proposed to be set up in Orissa in the above financial year; and

(e) the details of their locations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No fishing research institute has been set up in any State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को भरना

3613. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणी-वार कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के श्रेणी-वार कितने कर्मचारी हैं तथा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका क्या प्रतिशत है ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो शेष कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या विशेष कदम उठा रही है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी उन्हें

जानबूझकर भर्ती न करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करती है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

राजभाषा अधिनियम का क्रियान्वयन

3614. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने सामान्य आदेश जारी किये गये और इनमें से कितने आदेश अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किये गये ;

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने पत्रों का हिन्दी में उत्तर दिया गया ;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन/पत्रिकाएं निकाले गये और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में निकाले गये ;

(घ) वर्ष 1968 के पश्चात् कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किये गये और उनमें से कितने के नाम शुरु से ही हिन्दी में रखे गये ; और

(ड) क्या सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचार्ड मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किए जाते हैं। पिछले वर्ष, अर्थात् 1982 के दौरान, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कुल 1892 सामान्य आदेश जारी किए गए थे, और इनमें से 1148 हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी, दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए गए थे।

(ख) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान, 3558 पत्रादि हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए थे और उनमें से 1398 के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गए थे।

(ग) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई प्रकाशन/पत्रिका प्रकाशित नहीं की जाती है। तथापि, इस मंत्रालय के एक संबद्ध कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा एक त्रैमासिक पत्रिका, "भगीरथ" हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाती है।

(घ) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा, 1968 के पश्चात् 15 कार्यालयों/संगठनों की स्थापना की गई थी और उनमें से, एक कार्यालय अर्थात् "राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग" को प्रारम्भ से ही भारतीय नाम दिया गया था।

(ङ) सभी अधिकारियों/अनुभागों/संगठनों आदि, को इस संबंध में समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट सभी कागजात को अनिवार्यतः द्विभाषिक रूप में जारी किया जाए और ऐसे कागजात पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले अधिकारियों को

अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे इस कानूनी अपेक्षा के पूर्ण अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करें।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2615. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों को लागू किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष कितने सामान्य आदेश जारी किये गये और उनमें से कितने आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किये गये ;

(ख) गत वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय से कितनी पुस्तकें, पत्रिकायें प्रकाशित हुईं और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की गईं ;

(घ) 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किये गये और उनमें से कितनों के नाम प्रारम्भ से ही हिन्दी में रखे गये ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान अरिफ) : (क) जी, हां। गत वर्ष अर्थात् जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1982 के दौरान जारी किए गए

1658 सामान्य आदेशों में से 1498 सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए गए थे ।

(ख) गत वर्ष के दौरान हिन्दी में प्राप्त 2442 पत्रों में से केवल 728 पत्रों का उत्तर देना अपेक्षित था और उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गए ।

(ग) मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट जो हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जाती है के सिवाय कोई नहीं ।

(घ) दो कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किए गए । उनके नाम भारतीय हैं ।

(ङ) संबंधित व्यक्तियों से उल्लंघन करने के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गए और राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का अनुपालन करने के आदेश जारी किए गए ।

ताल क्षेत्र (बिहार) के लिए सिंचाई-व-जल निकासी योजना

3616. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पटना और मुंगेर जिलों में ताल क्षेत्र दालों के उत्पादन के लिए प्रसिद्ध है ;

(ख) क्या ताल क्षेत्र योजना के क्रियान्वयन के बाद दालों का उत्पादन कई गुना बढ़ाया जा सकता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ताल क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई-व-जल निकासी योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) योजना के क्रियान्वयन का कार्य किस स्थिति में है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख).

वर्षा ऋतु के दौरान क्षेत्र के जलमग्न हो जाने के कारण, कृषकों द्वारा रबी के मौसम में दालों की खेती ताल क्षेत्र में की जाती है । दालों के उत्पादन की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा फसल के लिए सुधरी हुई एकमुश्त पद्धतियों के साथ, आवश्यक निवेशों की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था की जाए ।

(ग) और (घ) : ताल क्षेत्रों में जल-निकास समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए उपायों का सुझाव देने तथा सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए सुझाव के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार ने एक समिति भी गठित की है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, यह सुझाव भी दिया है कि वे राज्य सरकार को ताल क्षेत्रों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए मंडलीय आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में, ताल विकास समिति को पुनर्गठित किया जाना चाहिए ।

स्वीकृति के लिए विचाराधीन बिहार की सिंचाई योजनाएं

3617. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की कुछ सिंचाई योजनाएं उनके मंत्रालय के पास विचार के लिए लम्बित पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उन योजनाओं के लम्बित होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन योजनाओं को सरकार द्वारा कब तक स्वीकृति दे दी जाएगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्रीराम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (घ)

बिहार की 11 बृहद् और 9 मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में तकनीकी जांच की भिन्न-भिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। इनमें से, एक बृहद् परियोजना (तिलैया के जल का घाघर में व्यपवर्तन) और एक मध्यम परियोजना (धनसिंहटोली जलाशय) को योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति के विचारार्थ, उनके समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है। सलाहकार समिति ने मध्यम स्कीम के बारे में कुछ स्पष्टीकरण मांगे थे, जिनको अभी राज्य द्वारा भेजा जाना है। स्कीमों के नामों, अनुमानित लागत, अन्ततः सृजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता, स्कीमों के केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में मूलतः प्राप्त होने की तारीख और वर्तमान स्थिति को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। प्रयास से रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6160/83] इन स्कीमों के बारे में राज्य के प्राधिकारियों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार किया जा रहा है और वे अतिरिक्त सूचना, आकड़ों, भेजी गई टिप्पणियों के स्पष्टीकरणों आदि के अभाव में लम्बित पड़ी हैं और अपेक्षित सूचना के प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् उन पर आगे कार्रवाई की जाएगी। उनकी तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सिद्ध हो जाने के पश्चात्, इन स्कीमों को सलाहकार समिति के विचारार्थ तथा योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

Review of Rural Development Programmes

3618. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether mid-term review of various rural development programmes has been made by Government;

(b) if so, what are the profits received from Orissa, regarding the achievements made in the development of

various rural upliftment programmes sponsored by the Centre in the Sixth Plan Period; and

(c) the details of the performance made in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the progress during the first three years of the Sixth Plan in respect of the major programmes of rural development, viz. the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP), is laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-6161/83.)

Rural Fuel Wood Plantation and Farm Forestry

3619. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a scheme of rural fuel wood plantations and farm forestry in the country where shortage of fire-wood is particularly acute;

(b) if so, the names of the district which have been included in the scheme; and

(c) the progress made in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations is under implementation from the year 1980-81.

(b) The list of the districts included in the Scheme is given in the attached statement.

(c) Year-wise progress is given as under:—

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Achievements		Targets
Plantation (in ha.)	1741	46963	69832
Supply of Seedlings (No. in lakh)	313.55	695.32	1485.62
Central Grant released/Proposed to be released (Rs. in lakhs)	426.60	488.02	980.00

Statement

List of Districts Selected for Implementation of the New Centrally Sponsored Scheme Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.

Name of the States /U.Ts.	Name of Districts Selected
I	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Rangareddy 2. Guntur 3. Medak 4. Nalgonda 5. Krishna 6. Nellore 7. Prakasam 8. Nizamabad.
2. Assam	1. Kamrup 2. Goalpara 3. Sibsagar 4. Cachar
3. Bihar	1. Santhal Parganas 2. Bhagalpur 3. Giridih 4. Dhanbad 5. Hazaribagh 6. Gaya 7. Aurangabad 8. Nalanda 9. Monghyr 10. Rohtas 11. Nawadah.
4. Gujarat	1. Vadodra 2. Panchmahal 3. Kutch 4. Surindranagar 5. Sabarkantha 6. Jamnagar 7. Bhavnagar.
5. Haryana	1. Karnal 2. Mahendergarh 3. Kurukshetra 4. Gurgaon 5. Sonapat

I	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	1. Kangra 2. Mandi 3. Sirmur 4. Simla 5. Hamirpur
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Anantnag 2. Rajouri 3. Kargil 4. Kathua.
8. Karnataka	1. Bangalore 2. Gulbarga 3. Kolar 4. Bellary 5. Mendya 6. Dharwad 7. Mysore 8. Chikmagalur.
9. Kerala	1. Cannanore 2. Trivandrum 3. Kozhikode 4. Kottayam.
10. Madhya Pradesh	1. Rewa 2. Ratlam 3. Indore 4. Bhopal 5. Gwalior 6. Jabua 7. Seony 8. Jabalpur 9. Bilaspur 10. Raipur 11. Satna 12. Durg 13. Sagar 14. Khandwa 15. Panna.
11. Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar 2. Ratnagiri 3. Sholapur 4. Usmanabad 5. Kolhapur 6. Parbhani 7. Nasik 8. Pune 9. Thane 10. Jalgaon.
12. Manipur	1. Manipur Central 2. Manipur North.
13. Meghalaya	1. West Khasi Hills 2. West Garo Hills.
14. Nagaland	1. Kohima 2. Phek 3. Tuensang.
15. Orissa	1. Balesore 2. Cuttack 3. Bolangir 4. Puri 5. Ganjam

I

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|-----------------------------|--|
| 16. Punjab | 1. Amritsar
2. Patiala
3. Ferozpur
4. Gurdaspur
5. Faridkot. |
| 17. Rajasthan | 1. Jaipur
2. Udaipur
3. Bharatpur
4. Alwar
5. Bhilwara
6. Ajmer
7. Banswara
8. Jhunjhunu
9. Kota
10. Swainadhopur. |
| 18. Sikkim | 1. East Gangtok
2. South Gangtok. |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 1. Madurai
2. Trichirapalli
3. Chengalpattu
4. Dharampuri
5. North Arcot
6. South Arcot |
| 20. Tripura | 1. West District
2. North District |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 1. Hamirpur
2. Jalaun
3. Pilibhit
4. Kheri
5. Jhansi
6. Lalitpur
7. Tehri
8. Almora
9. Garhwal
10. Mirzapur
11. Meerut
12. Allahabad
13. Deoria
14. Gorakhpur
15. Jaunpur
16. Azamgarh
17. Moradabad
18. Agra
19. Aligarh. |
| 22. West Bengal | 1. Burdwan
2. Midnapur
3. Bankura
4. 24 Parganas
5. Birbhum
6. Nadia. |

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Union Territories

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 1. West Kameng |
| | 2. Lower Subansiri |
| | 3. Dibang Valley |
| | 4. Tirap |
| | 5. Lohit |
| | 6. Esat Kameng |
| | 7. Upper Subansiri |
| | 8. East Siang. |
| | 9. West Siang. |
| 2. Delhi | 1. Delhi |
| 3. Mizoram | 1. Aizwl |
| | 2. Lunglei |
| | 3. Chintuipui. |
| 4. Goa, Damun & Diu. | 1. Goa. |

14

Total:—

157 Districts.

Development of deep sea fishing

3620. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps being taken to develop deep sea fishing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The following are some of the important steps taken up to develop deep sea fishing in the country.

(i) Augmentation of fishing fleet through the Charter of Foreign vessels joint ventures, import and indigenous construction.

(ii) Provision of loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels to the extent of 95 per cent of the cost of indigenous vessels and 90 per cent of the cost of imported vessels which is to be repaid in 15 annual instalments excluding one year of moratorium.

(iii) Grant of subsidy of 33 per cent on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels.

(iv) Intensification of fishery survey through larger and more sophisticated vessels.

(v) Augmentation of training facilities to meet manpower requirements.

(vi) Assistance for the construction of fishing harbours at major and minor posts and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.

(vii) Regulation of fishing by the foreign vessels through enactment of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and the rules framed under it to deal effectively with the problem of poaching in our water by unauthorised vessels.

Central assistance for resettlement colonies and urban villages in Delhi

3621. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 10

crore to the Delhi Development Authority to accelerate its work on the resettlement colonies and urban villages as part of its policy to help the weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, to what extent the amount has been utilised by the DDA for the purpose for which it was sanctioned; and

(c) how many resettlement colonies have been helped by this loan and whether any programme for housing development in the Capital was undertaken by the Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The Delhi Administration have reported that during the current financial year the amounts given below have been released by them:—

Rs. in lakhs

(i) Additional facilities in resettlement colonies	400
(ii) Development of urban villages	650

Another sum of Rs. 600 lakhs is being released by them shortly for the scheme of provision of additional facilities in resettlement colonies.

(b) The DDA have reported that during the current financial year, upto February, 1983, the expenditure is as curred on these two schemes is as under:—

(in crores)

(i) Additional Facilities in Resettlement Colonies	**5.82
(ii) Development of Urban villages	**4.52

(**These figures are provisional)

(c) There are 44 resettlement colonies set up under the JJ Removal Scheme. Funds have been provided for execution of following items of work for providing additional facilities to 1,96,090 plots of 25 sq. yd. each in these colonies:—

1. Water Supply lines

2. Sewerage

3. Improvement of storm water drains & culverts

4. Improvement of roads/parts

5. Peripheral services

6. Maintenance during construction

7. Over head tank & underground tank.

As reported by DDA, for Housing, Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 17 crore for this year. Against this outlay 1632 LIG and EWS houses are under construction at Shalimar Bagh and Bodella. Besides, work on 1538 EN Units is in the process of being taken in hand.

Under the Slum Clearance Programme the Slum Deptt. of DDA will complete construction 1650 tenements for the slum dwellers during the year 1982-83 which was the target for the current year. The Slum Deptt. has another 2500 houses under construction and about 2000 of them will be completed and ready for allotment during 1983-84.

Rural management institutions in the country

3622. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of rural management institutions in the country;

(b) whether any Central assistance is given to the institutions; and

(c) the measures proposed to increase the number and expand the activities of these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c) A scheme is being implemented by the Ministry under which it is proposed to strengthen one research/training institution in rural

development in each of the 22 States in the country. So far central assistance has been given to 8 States amounting to Rs. 26.92 lakhs. Proposals for similar assistance have also been invited

from other State Governments. A list of the institutions involved in training of personnel engaged in management of Rural Development Programmes is appended as statement.

STATEMENT

List of important institutions engaged in training and Research

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Location
1	State Institute of Rural Development . . .	Bahavanisagar, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
2	State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Rajya . . .	Junagarh, Gujarat
3	State Community Development Centre . . .	Nilokheri, Haryana
4	Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration . . .	Simla, Himachal Pradesh
5	Institute of Management in Government . . .	Trivandrum, Kerala
6	H.G.M. Institute of Public Administration . . .	Jaipur, Rajasthan
7	State Institute of Rural Development . . .	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
8	State Institute of Rural Development . . .	Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow, U.P.
9	National Institute of Rural Development . . .	Hyderabad.
10	Institute of Rural Management . . .	Anand, Gujarat
11	Indian Institute of Public Administration . . .	New Delhi
12	Bankers Training Institute . . .	Bombay
13	Panchayatraj Training Centre . . .	Kaikuchi, Assam
14	Community Development and Panchayat Raj Training Institute.	Ranchi, Bihar
15	Xaviers Institute of Social Sciences . . .	Ranchi, Bihar
16	Rural Administrative Institute . . .	Mysore, Karnataka
17	Panchayat Raj and Community Development Institute . . .	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
18	Composite Training Centre . . .	Kolhapur, Maharashtra
19	State Institute of Community Development and Panchayat Raj . . .	Bhubaneswar
20	Community Development Training Centre . . .	Batala, Gurdaspur
21	Orientation Study Centre . . .	Nadia, West Bengal
22	Indian Institute of Management . . .	Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Calcutta
23	Small Industry Extension Training Institute . . .	Hyderabad

Discussion on Cauvery water issue

3623. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had written to the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry for discussion on the Cauvery waters issue; and

(b) if so, when discussion has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Arrangements are being made to fix a meeting for discussing the sharing of Cauvery waters with the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry at Delhi during the first week of April, 1983.

Filling up of SC/ST quota

3624. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of employees working in various departments of his Ministry;

(b) the category-wise number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees among them and their percentage in each category;

(c) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category has been fulfilled;

(d) if not, the special steps being taken by Government to fulfil the remaining quota;

(e) whether Government take action against those officers who do not intentionally appoint Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates even when such qualified candidates are available; and

(f) if so, the number of officers against whom action has so far been taken and the details of the action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए बिहार द्वारा मांगी गई अग्रिम धनराशि

3625. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि मांगी गई है ; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन हेतु उन्हें वास्तव में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने निजी लघु सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए, जिनमें उथले नलकूपों की खुदाई, कूपों का निर्माण तथा पम्पसेटों का वितरण शामिल है आर्थिक सहायता देने हेतु, आवश्यक अतिरिक्त धनराशि को पूरा करने के लिए केवल 1981-82 के दौरान 18 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दिए जाने का अनुरोध किया था ।

(ख) वित्तीय संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण, राज्य सरकार को कोई सहायता नहीं दी जा सकी थी ।

Distribution of free Minikits of fertilisers to farmers

3626. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently framed a scheme for the small and marginal farmers to distribute free minikits of fertilisers in order to promote the use of chemical fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme and the places where the Centres are proposed to be opened. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was suggested by the Government through Fertiliser Association of India that the Fertiliser Industry may distribute 75 tonnes of fertilizer material each per major manufacturing unit in 20 kg. packs free of cost to small and marginal farmers affected by drought/floods in their respective marketing areas. Ten manufacturing units have so far agreed to participate in the scheme. The States covered by the programme include Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The fertilizer manufacturers have been asked to select the areas for distribution of minikits in consultation with State Governments concerned.

Fertiliser price

3627. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the move of the Finance Ministry to increase the prices of fertilisers has sent shock wave through the fertiliser industry which is saddled with huge stocks;

(b) whether there is any truth in the report that Agriculture Ministry and Fertiliser Industry are poles apart in their assessment if the fertiliser requirement and the consumption pattern and whether the fertiliser industry is of the view that there is no need of import; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any proposal to increase sale prices of fertilisers.

(b) and (c). The requirements are worked out season-wise in consultation with the State Governments based on the irrigated area, HYV area etc. Similarly, the consumption of fertilisers is compiled on the basis of the data received from the State Governments. The basis on which the requirements and consumption of fertilisers are worked out by the fertiliser industry, are not known.

As regards imports of fertilisers, potassic fertilisers in any case have to be imported since there is no known source of its indigenous supply. The import of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers is made to bridge the gap between the requirements and the indigenous availability.

Assessment of fertilizer consumption

3628. PROF. P. J. KURIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the projected growth in the consumption of fertilizers;

(b) if so, how much and the steps being taken to obviate import;

(c) whether it is also a fact that import is necessitated mostly by the exaggerated demands placed by the consumers; and

(d) if so, the details of actual requirements of different state worked out on the basis of actual consumption over a period of years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The projected growth in consumption of fertilisers in 1983-84 under normal conditions is about 12 per cent over the estimated consumption in 1982-83.

Substantial expansion of indigenous fertilisers capacity is being planned in order to narrow the gap between requirements and indigenous availability. However, as the present level of domestic production of fertilisers falls short of the requirements, fertilisers have to be imported in order to ensure adequate availability thereof. The potassic fertilisers have, in any case, to be imported since there is no known source of its indigenous availability.

(c) No, Sir. The quantum of fertilisers to be imported is decided upon after working out the realistic requirements of the country in a year and also taking into account the likely production and existing stocks within the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of agrarian reforms

3629. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**

SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to soft-pedal the implementation of the various measures of agrarian reforms regarding land ceiling tenancy, debt-cancellation, abolition of bonded-labour etc.

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) if not, steps taken for time-bound completion; and

(d) what is the latest State-wise number of agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers, middle and rich farmers and land owned by each of these groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

The State Governments have been requested under the new 20-point programme, to distribute the ceiling surplus land by March, 1985 by removing all legal and administrative obstacles.

As for other aspects of agrarian reforms, abolition of intermediary rights has been completed and an estimated 20 million tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. The tenancy laws of a large number of States provide for conferment of ownership rights on tenants or bringing the tenants directly under the State. As a result of implementation of these measures, more than 7.7 million tenants have been conferred ownership rights. States where share cropping and under tenancy are still recognised. Under the law, provide for recording this status in the record of rights. This is a continuing and repetitive process. It is going on in all these States. As regards abolition of bonded labour, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour rests with the State Governments. Identification and release of bonded labourers and rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers is a continuous process. The State Govts. have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. In order to complete the process of rehabilitation of bonded labourers as a time bound programme. State-wise targets for rehabilitation of bonded labourers are being fixed annually.

As for debt cancellation, the subject of money lender and money lending is in the State list of the Seventh Scheduled of the Constitution. Implementation of money lenders' act is, therefore, within the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India issued guidelines in August, 1975 to all the States and Union Territories for undertaking appropriate legislation for relief to eligible debtors. Relief from rural indebtedness was a specific programme under the 20-point programme. The State Govts. and U. Ts. have enacted suitable legislations on the basis of these guidelines and are implementing them. According to information received from 9 States, 2.66 lakh beneficiaries obtained relief and the amount involved was Rs. 14.11 crores. Under the new 20-point programme, all the State Govts. have been requested to review the implementation of debt relief measures in order to assess the impact of these enactments and take further necessary action.

(d) The number of agricultural labourers computed State-wise under the 1981 census is at Annex-I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-6162/83]. Details of operational holdings and area operated by major size classes is computed under the agricultural census of 1976-77 and are appended at Annex-II.

Allotment of shops/kiosks to SC/ST

3630. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enacted special laws/executive orders for the allotment of shops/kiosks commercial establishments to persons of Scheduled Castes/Tribes communities by the Estate Office of Ministry of Works and Housing, DDA, NDMC, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 22.5 per cent vacancies in the shops in the market which are under the control of the Directorate of Estates are reserved for SC and ST communities while 12.8 per cent are reserved in the markets which are under the control of DDA and NDMC for these communities.

Improvement in bullock cart design

3631. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the result of intensive research undertaken by ICAR on bullock cart wheel as announced in House on 5 November, 1982;

(b) whether the task of improving bullock cart design has been entrusted to Indian Institute of Management and Central Road Research Institute, Delhi as per recent press release due to failure of ICAR which has been handling this subject for the last two decades; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering Bhopal has tested a local bullock cart and compared it with a pneumatic wheeled (Maharashtra Agro-Industries) cart in respect of rolling resistance, draft, speed and power and control on slopes under different terrain conditions. The local cart failed mechanically at the axle, made of wood, at 8.5 q. pay load. Thus its maximum pay load was taken to be 8 q. The beam of the pneumatic cart had bending above 12 q. Therefore its limiting pay load was taken as 12 q.

The relative performance of the twocarts is found to be as under:

	Traditional Cart		Pneumatic Cart	
	Cost Rs. 1000		Cost Rs. 5250	
	Tar surface	Loose field terrain	Tar surface	Loose field terrain
Draft at no load, Kg.	10	32	6	25
Draft at Max. load, kg.	52	140	34	105
Speed at no load, kmph	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.3
Speed at max. load, kmph	4.7	3.8	5.2	4.5
Power at Max. load, hp Carrying capacity	0.65	1.97	0.65	1.74
Medium bullock pair	8.0	3.5	12.0	5.0
Small bullock pair	6.0	2.0	12.0	3.0

In the traditional cart, axle friction was substantial. At starting and stopping, there is abrasion and pressure between the neck of the bullocks and yoke of the cart. Wooden axle restricted the carrying capacity which needed material substitution. Also for better balancing, the cart body needed improvement.

Based on test results, an improved bullock cart has been developed, at a prototype cost of Rs. 1800 with iron axle and improved body design. It can take a pay-load upto 1.2 tonne. Pune Centre of Coordinated Scheme on Farm Implements and Machinery of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed Jyoti Bullock cart of rigid wheel with roller bearing and tilting body which is under prototype manufacture and field evaluation.

Mr. Fen Gerrand of Australia advocated used tyre cart wheels. Based on the design details obtained from NRDC in November, 1982 two cart wheels have been fabricated. Prototype testing of these wheels is in progress.

(b) No, Sir, ICAR does not have control over either the Indian Institute of Management or the Central Road

Research Institute. Therefore, the question of assigning the task of improving the bullock cart to these institutes does not arise. However, it may be mentioned that the Indian Institutes of Management are not known to have a mandate in respect of farm equipment design and development as such. They can however study the management aspects. The ICAR would welcome their results, verify them and if found useful will recommend the same for popularisation. The Central Road Research Institute has been pursuing the research and development aspects pertaining to road and cart wheel interaction and of late development of improved bullock carts. However, none of the cart designs developed by them have become popular in any region so far. It is reported that they have submitted 5 design drawings in October 1982 and one recently to their Ministry. However, the research results are not available. They have not taken up evaluation of design developed elsewhere.

The ICAR Institute at Bhopal has taken the initiative of evaluating the different bullock cart designs advocated by different organisations. Three basic bullock cart designs advocated by IIM, Bangalore have been obtained for

testing and evaluation. The Director General (Road Development) Ministry of Shipping and Transport has already been requested to help CIAE Bhopal in getting bullock carts developed by the Central Road Research Institute for evaluation. As per their research mandate, the CIAE Bhopal is the most appropriate organisation to take up research and development of bullock carts. However, innovation and creativity in the subject from other sources would always be welcome. In view of these facts, it would not be correct to say that ICAR has failed in fulfilling its mandate.

(c) Question does not arise.

Lack of Infrastructural amenities in Industrial Towns

3632. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of infrastructural and civil amenities including those of drinking water and electricity and lack of planning have retarded the growth of industrial towns;

(b) if so, the other reasons which have come in the way of growth of industrial towns;

(c) the steps Union Government propose to take to implement the scheme of growth of industrial towns in the country;

(d) whether the scheme of growth of industrial towns in the country will be pursued vigorously during 1982-83; and

(e) if so, the schemes that have been formulated for achieving this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Urban Development is a State subject. Public sector townships are generally provided with basic

amenities like water supply and electricity and conform to a master plan. As regards other industrial towns, it is true that there is an inadequacy of water supply and other services which has affected the town's industrial growth to some extent.

(b) and (c) Shortage of funds, materials, entrepreneurial problems, transport bottle-necks and marketing difficulties are some of the other reasons. The Govt. of India is operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small & Medium towns to provide loan assistance to States for the development of 231 towns. The industrial policy envisaged positive inducements to be given for setting up industries, commercial & other units in such towns. Power, telephone and telex connections are proposed to be improved in smaller cities. The State Govt. have been advised to strengthen the organisational and financial capability of local bodies.

(d) and (e) There is no such scheme with the Central Govt. Action in this regard is being taken by State Govt.

कमजोर वर्गों को फालतू हुई भूमि का आवंटन

3633. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को फालतू हुई तथा ग्रामीण भूमि आवंटित करने के संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) क्या उक्त परिणाम इस संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरीनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) विभिन्न राज्यों के अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत फालतू भूमि के

आवंटन में भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों से संबंध रखने वाले भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 3.31 लाख एकड़ भूमि वितरित की गई है। कुछ और अधिक भूमि जिसे पहले ही फालतू घोषित किया जा चुका है अथवा कंजे में लिया जा चुका है, को अभी कुछ कठिनाइयों के कारण जिसमें से मुख्य कठिनाई अदालतों में लम्बित पड़े मामले हैं, वितरित की जानी रहती है। इनका वितरण इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के पश्चात् ही किया जा सकता है।

Filling up Vacancies of SC/ST in N.D.M.C.

3634. SHRI BHIKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made by the NDMC to fill up the vacancies of ST in particular and SC in general;

(b) whether any crash programme has been launched giving widest publicity in tribal areas of different States giving sufficient time for applying; if so, when, if not, why the NDMC are not going to recruit on the spot by sending their own recruiting parties from areas where the population of tribals is in highest concentration;

(c) what is the percentage of STs and SCs in the different categories (a,b,c,d,e) of staff, what is its proportion in each category to the general vacancies, year-wise for the last five years; and

(d) whether Government propose to wipe off the shortfall and the backlog in the reserved vacancies; if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rajasthan Houses in Delhi

3635. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that Government of India as well as Delhi Administration have acquired certain Rajasthan Houses situated in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether rents are being regularly paid or cost paid in respect of any of them;

(c) is it a fact that arrears of rents have accumulated, if so, amount thereof; and

(d) reasons why Government are forcing for vacation of Bikaner House as assured earlier?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

जालौर में नेहरू युवक केन्द्र खोलना

3636. श्री विरदा राम कुलवारिया : क्या खेल मंत्री हुय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राजस्थान में जिला मुख्यालय, जालौर में एक नेहरू युवक केन्द्र खोलने के प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जालौर में अभी तक नेहरू युवक केन्द्र नहीं खोला गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो, वहां उक्त केन्द्र कब तक खोला जाएगा ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार की सिफारिश पर,

जालौर के लिए एक नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संस्वीकृत किया गया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में कार्य शुरू करने की सम्भावना है।

Imports made for Asiad

3637. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of imports made for Asiad during 1980, 1981 and 1982 year-wise;

(b) the name of the items alongwith the amount which have been imported for more than one lakh in three years; and

(c) how much import license was issued to each hotel which was supposed to be constructed at the time of Asiad?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected from the concerned agencies and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Funds Allotted to Kerala for Afforestation

3638. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of amounts allotted for Kerala for afforestation scheme during the last three years, giving information on the amounts spent and targets achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The details of amounts allotted for Kerala for afforestation schemes, namely, Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations and Soil Conservation in the Catchment of Kundah River Valley Project during the last three years, amounts spent and targets achieved are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing amounts allotted (Central assistance), amounts spent and targets achieved under the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation in Kerala:

1. Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount allotted (Central assistance)	Amount spent (Total expenditure including State Share)	Targets achieved
1980-81	14.22	112.25	1. Advance soil work
1981-82	7.01		2. Plantations raised
1982-83	56.00		3. Seedlings supplied
		36.00 (Actual upto 31-12-1982)	1. Plantations raised
			2. Seedlings supplied

2. Soil conservation in the catchment of Kundah River Valley Project

1980-81	8.47	0.37	Plantations raised
1981-82	2.00	1.47	Plantations raised
1982-83 (anticipated)	2.00	2.00	Plantations raised

Import of Agriculture Produce

3639. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and other agricultural produce imported during the current financial year, upto 15 March, 1983;

(b) the total CIF value of different items imported under various agreements; and

(c) details of contract and country of origin of these agricultural commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). During the year 1982-83 a quantity of 39.50 lakh tonnes of wheat has been contracted for import from USA, at an estimated CIF value of Rs. 759.82 crores. During the year 1982-83, (upto February, 1983) a quantity of 1.88 lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia and 13.70 lakh tonnes from USA, at an estimated CIF value of Rs. 297.90 crores, against previous and current year's contracts, have arrived.

Incomplete construction work under NREP

3640. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the construction works under NREP in different States are still incomplete due to the increase in the cost of construction materials;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps Government are proposing to rectify these defects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Barna Irrigation Project

3641. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Command Area Development Authority has been formed to look after the Barna irrigation project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the development plans of this command area is ready to implement; and

(d) how this plan is proposed to be financed during coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). In July, 1979, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh constituted Barna-Halali Command Area Development (CAD) Authority at Bhopal to look after Command Area Development Programme in the Command areas of Barna and Halali Irrigation Projects.

(c) The authority has drawn up development plans in respect of items of work like construction of water courses, field channels and field drains, suitable cropping pattern, agricultural extension services and inputs and link roads. Implementation of these plans has been started in 1980-81. Plans have not yet been drawn up for main drains, intermediate drains, ground water development and marketing facilities.

(d) Necessary funds will be provided by the State Government through their Annual Plans. Matching grants/loans will also be available from the Centre, on admissible items, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Command Area Development.

Amount released to Six States under the Centrally sponsored accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes

3642. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have released Rs. 3,137.18 lakh to six States for the projects under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the amounts provided to each State;

(c) whether any progress reports from the States concerned have been obtained by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Grants aggregating to s. 3,137.18 lakhs were released to six States under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme on 11.12.82. The details are contained in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d). These grants have been released for drinking water supply schemes in problem villages to be implemented during the year- 1982-83. The progress reports for the year will be available after the end of the financial year.

Statement

Grants released on 11-12-1982

(In lakhs of Rupees)

S.No	Name of State/UT	Works	Monitoring & Investigation Units
1	Karnataka	511.50	..
2	Madhya Pradesh	797.50	..
3	Maharashtra	466.50	6.00
4	Manipur	..	4.00
5	Nagaland	84.18	6.00
6	Rajasthan	1259.50	2.00
TOTAL		3119.18	18.00

Assistance to State Sports Council

3643. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Financial assistance to State Sports Councils for rural sports, holding of annual coaching camps, development of playgrounds, purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature, construction of stadia, swimming pools etc. (item-wise and State/Union Territory-wise)

during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) how many play grounds have been developed each year (State-wise) during the above period and the expenditure incurred; and

(c) how many stadia and swimming pools have been constructed each year during the above period (State-wise) along with expenditure incurred?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA

SINGH): (a) The required information is given in the Annexures, I, II, and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6163/83].

(b) and (c). While the information regarding play-grounds actually developed and stadia and swimming pools actually constructed, by the State Governments with the grants sanctioned during the period in question is not available, the number of play-grounds, stadia and swimming pools proposed is indicated in the Annexures referred to above.

Assistance for Promotion of Sports in Colleges and Universities

3644. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the financial assistance provided under National Sports Organisation through the University Grants Commission and the Association of Indian Universities for promotion of sports in colleges and universities for development of play-grounds construction of gymnasias and holding of coaching-cum-competition camps (item-wise and State-wise) during the period 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and how far the targets were attained?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Rural Sports Tournament

3645. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state how many rural sports tournaments at the national level were organised and financial assistance given during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and also at lower level (State wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The Rural Sports Tournaments Scheme is being implemented by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala on behalf of this Department. The grants given by this Department to Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports for implementation of this scheme during the three years in question, have been as under:—

1980-81—Rs. 6,00,000

1981-82—Rs. 10,00,000

1982-83—Rs. 10,00,000

The national level rural sports tournaments are held in four groups every year at different places. During the period in question 10 rural sports tournaments at the national level were held—four each in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, and two in 1982-83. The lower State level tournaments are normally held every year.

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा बाढ़ राहत के लिए मांगी गई धनराशि

3646. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ से हुई क्षति के लिये बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा राहत कार्य के लिए अगल-अलग कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई थी ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई धनराशि के उपयोग का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :

राज्य	(करोड़ रुपये)		
	मांगी गई सहायता		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
उत्तर प्रदेश	—	413.79	224.17
बिहार	—	89.75	78.65

(ख) जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :

राज्य	स्वीकृत व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा			राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया प्रत्याशित व्यय		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
बिहार	—	26.47	20.74	—	26.47	19.01
उत्तर प्रदेश	—	79.05	45.45	—	79.05	45.45

प्रत्येक गांव को पक्की सड़क से जोड़ना

3647. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के सभी गांवों को स्थानीय पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ने तथा इन पक्की सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से जोड़ने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार यह लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त करने का है ;

(ग) 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान देश में प्रत्येक राज्य के कितने गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ा गया ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान किया गया कार्य 1977-

78 और 1978-79 के दौरान किये गये कार्य की तुलना में कम था ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के प्रलेख में यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में 1990 तक 1500 से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले सभी गांवों तथा 1000 से 1500 तक की जनसंख्या वाले 50 प्रतिशत गांवों को सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों द्वारा जोड़ा जाएगा तथा इस कार्यक्रम के 50 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य को 1985 तक पूरा लिया जाएगा ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) पूर्ण आंकड़ों के अभाव में इन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए कार्य निष्पादन की तुलना करना संभव नहीं है ।

विवरण

1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान सभी मंत्रालयों में रेलों, बसों, ट्रकों से जोड़े हुए गांवों की संख्या (अनन्तिम)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	1980-81	1981-82
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	30	35
2. असम	393	404
3. बिहार	1060	449
4. गुजरात	1279	1100
5. हरियाणा	450	—
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	201	209
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	51	48
8. कर्नाटक	68	273
9. केरल	—	—
10. मध्य प्रदेश	832	663
11. महाराष्ट्र	154	1139
12. मणिपुर	—	8
13. मेघालय	217	105
14. नागालैंड	6	4
15. उड़ीसा	205	205
16. पंजाब	177	11
17. राजस्थान	240	238
18. सिक्किम	3	15
19. तमिलनाडु	392	322
20. त्रिपुरा	265	220
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	598	245
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	90	130
23. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	—
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—
25. चण्डीगढ़	—	—
26. दादरा और नागर हवेली	—	—
27. दिल्ली	2	2
28. गोवा दमन और दीव	—	1
29. लक्षद्वीप	—	—
30. मिजोरम	3	7
31. पांडिचेरी	13	12
योग	6729	5845

सूत्र—राज्य सरकारें/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र

उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि की मांग

3648. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

व्या. सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारागत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर राज्य में लघु सिंचाई योजना को क्रियान्वित के लिए कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि की मांग की गई और इस कार्य के लिए उसकी वास्तव में कितनी राशि आवंटित की गयी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि धन की कमी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का काम ठप्प हो गया है ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की उन मुख्य सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिएगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गयी है और किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में 1100 अतिरिक्त नलकूपों का वेधन करने के लिए केवल 1981-82 के दौरान 40.00 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त निधि देने का अनुरोध किया था। वित्तीय संसाधनों की तंगी होने के कारण राज्य को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जा सकी थी।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) 1977-78 के दौरान राज्य को निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए

1.03 करोड़ रुपए की अग्रिम योजनागत सहायता स्वीकृत की गई थी।

करोड़ रुपयाँ

1. सोन पम्प नहर	0.75
2. हिन्डन बराज	0.28

जोड़ 1.03

Total area of surplus land

3650. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of ceiling surplus land originally calculated to be available for distribution;

(b) the actual area that is now available for the purpose;

(c) whether the entire available area has been declared surplus;

(d) if not, whether it is a fact that the malafide benami transfer of land is one of the reasons of non-availability of the said originally calculated area;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take any stern measure challenging the validity of such transfer of land;

(f) whether any portion of the land available for distribution according to the revised calculation is still left to be declared surplus; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (g). The extent of land, assessed prima facie to be likely to be surplus under the revised land ceiling laws, was around 53 lakh acres. 41.01

lakh acres have so far been declared surplus on the basis of the scrutiny of 14 lakh 10 thousand returns submitted by or on behalf of landholders. Only a little above 26,000 returns remain to be disposed of. These constitute around 2 per cent of the total number of returns filed.

All the land ceiling laws provide by and large for nullification of mala fide transfers made with the intention of evading the ceiling. Land transfers are scrutinised by the appropriate authority in the light of these laws and necessary decision taken before a return is disposed of.

Distribution of land during 1982-83

3651. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target of distribution of surplus land during the year 1982-83;

(b) whether it is a fact that the target is not likely to be achieved;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the effective measures adopted by Government to remove the obstacles during the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (d). The Sixth Plan envisages that the programme of taking possession and distribution of ceiling surplus land will be completed by 1982-83. According to information available, 1.29 lakh acres have been distributed during 1982-83, and vigorous steps are being taken for completing the task of distribution of ceiling land. However, after declaration of land as surplus and even after land is taken possession of, affected parties go to the court of law seeking its intervention in one form or another. This is the main reason why all land declared surplus and taken possession of could not be distributed. The Government of India has been continuously monitoring the progress in the distribu-

tion of surplus land. The deficiencies in the process of implementation are pointed out to the States and remedial measures suggested. The States have been particularly urged to take vigorous steps for early disposal of pending court cases.

High level Study Group on Rural Development

3652. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level study group, appointed by the Central Government, to chalk out a strategy for urban development has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Group; and

(c) actions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Group has made recommendations about channelling of public investment, identification of existing imbalances in urban areas, location of growth centres, location of industrial activity, planning of urban development in regional context, modification of existing scheme relating to development of small and medium towns, schemes for employment generation, access of local bodies to indirect taxes, improvements in levy, assessment and collection of property taxes, periodic investigation of needs and resources of local bodies, access of local bodies and urban development authorities to the capital market, setting up of national urban financing agency, identifying urban development and management as a special subject of study and settling up of urban information system.

(c) The report was considered in the 20th Meeting of the Central Council

for Local Government and Urban Development held in New Delhi on 17th & 18th January, 1983. It was resolved in the Meeting that the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territories should examine the suggestions made in the report of the study group as early as possible and take decisions on them within one year under intimation to the Ministry.

Food crisis in Tamil Nadu

3653. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food situation in Tamil Nadu has recently become critical;

(b) whether the Chief Minister had pleaded for the release of adequate foodgrains from the Central pool immediately; and

(c) if so, responses of Government to the pleadings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had reported that consequent up the failure of monsoons, production of rice in the State had been considerably affected, causing curtailment in the availability of rice in the open market and increased pressure on the public distribution system, and had requested for a monthly allotment of 85,000 tonnes of rice and 40,000 tonnes of wheat. An additional quantity of 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains—5,000 tonnes of rice and 5,000 tonnes of wheat, over and above the previous monthly allocation of 4,000 tonnes of wheat, for public distribution system has been allotted to the State Government for April, 1983. The State Government has also been permitted to purchase 20,000 tonnes of levy-free rice from the open market in the surplus States of Punjab and Haryana.

Afro-Asian Games in Delhi

3654. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held with the member countries for holding the Afro-Asian Games in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of participating countries, the sports competitions and schedule of the Afro-Asian Games; and

(c) the assistance to be extended by the Government of India for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Government have held no such talks.

(b) and (c).. Do not arise.

Allotment of surplus land in Delhi to Harijans

3655. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5604 on 29th March, 1982 regarding allotment of surplus land to Harijans in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the proposed survey of Delhi villages to identify surplus land is over;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the survey work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration has reported that during the months of February and March, 1982 a survey was conducted in various rural villages. The survey revealed that approximately 10,122 acres of surplus land is available in the villages.

(c) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मध्य-प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नये पदों का बनाया जाना

3656. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी:

श्री बापू साहिब पुरूलेकर :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 7000 नये पद बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बारे में अनुमति कब मांगी थी ; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से अतिरिक्त पद बनाये जाने का विचार है और उन पर कितना व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

विवरण

भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित अतिरिक्त पदों तथा प्रतिवर्ष इसकी वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

1. खण्ड स्तरीय प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ बनाना—

क्रम सं०	पद का नाम	पदों की संख्या	वित्तीय आवश्यकता (लाख रुपये में)
1	2	3	
1.	ग्राम सेवक (169-300 रु०)	2295	165. 22
2.	महिला एस० ई०ओ० (246-460 रु०)	314	28. 26
	योग	2609	193. 48

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हां। 9741 पद सृजित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव था—खंड स्तर पर 9,605 पद राज्य स्तर पर 76 पद और संभाग स्तर पर 60 पद।

(ख) खण्डों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए 2,609 पद तथा राज्य स्तर पर निगरानी (मानिट्रिंग) के लिए 9 पद अनुमोदित किए गए थे। संभाग स्तर के लिए कोई पद अनुमोदित नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ग) खण्ड स्तर के प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए प्रस्ताव 18-4-1981 को प्राप्त हुआ था। राज्य मुख्यालयों में मानिट्रिंग के लिए पदों का प्रस्ताव 25-2-82 को और संभाग स्तर पर स्टाफ के लिए प्रस्ताव 5-11-1981 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

(घ) भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित पदों का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

1

2

3

2. राज्य स्तर पर मानिटरिंग सैल

1. संयुक्त आयुक्त (विशेष आर्थिक कार्यक्रम)	1	0.26
2. उपायुक्त (विशेष आर्थिक कार्यक्रम)	1	0.24
3. उपायुक्त (अनुसंधान, मूल्यांकन तथा प्रलेखन)	1	0.24
4. आशुलिपिक	3	0.30
5. चपरासी	3	0.18
योग	9	1.22

देश में उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों की संख्या

3657- श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक राज्य तथा प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कितनी सहकारी समितियां चल रही हैं और उनके द्वारा कितने लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तुएं सप्लाई की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या इन सहकारी समितियों पर किया जाने वाला अन्य व्यय सरकार द्वारा उठाया जाता है या इसे उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई की जाने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ाकर पूरा किया जाता है या इसे सरकार तथा उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा बराबर-बराबर बांटा जाता है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों तथा उनके सदस्यों की संख्या दी गई है। तथापि सभी उपभोक्ता भंडार गैर-सदस्यों की आवश्यकताओं की भी पूर्ति करते हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों द्वारा खुदरा विक्री केन्द्र खोलने के लिए (क) अंश पूंजी अंशदान ; (ख) फर्नीचर तथा जुड़नार के लिए ऋण/ राज सहायता; और (ग) सीमांत राज सहायता के रूप में नियत प्रतिमान के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता देती है। उसके बाद भंडारों से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर चलने की उम्मीद की जाती है।

विवरण

	थोक भण्डार		प्राथमिक भण्डार	
	संख्या	व्यक्ति सदस्य	संख्या	सदस्यता
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश***	37	106392	950	408600
2. असम	21	25584	214*	67947*
3. बिहार	84	31630	1625	182431

* ये आंकड़े 1979-80 के हैं।

*** ये आंकड़े 1977-78 के हैं।

थोक भंडार

प्राथमिक भंडार

	संख्या	व्यक्ति सदस्य	संख्या	सदस्यता
4. गुजरात	29	104887	1002	318590
5. हरियाणा	32	72791	65	17893
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	4517	76	11571
7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	6	4862	60**	12360**
8. कर्नाटक	23	24790	1520	586375
9. केरल	11	24346	251**	98558**
10. मध्य प्रदेश	41	57660	655	218605
11. महाराष्ट्र	76	20030	1750	550000
12. मणिपुर	5	655	130	6512
13. मेघालय	1	103	45	6964
14. नागालैंड	5	375	74	3628
15. उड़ीसा	36	26410	615	186953
17. पंजाब	16	121563	188	21690
17. राजस्थान	25	74115	685	148244
18. सिक्किम	1	332	10	520
19. तमिलनाडु	29	727148	845	58504
20. त्रिपुरा	1	892	78	7532
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	55	176017	1740	467395
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	28	18212	2320	533811
23. अंडमान तथा निकोबार	2*	5361*	35***	11000***
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	‡	51	6328
25. चंडीगढ़	1	7902	9	6809
26. दादर तथा नगर हवेली	—	—	1	487
27. दिल्ली	3	778504	438	137176
28. गोवा दमण व दीव	2	10754	65	19998
29. लक्षद्वीप	1	59	15	20441
30. मिजोरम	1	‡	—	—
31. पांडिचेरी	2	12812	46	53501
योग:	576	2619053	15558	4696864

टिप्पणी: *ये आंकड़े 1979-80 के हैं।

**ये आंकड़े 1978-79 के हैं।

***ये आंकड़े 1977-78 के हैं।

‡केवल प्राथमिक भंडार के ही सदस्य हैं।

×गोहाटी सब डिविजन को छोड़कर।

राज्यों में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा नियम

3658. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम किन-किन तिथियों को देश के विभिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त किया गया ;

(ख) इसे व्यवहारिक रूप कब से दिया गया ;

(ग) भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भूमि का अभिग्रहण किये जाने के उपरान्त प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कितने लोगों को भूमि का वितरण कर दिया गया है और प्रत्येक को कितनी भूमि दी गई है ;

(घ) विभिन्न राज्यों में अभी कितनी भूमि का अभिग्रहण किया जाना है और अभी तक उसका अभिग्रहण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या राज कृष्ण समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि भूमि सुधार कानूनों को संविधान की नवम अनुसूची में सम्मिलित किया जाये; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं तो भूमि विवादों से संबंधित कितने मामले इस समय न्यायालयों में लम्बित हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण । संलग्न है । इससे देश के विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा 1972 में भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किए ग कृषि जोतों से सम्बन्धित अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार बनाए गए अधिनियमों को लागू करने की तारीखों का पता चलेगा ।

(ग) फरवरी, 1983 तक पात्र परिवारों को भूमि का वितरण दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण-2 संलग्न है ।

(घ) विभिन्न राज्यों में फालतू घोषित क्षेत्र तथा कब्जे में लिए गए क्षेत्र को विवरण-2 में दर्शाया गया है । विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में फालतू घोषित क्षेत्र तथा कब्जे में लिए गए क्षेत्र का अन्तर लगभग 14 लाख एकड़ है । इसमें से लगभग 12 लाख एकड़ भूमि का क्षेत्र विभिन्न अदालतों तथा न्यायाधिकरणों में हितवद्ध पक्षों द्वारा दायर की गई अपीलों तथा पुनरावेदनों के कारण है ।

(ङ) और (च)—भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी सभी प्रमुख कानूनों को संविधान की 9वीं अनुसूची में पहले ही शामिल कर दिया गया है । ऐसे कानूनों को संविधान की 9वीं अनुसूची में शामिल किए जाने की वांछनीयता की समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है और तदनुसार समय-समय पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं ।

विवरण I

विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के नामों और अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी अधिनियमों को लागू करने की तारीखों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

राज्य का नाम	लागू होने की तारीख
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1-1-1975
असम	10-10-1972
बिहार	19-5-1973
गुजरात	1-4-1976
हरियाणा	23-12-1972

राज्य का नाम	लागू होने की तारीख	राज्य का नाम	लागू होने की तारीख
हिमाचल प्रदेश	28-7-1973	राजस्थान	1-1-1973
जम्मू और कश्मीर	13-7-1978	सिक्किम	3-6-1978
कर्नाटक	1-3-1974	तमिलनाडु	15-2-1970
केरल	1-1-1970	त्रिपुरा	30-4-1974
मणिपुर	1-8-1976	उत्तर प्रदेश	8-6-1973
महाराष्ट्र	2-10-1975	पश्चिम बंगाल	15-2-1971
मध्य प्रदेश	7-3-1974	दादरा और नागर	
उड़ीसा	2-10-1973	हवेली	1-5-1974
पंजाब	2-4-1973	दिल्ली	9-2-1976
		पांडिचेरी	22-9-1974

विवरण— 2

(एकड़ में)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	फालतूड घोषित क्षेत्र	कब्जे में लिया गया क्षेत्र	वितरित क्षेत्र	अदालतों में लम्बित पड़े मामलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10,09,323	4,42,766	3,17,583	4,20,000
असम	5,68,873	4,89,675	3,22,015	76,000
बिहार	2,48,192	1,52,249	1,49,360	90,000
गुजरात	1,63,572	69,846	12,045	46,000
हरियाणा	29,228	20,437	20,173	6,973
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,13,971	1,12,635	3,344	—
जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	—	—	—
कर्नाटक	2,95,720	1,48,039	1,04,920	87,000
केरल	1,24,604	81,782	54,422	40,885
मध्य प्रदेश	2,56,484	1,45,788	87,884	1,13,000
महाराष्ट्र	3,70,193	2,81,586	2,81,586	58,000
मणिपुर	1,029	159	37	—

1	2	3	4	5
उड़ीसा	1,47,775	1,23,798	1,06,992	4,959
पंजाब	46,682	17,014	13,353	78,484
राजस्थान	2,60,533	2,32,517	1,32,185	33,000
तमिलनाडु	87,951	81,267	63,654	7,036
त्रिपुरा	1,690	1,558	1,113	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,88,081	2,64,167	2,36,675	22,230
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,64,767	1,12,818	62,460	1,00,000
दादरा व नगर हवेली	8,958	6,776	3,616	3,000
दिल्ली	722	374	374	—
पांडिचेरी	2,560	1,132	927	—
योग:	41,90,908	27,86,383	19,74,718	11,86,667

शहरी सामुदायिक विकास योजना

3659. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982-83 में शहरी सामुदायिक विकास योजना के अधीन शहर-वार कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है और किये गये विकास का व्यौरा क्या है तथा किन-किन शहरों का विकास किया गया है ; और

(ख) 1982-83 में इस योजना के अधीन राज्य-वार कितनी राशि दी गई उसकी शर्तें क्या थीं और उससे क्या परिणाम निकले ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :

(क) और (ख) नगरीय समुदाय विकास राज्य का विषय है । तथापि, कतिपय नगरीय सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सीमित पैमाने पर यूनिसेफ सहायता भी दी जा रही है । फिलहाल, यूनिसेफ सहायता वाली ऐसी परियोजनाएं हैदराबाद तथा विशाखापत्तनम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश), बड़ोदा तथा अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)

तथा कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के शहरों में चालू हैं । यूनिसेफ की सहायता से नगरीय सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य नगरीय गरीबों विशेषतः मलिन बस्तियों में रह रही स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों को मूलभूत सेवाएं मुहैया करना है । लगभग 22.69 लाख रुपये, 12.08 लाख रुपये, 5.51 लाख रुपये, 6.98 लाख रुपये तथा 0.68 लाख रुपये तक की अनुदान के रूप में यूनिसेफ की सहायता क्रमशः हैदराबाद, विशाखापत्तनम, बड़ोदा, अहमदाबाद तथा कानपुर की परियोजनाओं के लिए कैलेण्डर वर्ष 1982 के दौरान दी गई । ऐसी ही एक परियोजना दिसम्बर, 1983 तक यूनिसेफ की सहायता से प्रत्येक राज्य में आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है बशर्ते कि राज्य सरकारों से उपयुक्त प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हों ।

Training programme for SC/ST employees of F. C. I.

3660. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India sponsors officers for training in

various institutions in the country and abroad; and

(b) if so, the year-wise number of total officers sponsored for training and the number of SC/ST officers among them during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

The Food Corporation of India sponsors/nominates its officers to undergo training programmes organised by the various institutions in the country and abroad as a part of man-power planning and development. The number of officers sponsored for training in various institutions in the country and abroad and the number of SC/ST among them during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of officers sponsored for training Within the country			Abroad		
	Genl.	SC/ST	Total	Genl.	SC/ST	Total
1980-81	39	3	42	33	3	36
1981-82	43	3	46	9	2	11
1982-83 (Upto Feb. '83)	45	4	49	15	..	15

Backlog of SC/ST personnel in FCI

3661. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the staff category-wise and post-wise, separately and the number of SC/ST personnel in each category in Food Corporation of India;

(b) the category-wise and cadre-wise backlog of SC/ST personnel; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to fill the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Reservation Quota in F.C.I.

3662. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is following the directives of

the Government in regard to filling up of the reserved quota for SC/ST personnel;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India is recruiting personnel under relaxed qualifications and experience;

(c) if so, the year-wise number of SC/ST communities recruited under relaxed qualifications and experience during the last five years, year-wise in respect of category-I; and

(d) if not, the number of posts which have been de-reserved during the last five years year-wise and the reasons for de-reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Food Corporation of India has been recruiting personnel belonging to SC/ST community by relaxing qualifications and experience wherever considered necessary.

(c) The year-wise number of SC/ST candidates recruited under relaxed

qualifications and experience in category-I posts during the last 5 years was as under:—

Year	No. of candidates	Remarks
1978	3 SC 2 SC candidates did not join	
1979	1 SC 2 ST	—
1980	NIL	—
1981	3 ST	—
1982	NIT	—

(d) No de-reservation has been done during the last 5 years in direct recruitment to Category-I posts.

Allotment Pools for Central Government Employees

3663. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Allotment pools, with details existing at present in the Estate Office for allotment of various types of Government accommodation to Central Government employees of various Offices/Departments;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to minimise the 'Separate Pool for Separate Category of Employees' system in order to remove the feeling of disparity among Government employees; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to augment the construction of Government accommodation for allotment to the Central Government employees working in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The following pools are maintained in the General Pool accommodation:—

(i) Lady Officers' Pool separately for married lady officers and for single lady officers;

(ii) Tenure Officers' Pool—for the officers of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Forest Service and Indian Police Service on duty with the Central Government or Delhi Administration on tenure basis.

The allotments in these pools are made in the type next below the type to which the officers are otherwise entitled according to the rules.

(b) and (c). Govt. has already launched a Crash Programme for the construction of quarters in the General Pool in order to minimise the difficulties of Govt. employees for accommodation.

Houses Constructed by D.D.A.

3664. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed by D.D.A. and handed over to the owners for occupation in 1980, 1981 and 1982 giving the figures year-wise;

(b) what is the amount spent on these houses each year and how much has been collected or expected to be collected from the purchasers in each year;

(c) how much profit has been earned by D.D.A. on the sale of residential and industrial plots, houses and shops and flats in 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to check the profiteering of D.D.A. in housing activity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rehabilitation of the Residents of Kingsway Camp

3665. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of decisions taken by Government during 1977, 1978 and

1979 for the rehabilitation of the residents of Kingsway Camp, Delhi;

(b) how much land and money was allotted for their rehabilitation;

(c) the details of changes made in those decisions along with reasons;

(d) how much price Government propose to charge from the refugees for the alternative land allotted to them; and

(e) when will the rehabilitation scheme of Kingsway Camp, Delhi be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) It was decided in 1978 by Government to transfer the scheme for rehabilitation of the residents of Kingsway Camp back to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, from Delhi Development Authority.

(b) Besides the land in Outram and Hudson Lines already in possession of Government, it was decided to acquire and develop about 173 acres of land in Dr. Mukherjee Nagar for which a loan of Rs. 190.23 lakhs was sanctioned by Ministry of Rehabilitation to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) Since it was felt that it might be possible to implement the scheme properly only if all the assets and liabilities are vested in one agency who had to execute the scheme for Redevelopment of the Kingsway Camp, it was decided in 1982, to transfer the scheme to the Delhi Development Authority.

(d) According to the report of Delhi Development Authority, Rs. 8,100 was fixed as premium by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. As regards the premium for the plots now developed by the Delhi Development Authority, no decision regarding the premium has yet been taken.

(e) According to the Delhi Development Authority, it is not possible to indicate the date of completion of the scheme.

Storage Capacity of FCI

3666. SHRI GULSHER AHMED:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether total storage capacity with FCI falls short of their requirements and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the losses suffered by FCI during last three years on account of storage of foodgrains in the open, pilferage, damage owing to long period of storage, shortage both in quantity and value, item-wise;

(c) efforts being made to bring down losses; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to allow storage of one year's requirements of foodgrains to those families who surrender their ration cards in order to reduce pressure on storage space available with FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The storage capacity with the FCI including the covered capacity hired by it from other agencies falls short of its requirement by about 9 million tonnes.

(b) The total storage losses incurred by the FCI due to various causes including the storage of foodgrains in the open, pilferage, damage owing to long period of storage etc. and the values thereof for the last 3 years are as under:—

	Quantity (Lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs./Crores)
1979-80	2.02	36.13
1980-81	2.82	49.64
1981-82	2.42	48.61

(c) With a view to minimising the losses of foodgrains, necessary remedial measures such as proper weighing, effective supervision at the loading and unloading points, tightening up of the security arrangements at the depots, augmenting covered storage capacity, proper preservation of stocks, surprise checks by Senior Officers and special squads, audit and physical verification of stocks at the depots etc. are taken.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government.

Over-Head Charges of F.C.I.

3667. SHRI GULSHER AHMED:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the over-head charges of Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The over-head charges of the

Food Corporation of India (administrative over-heads) have been Rs. 2.49 per quintal of sales under Public Distribution System and Rs. 1.87 per quintal of average buffer for the year 1981-82.

Procurement price for Wheat and Rice

3668. SHRI GULSHER AHMED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the procurement price and distribution price of major items like wheat and rice during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The Government has been fixing support prices of paddy and wheat. The Central Government also fixes the issue price of wheat and rice and the State Governments add up their incidental costs for distribution through the Public Distribution System. Two statements showing support prices of paddy and wheat as well as issue prices of rice and wheat are attached.

Statement-I

All-India Support Price of Paddy and Wheat for 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83 Marketing Season

(Rs. per quintal)

I. Paddy					1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Common	.	.	.	.	95.00	105.00	115.00	122.00
Fine	.	.	.	.	99.00	109.00	119.00	126.00
Superfine	.	.	.	.	103.00	113.00	123.00	130.00
II. Wheat								
(All varieties)	.	.	.	.	115.00	117.00	130.00	142.00

Statement-II

Issue Prices of Rice and Wheat

(Rs. per quintal)

1979 (from 25-10-79 Raw@)	1981 (from 1-1-81 Raw and Par-boiled)	1981 (from 1-10-1981 Raw and Par-boiled)	1982 (from 1-10-82 Raw and Par-boiled)
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I. Rice

Common	150.00	165.00	175.00	188.00
Fine	162.00	177.00	187.00	200.00

	1	2	3	4
Superfine	172.00	192.00	202.00	215.00
II. Wheat		1978	1981	1982
		(from 1-12-78)	(from 1-4-81)	(from 1-8-82)
(All varieties)		130.00 (for PDS & Roller Flour Mills)	145.00 (for PDS) 155.00 (for Roller Flour Mills)	160.00 (for PDS) 185.00 (for Roller Flour Mills)

PDS = Public Distribution System.

@Rs. 2/- per quintal extra for parboiled rice.

Acquisition and Distribution of Land by DDA

3669. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acquisition and distribution of land in Delhi is concentrated in the hand of DDA;

(b) if so, what is the average acquisition price per sq. metre paid by the said agency during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(c) what is the average sale price per sq. metre during the said three years of commercial/residential plots; and

(d) what efforts are contemplated to bring down the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No Sir, The land is acquired by Delhi Administration and not by the DDA.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A statement showing the average auction price in sq. metres in respect of residential plots and commercial plots for the year 1980-81 and 82 is attached. Commercial plots are sold on floor area basis and rates have been indicated accordingly.

(d) More number of plots are now being released for allotment/auction and the pace of development of land is also being accelerated.

Statement

Statement showing the average sale price in sq.mets. of residential Area

	1980	1981	1982 (6/82 & 7/82)
1. Safdarjang	1645.00	3128.00	3363.00
2. Masjid Moth	1683.00 (Single)	..	..
3. Malviya Nagar . . . .	..	..	2034.00 (Single)
4. East of Kailash	1750.00	..	..
5. Shalimar Bagh	739.00	1235.00	1722.00
6. Pitampura	504.00	877.00	997.00

	1980	1981	1982(6/82 & 7/82)
7. Paschimpuri . . .	439.00	1005.00	993.00
8. Haiderpuri . . .	428.00	986.00	877.00
9. Naraina . . .	1317.00 (Single)	..	..
10. Vikas Puri . . .	395.00	656.00	837.00
11. Pankha Road . . .	632.00	1195.00	..
12. Ghonda . . .	..	447.00	583.00
13. Jhilmil . . .	408.00	701.00	769.00

Statement showing the average sale price in sq.mts. for 100 F.I.R. of Commercial Plots

	1980	1981	1982
1. Distt. Shopping Centre Nehru Place (Kalkaji) . . .	3113.00	..	4931.00
2. Distt. Shopping Centre Jhandewalan] . . .	5040.00	..	..
3. Distt. Shopping Centre (Bhikaji Cama Place (Hotel (Plot) . . .	..	1453.00	..
Commercial Plots . . .	..	5545.00	6040.00
4. Distt. Shopping Centre Janakpuri . . .	..	..	1178.00
5. Distt. Shopping Centre Laxmi Nagar (Cinema (Plot) . . .	..	..	5003.00
Commercial Plot . . .	..	..	4960.00
6. Vasant Vihar . . .	2600.00	6388.00	..
7. Wazir Pur . . .	..	..	2070.00
8. Janakpuri . . .	459.00	..	..
9. Friends Colony . . .	2162.00	5578.00	..
10. Zamroodpur . . .	..	4136.00	..
11. Malviya Nagar . . .	1295.00	2084.00	..
12. Masjid Moth . . .	..	2886.00	..
13. Naraina Indl. Area . . .	..	1493.00	2246.00
14. Yusuf Sarai . . .	..	..	6046.00
15. Bodella . . .	1848.50	..	..

Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi

3670. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped allowing registration of new co-operative house building societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) how do Government propose to meet the shortage of houses in Delhi;

(d) is there any proposal under consideration to encourage group housing schemes to meet the shortage; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scarcity of land.

(c) to (e) Promotion of housing activity by individuals and groups of individuals is sought to be achieved by the following measures which are already in operation:—

(i) allotment of residential plots at pre-determined rates to persons belonging to the Economically Weaker Sections, the Low Income Group and the Middle Income Group; and

(ii) allotment of land at pre-determined rates to cooperative group housing societies. So far DDA has allocated about 956 acres of land to 404 Cooperative Group Housing Societies to build dwelling units for their members.

(iii) The D.D.A. as a part of its public housing programme constructs dwelling units on group housing basis for allotment to the applicants registered with them. It has since embarked upon an accelerated programme of construction of dwelling units for the general public.

Construction of Dams at Dehang Subansiri and Tipaimukh

3671. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three dams of capacity to generate 15,000 to 20,000 mw of power will be built at Dehang, Subansiri and Tipaimukh in the North Eastern region to harness Brahmaputra valley's power potential;

(b) whether taming of the three rivers will help prevent floods and provide water for irrigation to over 100 million acre; and

(c) the total amount that will be spent on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The three major multi-purpose projects on river Dehang, Subansiri and Barak for development of the water resources of the North-Eastern region are in different stages of investigations and preparation of feasibility reports. Besides possibility of generation of a huge block of hydro-power of more than 20,000 MW (installed capacity), these projects would provide flood relief in the Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys. The projects will also afford irrigation benefit to large areas. The total cost of these projects on a very rough assessment would be of the order of Rs. 12,000 crores at the present price level.

Central Assistance for Rural Godowns

3672. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States and Union Territories have not been taken advantage of Central assistance to build rural godowns and warehouses to encourage and ensure a proper market for local produce; ,

(b) if so, whether in view of poor response, Government have issued any

directive to the States in this regard; and

(c) how many States have utilised the loan for building godowns; and how many are still under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c) The States like Haryana, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have availed of central assistance for construction of rural godowns under the scheme of national grid of rural godowns. Assistance for the construction of 2426 godowns has so far been given to these States. These godowns are under different stages of construction and the progress is being watched.

राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों की पूर्ति में कटौती

3673. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्यों को की जाने वाली खाद्यान्नों की पूर्ति में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कितनी कटौती की गई है तथा अगले वर्ष क्या स्थिति होगी ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : केन्द्रीय पूल से वर्ष 1982 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को खाद्यान्नों की डी गई मात्रा वास्तव में पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक थी जैसाकि नीचे दिए गए ब्यौरे से विदित होता है :—

1981 115.4 लाख मीटरी टन

1982 126.9 लाख मीटरी टन

केन्द्रीय पूल से विभिन्न राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टॉक की समूची उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं, उनके पास पहले

से पड़े स्टॉक, बाजार-उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक मास के आधार पर किए जाते हैं ।

Compensation to Farmers for Crops Damage due to Natural Calamities

3674. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under their consideration to compensate the farmers for the damage to the crops caused by the natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider such scheme for the benefit of poor peasants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Central Government have no scheme under their consideration to compensate the farmers for damage to crops by the natural calamities. However, a pilot Crop Insurance Scheme is being run on an experimental basis by the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) in collaboration with the State Governments since 1979. The scheme provides for multi-risk cover on an area basis against all risks operating during the insured crop season, except due to war and allied risks and nuclear risks.

50 per cent of the premia payable by small/marginal farmers is subsidised by Central/State Governments on matching basis.

The scheme has so far been adopted by 10 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Question does not arise.

Inclusion of Blocks of Karnataka in the IRDP

3675. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some blocks in each district of Karnataka have been included in the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) if so, the number of families which have been identified as the poorest alongwith the criteria in the programme, block-wise and district-wise;

(c) what precautions are being adopted by Government to add only the deserving families in this programme;

(d) the details of the assistance given to a family on temporary and permanent basis under the programme; and

(e) the details of the assistance and participation of voluntary organization in the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to all development blocks in all districts in Karnataka w.e.f. 2-10-1980.

(b) The number of families assisted under IRDP in Karnataka is as below:

1980-81	—	63906
1981-82	—	87460
1982-83	—	140213

(upto Feb. 1983)

The block-wise and district-wise figures are not available.

(c) The families are identified on the basis of a detailed household survey. There is also a provision of sample checking by Block Development Officers and Project Officials. It has also been provided that the final list of beneficiaries should be placed before the Gram Sabha.

(d) Under IRDP, the identified families are provided viable activities which will yield income on a lasting basis. There is no provision for temporary assistance under IRDP. Subsidy is provided at the rate of 25 per cent to small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers and rural artisans. For tribal participants subsidy is provided at the rate of 50 per cent. There is also a ceiling on subsidy which is Rs. 4,000 in the case of families in the DPAP areas. Rs. 3,000 in the case of families in non-DPAP areas; Rs. 5,000 in the case of the participants belonging to the scheduled tribe. The balance of the amount required for the economic activity is provided as loan from the banking institutions.

(e) The voluntary organisations are mainly involved in training and carrying out studies and evaluation.

Criteria for Assistance to the States under NREP

3676. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any criteria regarding the assistance to the States in respect of National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) whether recently some changes have also taken place in this programme; and

(c) if so, the details of the revised programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) to (c) Resources under National Rural Employment Programme are allocated to different States/Union Territories on the basis of a formula under which 75 per cent weightage is given to number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers, and 25 per cent weightage to incidence of poverty. No change in the basic features of the programme has taken place.

Survey of Irrigation Project in Tribal Areas of Orissa

3677 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the Government of Orissa to survey and investigate the irrigation projects in tribal areas of the State to prepare a Master Plan for irrigation development in those areas;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued from his Ministry and the steps taken by the Government of Orissa in that direction so far;

(c) the irrigation projects so far completed and under the different stages of execution the names of the projects and the districts thereof;

(d) whether his Ministry has earmarked funds for irrigation projects of that State under Tribal sub-plan concept and released in the annual plans of Sixth Plan; and

(e) if so, the year-wise funds released and amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Home Affairs have addressed the State Government to prepare Master Plans for development of irrigation for the benefit of scheduled tribe beneficiaries. The guidelines issued are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) A statement-II is enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Guidelines for preparation of master plans for development of Irrigation

The master plans for development of Irrigation for the benefit of Sche-

duled Tribes beneficiaries may be prepared covering inter-alia the following aspects in details:—

- (a) Harnessable water-resources for development in tribal sub Plan areas including flow irrigation (Major, Medium and Minor) lift irrigation and ground water development;
- (b) status of present irrigation in the regions and utilisation of water resources for the future;
- (c) existing land use pattern and projected utilisation of land in the tribal sub Plan;
- (d) present cropping pattern, proposed cropping pattern and the benefit likely to accrue to tribal families;
- (e) command area development aspect and the requirement of machinery and staff;
- (f) rehabilitation programme in case the tribals are likely to be displaced. Attempts should also be made to locate alternative land in the command area of irrigation project proposed to be constructed;
- (g) development of land and field channels should form part of the each irrigation project and investment on these items should form total cost of the project;
- (h) a programme with time schedule for implementation of irrigation projects and financial requirement may be clearly indicated.

Copies of master Plans may be forwarded to Irrigation Directorate, Central Water Commission, New Delhi, Ministry of Irrigation and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-II

Projects completed and at various stages of construction

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Ultimate Potential '000 ha.	District	Estt. cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Completed Projects					
<i>Medium</i>					
1	Nessa	1'60	Mayur Bhanj	132'94	1980-81
2	Khadakai	13'01	Do.	581'52	1981-82
3	Baladia (Modernisation) . . . . .	..	Do.	25'00	1981-82
II. On going Projects at various stages of Construction					
<i>Major</i>					Likely date of completion
1	Upper Kolab	93'93	Koraput	9669'85	VII Plan
2	Upper Indravati Dam Share	185'83	Kalahandi	7355	VIII Plan
3	Potteru	109'88	Koraput	5841'61	Union Ministry, Deptt. of Rehabilitation VI Plan
4	Subarnarekha	156'61	Mayurbhanj	35969'00	Not available
5	Kanupur	40'48	Keonjhar	3800'00	Do.
<i>Medium</i>					
1	Kalo	6'51	Mayurbhaja	630'17	VI Plan
2	Sunci	11'16	Do.	1280'00	VI Plan
3	Sarapgarh	3'38	Sundargarh	455'00	VI Plan
4	Talasara	4'17	Do.	535'00	VI Plan
5	Kansabhal	7'04	Do.	996'00	VII Plan
6	Remal	5'83	Keonjhar	1016'66	VI Plan
7	Kanjhari	16'50	Do.	1551'00	VII Plan
8	Pilasalki	3'47	Phulbani	669'44	VI Plan
9	Bondapipli	3'80	Do.	470'45	VI Plan
10	Barbhangi	14'48	Ganjam	1878'00	VII Plan
11	Bankabal	7'31	Mayurbhanj	1512'65	VII Plan
12	Barsuan	4'35	Sundergarh	461'20	VII Plan
13	Badanala	12'25	Koraput	1336'00	VII Plan

Master Plan for the Development of Rural Roads

3678. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that there were wide disparities amongst various States in regards to rural road development;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether his Ministry has drawn up a Master Plan for the development of rural roads and asked the States/UTs to draw a Master Plan on this line to reduce the imbalance in development;

(d) if so, what are the guidelines from his Ministry in this regard and the names of the States who have so far prepared Master Plan for rural roads.

(e) whether his Ministry has considered the question of introduction of Central Sector Scheme for rural roads as the funds under MNP are not sufficient for the rapid development of rural areas; and

(f) if so, the amount provided so far State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing State-wise percentages of villages connected by all-weather roads to the total number of villages as on 31-3-1982 is attached.

(c) This Ministry has not drawn up any master plan for the development of rural roads. The States and the UTs have, however, been advised to draw up master plans.

(d) The guidelines issued to the States/UTs in this regard cover aspects like the assessment of the total requirements for connecting villages with roads in terms of physical dis-

tances and financial investments involved and the preparation of districts maps showing rural roads connecting villages of various population groups based on economically planned alignments. According to the information available in the Ministry, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka have prepared such master plans.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The Central Sector Scheme could not however be approved on account of financial constraints.

Statement

State-wise percentage of villages connected by all weather roads to the total number of villages as on 31-3-1982

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage
1	Andhra Pradesh	39.1
2	Assam	51.9
3	Bihar	28.9
4	Gujarat	53.6
5	Haryana	97.4
6	Himachal Pradesh	39.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	56.5
8	Karnataka	28.7
9	Kerala	100.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	20.8
11	Maharashtra	29.7
12	Manipur	20.6
13	Meghalaya	49.9
14	Nagaland	65.4
15	Orissa	1.7
16	Punjab	98.6
17	Rajasthan	16.6
18	Sikkim	40.6
19	Tamil Nadu	51.4

1	2	3
20	Tripura	31.1
21	Uttar Pradesh	8.3
22	West Bengal	44.6
23	Arunachal Pradesh	58.8
24	Andaman & Nicobar	N.A.
25	Chandigarh	100.0
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.4
27	Delhi	100.0
28	Goa, Daman & Diu. •	92.6
29	Lakshadweep	N.A.
30	Mizoram	7.1
31	Pondicherry	89.5
	TOTAL	27.9

* Based on the information furnished by State Govt. /TUs. or available in State/UT Plan documents.

Assessment of Flood Loss in A.P. and Orissa

3679. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment made by the Government of Orissa and Andhra

Pradesh and submitted before his Ministry of flood situation in the State in the year 1980 and the Central Team Report thereof;

(b) funds provided by Government for restoration and protection of flood damages and other related matters to Government of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the funds have been fully utilised by both the States;

(d) if so, the items on which the money has been spent by them;

(e) whether it is a fact that, some major flood damage works in Orissa are yet to be restored and repaired though funds have been fully spent till date; and

(f) if so, the major works pending for completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Extent of damage due to floods in the year 1980 in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh is as under:—

State	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle head lost	Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	No. of houses damaged	Damage to public utilities (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	88	26300	0.35	34,000	821.0
Orissa	73	8280	3.6	60,000	6032.9

(b) A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 8.40 crore for Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 42.89 crore for Orissa were sanctioned for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected and for repair and restoration of properties damaged by flood.

(c) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa had reported the 35 LS—10

anticipated expenditure of Rs. 8.94 crore and 42.89 crore respectively.

(d) (i) Relief and rehabilitation measures and (ii) repair and restoration of properties damaged.

(e) and (f) Information has been called from the State Government and on receipt the same shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Project Report to Utilise Water Near Panigangar, Gudari (Orissa)

3680. SHRI GIRLDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had prepared an irrigation project report to utilise the water near Panigangar, Gudari in Orissa and started the preliminary work;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for non implementation of this project,

(c) whether Government of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh discussed in detail and agreed to stop this proposal, and

(d) if so, the detail agreement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) No project report/proposal to utilise the water near Panigangar, Gudari in Orissa has been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No such decision arrived at by the two States has been reported to the Central by either.

Working of Rural Development Institutions

3681. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether it is proposed to streamline and improve the working of Rural Development Institutions; if so, details thereof—

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA): The District Rural Development Agencies are the main rural Development institutions implementing rural development programme. This agency has been designed as an autonomous body with a multi-disciplinary team which will look after planning, implementation and monitoring of specific programmes which are in operation in the different blocks of the country. Constant efforts are being made to ensure that the District Rural Development Agencies are strengthened and their activities streamlined so as to implement the programmes more effectively.

Decreasing Buffer Stock of Wheat and Rice

3682. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the buffer stock of rice and wheat during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that the buffer stock is decreasing year after year;

(c) if so, what are the reasons; and

(d) what measures are being taken to increase the production in the country to increase the buffer stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWANT JHA AZAD): (a) The stocks of rice and wheat with public agencies during the years 1980 to 1982 were as under:—

Position as on	Rice	Wheat	(In million tonnes)
			Total foodgrains (including coarse grains)
1st January, 1980	9.05	8.36	17.52
1st January, 1981	6.63	4.99	11.74
1st January, 1982	6.21	5.17	11.50
1st January, 1983(P)	5.34	7.19	12.68

(P) = Provisional.

(b) and (c) As against a total stock of 17.5 million tonnes of foodgrains with the public agencies on 1st January, 1980, the stocks of foodgrains on 1st January, 1981, 1st January, 1982 and 1st January, 1983 were 11.7 million tonnes, 11.5 million tonnes, and 12.7 million tonnes respectively. The shortfall in the level of stocks has been mainly due to heavy drawls for meeting the increased requirements of public distribution system since the drought year 1979-80.

(d) Measures taken to increase agricultural production in the country include increase in area under high yielding varieties, increase in the irrigated area, adequate and balanced use of fertilizers, distribution of better quality seeds and adequate plant protection measures etc.

Loss to D.M.S.

3683. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that DMS is reintroducing milk tokens after withdrawing these about a year ago and if so, the rationals behind such changes

(b) whether it is a fact that DMS is running in losses largely due to non-issue of cheap milk powder and butter-oil by IDC in Delhi, Calcutta and Patna etc.;

(c) the total releases under O.F.I. and II since 1970 and the reasons for any distinction; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that NDDB/IDC is issuing milk products to Gujarat dairies in preference to other States as seen by the release under O.F.I. and II since 1970; if so the reasons for such distinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) yes, Sir. There is a proposal to re-introduce milk token in selected areas on experimental basis for the consumers of DMS milk in order to ensure regular supply of milk to them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Setting up of central farms and elite orchards

3684. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Central Farms and elite orchards on the pattern of similar farms already existing under State and Central Governments;

(b) how many such farms (poultry, cattle, agricultural ect.) are there Under States and Central Government (Including ICAR and Agricultural Universities etc.) giving details of their average income and expenditure on each since inception and total quantities of seeds farms products produced and disbursed to public;

(c) whether Government consider their performance satisfactory in order to satisfy starting new farms now; and

(d) whether any indepth evaluation of the existing units has been done and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Population vis-a-vis food production

3686. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of increase in the field of food grains production and population in last two years;

(b) the State-wise details in the above matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of foodgrains with the increasing demand of foodgrains due to population growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The ratios of percentage increase in foodgrains production to the corresponding percentage increase in population in 1980-81 and 1981-82 over that in 1979-80 are given in the attached statement.

(c) The Government being fully aware of the need to increase foodgrain production is taking various measures to accelerate the growth of foodgrains production. These include:

(i) Ensuring arrangements for timely and adequate supply of inputs like

high yielding and other improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, electricity and diesel for irrigation;

(ii) Intensification of agricultural research and extension efforts;

(iii) Extension of irrigation facilities;

(iv) Increase in the area under short duration varieties of crops through catch cropping and inter-cropping;

(v) Adoption of dryfarming technology;

(vi) Increased supply of institutional credit; and

(vii) Remunerative prices for farmers.

Statement

Ratio of Percentage increase in foodgrains production per annum to percentage increase in population.

States		Ratio for 1980-81 over 1979-80	Ratio for 1981-82 over 1979-80
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.33	4.29
2.	Assam	10.74	3.01
3.	Bihar	18.20	4.61
4.	Gujarat	4.76	1.56
5.	Haryana	7.92	3.76
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15.86	4.42
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.82	2.75
8.	Karnataka	-8.45	-2.30
9.	Kerala	-0.56	-0.85
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28.50	13.17
11.	Maharashtra	-2.62	0.05
12.	Manipur	7.56	1.70
13.	Meghalaya	3.60	1.11
14.	Nagaland	15.28	8.02

1	2	3
15. Orissa	29.41	14.65
16. Punjab	—0.90	2.64
17. Rajasthan	8.33	5.82
18. Tamil Nadu	—17.42	—1.72
19. Tripura	10.39	2.65
20. Uttar Pradesh	22.66	9.34
21. West Bengal	7.90	—1.96
ALL INDIA	8.04	4.4

Share of Co-operatives in Credit Mobilisation under the IRDP

3687. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of co-operatives in credit mobilisation under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has declined sharply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase credit mobilisation by the co-operatives; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). As the full data for 1982-83 has not yet been received from the State Governments and UTs., it is not possible at present to say whether the share of cooperative credit for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has declined sharply. The trend of provisional data so far received shows that there may be a decline in cooperative credit during 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82. Some reasons for this appear to be:

(1) Cooperatives are largely equipped for handling short term credit operations, whereas IRDP mostly envisages provision of term credit (medium and long term).

(2) Incidence of high overdues in the cooperative sector in some States.

(3) Lack of trained personnel in cooperatives to handle lending and credit supervision operations related to IRDP.

(4) Cooperatives are mostly geared for financing agriculture and allied activities. Many of them are at present not adequately equipped for financing activities in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the rural economy in a big way, whereas IRDP envisages substantial assistance through viable schemes in these sectors.

(c) and (d) Some of the steps taken in this regard are:

(1) In inter-ministerial coordination meetings taken by the Ministry, the position is brought to the notice of national-level cooperative institutions and other organisations concerned so that they take action to rectify the situation.

(2) Representatives of cooperative banks are invited to participate in seminars, workshops etc. held by the Ministry to improve the flow of credit to IRDP.

(3) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is simplifying the procedure for availment of refinance in order to enable the cooperatives to draw more refinance assistance.

Production of Pulses

3688. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the pro-
duction of pulses in India in 1981-82
and 1982-83 remained stagnant;

(b) if so, the main reasons responsi-
ble therefor;

(c) whether proper review has been
made thereon; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by
Government to increase the output of
pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Pro-
duction of pulses in 1981-82 at 11.4
million tonnes was higher than the
production level in 1980-81 by 6.8 per
cent. As for 1982-83 estimates of pro-
duction have not yet become available.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) Government of India have taken
following steps to further increase the
production of pulses:

(i) introduction of pulses crop in
irrigated farming system;

(ii) bringing additional area
under:—

(a) short duration varieties of
urad, moong, etc. in rice fallows
by utilising the residual moisture
in rabi season; and

(b) Cultivation of short duration
varieties of moong in summer
season with irrigation after oil-
seeds, sugarcane, potatoes and
wheat.

(iii) multiplication and use of im-
proved pulses seeds and distribution
of seeds minikits;

(iv) adoption of plant protection
measures and use of phosphatic
fertilisers and rhizobial culture, etc.

Adulteration of Foodgrains done by FCI Employees

3689. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the
Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-
PLIES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have
received complaints regarding the mal-
practices, delay in procurement, over-
weightment and under-weightment of
foodgrains, mixing of husks and
foreign particles in foodgrains by the
field staff of the Food Corporation of
India; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken
by Government in this regard or pro-
posed to be taken to stop such prac-
tices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA
AZAD): (a) and (b) Complaints al-
leging malpractices indulged in by the
field staff of the Food Corporation of
India in such matters have been
received from time to time. These
complaints are looked into and when-
ever considered necessary, disciplinary
action against the concerned staff is
initiated. Food Corporation of India
has also set up Squads to make sur-
prise checks at sensitive points.

Sale of imported edible oil through F.P.S. in 1980-81

3690. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the
Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-
PLIES be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that huge
profit has been gained by the
State Trading Corporation through the
sale of imported edible oils through the
fair price shops in 1980-81;

(b) if so, the details regarding the
amount of profit;

(c) whether it is also a fact that
earlier there was an intention of 'no
profit no loss' to help bring down open
market prices of edible oil and vanas-
pati; and

(d) if so, the details of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The State Trading Corporation imports edible oils on Government account and supplies them to the States/Union Territories for public distribution system as well as the vanaspati industry for production of vanaspati, at issue prices fixed by the Government. Any surplus or deficit resulting from the operation is credited or debited, as the case may be, to the Government account. During 1980-81, there was a surplus of about Rs. 81 crores and this amount was credited to the Government account.

The issue prices of imported edible oils have always been lower than the open market prices for indigenous edible oils. A large difference between the open market prices of indigenous edible oils and the issue prices of imported edible oils is likely to encourage diversion of imported oils to unauthorised uses. This will defeat the main objective of Government's policy to supply an essential cooking medium to the common consumer at reasonable prices.

Progeny testing programmes

3691. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Progeny Testing Programmes on scientific lines that have been taken up in the country;

(b) the names of places and the names of the State Governments which have started these;

(c) whether some States have applied for Government assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the names of the States and Government's reaction towards this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Progeny Testing Programmes have been taken up both at breeding farms and under field conditions. Breeding value of each bull 'on test' under the programme is assessed on the basis of performance of its 10 daughters under farm conditions and 40—50 daughters under field conditions.

(b) Progeny Testing Programme at cattle and buffalo farms had been taken up with Central assistance during Fourth Five-Year Plan at Hesserghatta (Karnataka), Junagarh (Gujarat), Hosur (Tamil Nadu), Lucknow (U.P.), Bharatpur (Rajasthan), Banavasi (Andhra Pradesh), Anjoree (Madhya Pradesh), Gauriakarma (Bihar) and Barpetta (Assam). This programme, however, has since been transferred to respective States for implementation.

Central assistance is being presently made available for a Progeny Testing Programme of cross-bred bulls under field conditions at Khanapara (Assam), Matupatti (Kerala) and Ludhiana (Punjab):

(c) and (d) A proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking up Progeny Testing Programme under field conditions with Central assistance was received in January, 1983, through Planning Commission. Since the Sixth Plan outlay under the Centrally-sponsored scheme is adequate only for on-going programmes in the 3 States, it may not be possible now to take up in additional State.

Food and Nutrition Board

3692. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Food and Nutrition Board;

(b) if so, when the board was set up;

(c) the purpose of setting up such board; and

(d) the work undertaken by the board in different parts of the country so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: (a) to (c). The Food and Nutrition Board was set up in April, 1964 mainly to advise Government on nutrition and allied programmes.

(d) The programmes undertaken under the aegis of the Board include development and production of nutritious foods such as miltone—a protein-rich product based on 50 per cent groundnut protein and 50 per cent animal milk, and energy foods based on cereals and pulses/oil-seeds fortified with vitamins and minerals. A technology has been developed for fortification of salt with iron, and of sago with protein concentrate, vitamins and minerals.

Nutrition education and extension is carried out through a network of 31 mobile extension units, and fruit and vegetable preservation methods are popularised through 33 community canning and preservation centres located in different parts of the country.

Diet surveys are conducted for development of balanced diet based on local materials for different age groups and areas.

एशियाई खेल ग्राम की कथित बिक्री

3693. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान एशियाई खेल ग्राम कॉम्प्लेक्स की प्रस्तावित बिक्री के बारे में दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 1983 के इवनिंग-न्यूज में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बिक्री के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाएगी ;—

(ग) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटियों को इस बिक्री में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). एशियाई खेल गांव में बनाए गए रिहायशी एककों की बिक्री के तरीके के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

Repayment of Loans by Cooperatives

3694. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defaults by some co-operatives in repaying the loans have increased;

(b) if so, whether the extent thereof, State-wise, has been ascertained; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward uniform legislation in States for the purpose or a piece of Central Legislation to check this loophole?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). While in some States, the overdues of cooperatives have decreased during 1980-81, in some States, it has increased, as shown in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Any legislation in this regard is essentially the responsibility of the State Government as 'Cooperation' is a State subject. Existing legal provisions, however, are considered to be adequate to deal with the situation.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the states	At Central Co-operative Bank Level		At Central Land Development Bank Level	
		1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	45.4	35.2	18.1	37.6
2	Assam	88.9	67.9	61.4	63.1
3	Bihar	78.8	70.2	23.3	55.1*
4	Gujarat	40.6	47.5	79.1	48.0** 76.1
5	Haryana	26.8	22.4	Nil	Nil
6	Himachal Pradesh	44.6	37.2	62.2	48.9
7	Jammu & Kashmir	48.0	42.7	53.7	47.8
8	Karnataka	47.8	50.0	47.4	54.6* 49.8**
9	Kerala	19.9	15.6	4.6	3.1
10	Madhya Pradesh	44.0	37.0	61.0	45.0
11	Maharashtra	49.2	33.5	46.0	65.2* 52.6**
12	Manipur@	71.2	67.7	..	..
13	Meghalaya@	73.4	76.5	..	..
14	Nagaland	72.7	71.5	..	..
15	Orissa	29.1	29.1	54.9	34.8
16	Rajasthan	40.5	39.4	32.3	26.3
17	Punjab	23.0	21.9	2.7	1.0
18	Tamil Nadu	61.9	26.9	88.0	80.5* 54.6**
19	Tripura@	85.0	73.9	43.2	51.0
20	Uttar Pradesh	33.6	37.8	24.8	30.8* 29.8**
21	West Bengal	49.2	31.2	35.8	52.0
22	Pondicherry@	57.3	52.8	79.4	76.5
		42.2	36.1	48.9	50.6* 41.7**

1. Source — R.B.I.

Source: Director From SLDBs.

@ State Cooperative Bank Level.

* Before rephasement/blocking.

** After postponement/blocking.

Building Hypothecation Deeds by Central Government Employees

3695. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees in Karnataka State have urged legislation permitting employees to register their building hypothecation deeds in any metropolitan city in the country;

(b) if so, whether a memorandum in this regard was submitted by the Central Government Employees in Bangalore on February, 1, 1983;

(c) whether Central Government employees in the country could register their hypothecation deeds in metropolitan cities of Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta at a nominal stamp duty of Re. one;

(d) if so, the other suggestions made;

(e) whether such registrations were valid everywhere except in Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir;

(f) if so, whether the Union Government have asked the State Government to relax this rule also for the Central Government employees in Karnataka; and

(g) if so, the outcome thereof so far as State Government of Karnataka are concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पुन-पुन नदी बाढ़ व सिंचाई परियोजना

3696. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बाढ़ को रोकने तथा सिंचाई सुविधा प्रदान करने के

विचार से पुन-पुन नदी बाढ़ व सिंचाई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके कार्यान्वयन की क्या स्थिति है ;

(ग) इस योजना से किन-किन जिलों के किसानों को लाभ होगा ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) से (घ)

20.78 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली पुन-पुन नदी पर, पुन-पुन दर्धा सिंचाई परियोजना, जिससे बिहार के गया और पटना जिलों में 57,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की जानी परिकल्पित है, राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई है। इस परियोजना की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा जांच की गई है और इस संबंध में दी गई टिप्पणियों के स्पष्टीकरण राज्य सरकार से अभी तक भी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। तथापि, बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम, जिसमें फतवा-मोकामेह-बड़ाहिया ताल क्षेत्रों में बाढ़-जल को किनारों से ऊपर बहने से रोकने के लिए 165.46 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली पुन-पुन नदी के दाहिने किनारे पर और दर्धा नदी के साथ-साथ एक तटबन्ध का निर्माण परिकल्पित है, योजना आयोग द्वारा मार्च, 1981 में स्वीकृत कर दी गई थी और उस पर कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1983-84 की वार्षिक योजना के दस्तावेज में, इस स्कीम की अद्वयतन अनुमानित लागत 288.91 लाख रुपये और 1982-83 के लिए 75 लाख रुपये का प्रत्याशित व्यय तथा 1983-84 के लिए 100 लाख रुपये का प्रस्तावित परिव्यय बताया गया है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन विद्या और उद्यान- विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय खोलना

3697. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से वन विद्या और उद्यान विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के बारे में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) इस बारे में की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने भी इसके लिये मांग की है ; और

(घ) उन्होंने यह मांग कब की है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :
(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान । हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में वानिकी और बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिए भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में पहले से ही एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय है जो नवम्बर, 1978 में स्थापित किया गया था । इस विश्वविद्यालय में बागवानी महाविद्यालय तथा वानिकी महाविद्यालय खोलने का प्रावधान है । इस तरह नए विश्वविद्यालय के लिए प्रस्तावित उद्देश्यों को वर्तमान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय से पूर्णता प्राप्त किया जा सकता है । अतः सरकार राज्य में अलग से बागवानी और वानिकी विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के पक्ष में नहीं है । भारत सरकार के विचारों से हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को पहले से ही अवगत करा दिया गया है ।

(ग) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(घ) इसकी पहली मांग जुलाई, 1981 में चार संसद सदस्यों द्वारा की गई थी तथा उसके बाद दूसरी मांग

अगस्त, 1982 में 61 संसद सदस्यों द्वारा की गई थी ।

Opening of more Agricultural Universities

3698. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GARHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some more agricultural Universities in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the name of the States where such new agricultural universities are proposed to be opened;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to open one more agricultural university in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the efforts made in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to open some more agricultural universities in 1983-84.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to open a second agricultural university in Orissa.

(d) Question does not arise.

Complaints lodged with CPWD in R.K. Puram and other Government colonies

3699. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints lodged by the residents with the CPWD in R. K. Puram, New Delhi and other Government Residential Colonies are attended late causing thereby great inconvenience to the residents;

(b) whether the maintenance of the Government quarters in the said Government colonies is carried out strictly in accordance with the award of contract; and

(c) the number of complaints attended to by the CPWD after three days from the day of lodging of complaint by the residents in 1980, 1981 and 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) CPWD have reported that complaints lodged by the residents with the CPWD Enquiry Offices are attended promptly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the complaints are generally attended to by the CPWD on the same day, the number of cases in which the complaints were attended to after 3 days from the day of their lodging with the CPWD Enquiry Offices is not expected to be large. The labour involved in scrutinising the records of all the CPWD Enquiry Offices for the last 3 years might not be commensurate with the purpose in view. If, however, specific complaints of delayed action can be brought to the notice of the Government, the same will be looked into for remedial action.

Allocation of funds to States for rural development

3700. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for various States for rural development in Sixth Five Year Plan upto 31 January, 1983, State-wise break-up;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far by each State, State-wise; and

(c) the shortfall occurring in any of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c). Statements showing central releases and total expenditure incurred by each States during the first three years of the Sixth Five Year

Plan, in respect of the major rural development programmes of this Ministry, like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6164/83). The States are expected to provide an equal amount for these programmes in their budget.

Construction of Cold Storage and other infrastructure at Visakhapatnam

3701. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing importance of Visakhapatnam as a marine fish export centre, Government have any plans to erect cold storage facilities and other infrastructures such as laying of roads to fishermen villages, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The component of processing facilities envisaged in the World Bank assisted Integrated Marine Fisheries Project in Andhra Pradesh has been dropped. However, eight villages access roads are under construction.

(c) Cold storage facilities set up by private parties and Andhra Pradesh State Fisheries Corporation are reported to be adequate to meet the present demand.

Organisational structure of urban local bodies

3702. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group constituted in 1981 by the Union Govern-

ment to examine the organisational structure of urban local authorities has advised drastic reforms in the laws governing Municipalities and Corporations;

(b) if so, whether the group has in its report recommended two types of city Government; one for cities with a population of one million and other for more than one million;

(c) if so, whether all the recommendations have been examined by the Government; and

(d) if so, how many have been accepted, rejected and implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The report of the Study Group was discussed in the 20th Meeting of Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development held in New Delhi on 17th & 18th January, 1983 and Council resolved that the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territories should examine the suggestions made in the report of the Study Group as early as possible and take decisions on them within one year under intimation to the Ministry of Works and Housing. The action on the report is mainly to be taken by the State Governments.

Production of sugar/sugarcane

3703. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of sugar production during 1982-83 and the figures as compared to the corresponding year 1981-82;

(b) the expected estimates of the new cane crop and how much of the same is expected to go into sugar production;

(c) the minimum price of cane fixed to help the cane growers;

(d) whether the sugar policy has been spelt out, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) the buffer stock proposed to be built and the export prospects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) As per initial estimates, the total production of sugar during the sugar year 1982-83 is expected to be around 80 lakh tonnes as against the production of 84.38 lakh tonnes in 1981-82.

(b) The total production of sugarcane during 1981-82 was estimated at 183.65 million tonnes. Estimate of cane production for the current season 1982-83 is not yet available. However, about 82 million tonnes of sugarcane is likely to be utilised for production of sugar during the current sugar year.

(c) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during the current season 1982-83 has been fixed at Rs. 13 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a proportionate premium for higher recoveries.

(d) For the current sugar year, 1982-83, the policy of partial control on sugar with a dual pricing system has been continued and the proportion of levy to freesale sugar has been kept at 65 : 35 for the present. The ex-factory prices of levy sugar have been fixed by the method adopted in the last year with the weaker mills being allowed a price higher by Rs. 26 per quintal. Freesale sugar sales by mills are to be continued to be regulated through monthly releases. It has also been decided to export sugar during the current calendar year.

(e) A buffer stock, of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar, has been created from out of the production of the 1981-82 season. For the current year, 1983 India has been allocated an export quota, in effect, of 7 lakh tonnes raw value equivalent to 6.5 lakh tonnes white-crystal sugar.

Proposal to supply Himalayan Water to Saudi Arabia

3704. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to supply Himalayan waters to Saudi Arabia through a pipe line has been under study by a group of civil, electrical and mechanical engineers;

(b) if so, what is the result of the study so far made in this respect; and

(c) whether any talks have taken place with the Saudi Arabian Government in this regard; if so, at what level and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Increase in plan outlays for irrigation projects under sixth plan

3705. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan outlays for irrigation projects under the Sixth Five Year Plan are required to be raised considerably;

(b) if so, what is the estimated over all increase in the said plan outlays; and

(c) what are the reasons for not fixing realistic estimates for the irrigation projects despite over thirty years of accumulated experience available to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on escalation in the cost of materials and labour etc. it was

estimated that an additional amount of Rs. 2250 crores would be required to achieve the plan target.

(c) It is not possible to build in price rise in Plan estimates. Any such projection in regard to the behaviour of prices and cost escalation would be undesirable as that itself may generate inflationary pressures.

Senior scale of officers of Indian Forest Service

3706. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the rules, officers of the Indian Forest Service are entitled to senior scale after completion of four years service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Divisional Charge is also given to such officers after completion of 4 years service;

(c) whether officers of the Indian Forest Service working in Madhya Pradesh State have not been given senior scale and Independent Charge of a Division even after completion of four years service whereas promotes of State Services have been given senior scale and independent charge of a Division; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such disparity and steps Government propose to take to remove these anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Appointment of junior scale direct recruits of the Indian Forest Service to the senior scale posts of Divisional Forest Officers/Deputy Conservators of Forests, etc., are regulated by Rule 6A of the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment Rules, 1986, which does not lay down any time limit for such appointment. However, instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms)

which lay down that direct recruits to the Indian Forest Service may be considered for appointment to senior scale posts after completion of 4 years of service, subject to their suitability and availability of vacancies.

(c) and (d). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that direct recruits of allotment year 1978 have been given independent divisional charge on completion of 4 years of service and that their appointment to the senior scale is being made very shortly. Direct recruits of allotment year 1979 have completed 4 years of service on the 7th March, 1983 only. Their posting in divisions and appointment to senior scale is under consideration of the State Government. State Forest Officers are appointed to the Indian Forest Service under Rule 8 of the Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1966. Such appointments are made on the Cadre posts which are in the Senior Time-scale only.

Since direct recruits of the Indian Forest Service and officers of the State Forest Service promoted to senior scale posts in the Indian Forest Service from two different categories on the basis of the source of recruitment there is no question of comparison between the two.

Inter-State River water disputes

3707. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI INDRAJEET GUPTA:

SHRI P. NAMGYAL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to settle the Inter-State Water disputes matters under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the name of the disputed cases which are pending with the Centre and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) As per provisions in the Inter State water Disputes Act 1956, if any State Government intimates to the Central Government that in its opinion that a Water Dispute has arisen or likely to arise in the waters of an inter-State river or river valley and if the Central Government is of the opinion that the dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, it can constitute a tribunal under the Act for adjudication of the dispute.

(b) The disputes about sharing and utilisation of the Cauvery Waters between the basin States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondichery and that of Yamuna Waters upto the Okhla Barrage at Delhi among the basin States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan; Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi are discussed at official and Chief Ministers' levels.

Production of wheat and pulses

3708. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of foodgrains for 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the original target for the years;

(c) the production of wheat and pulses for these years;

(d) the original production target for wheat and pulses and

(e) the reasons for shortfall in the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The production level and original targets in respect of wheat,

pulses and foodgrains for the year 1981-82 are given below:

Crop	1981-82	
	Target (M. Tonnes)	Achievement (M. Tonnes)
Wheat	38.0	37.6
Pulses	12.5	11.4
Foodgrains	138.5	133.1

The original targets for the year 1982-83 were 38.5 to 39 million tonnes for wheat, 13.0 million tonnes for pulses and 139 to 141.5 million tonnes for foodgrains. Estimates of production of foodgrains for 1982-83 have not yet become available from all the States.

(e) Shortfall in production of foodgrains in 1981-82 vis-a-vis targets is mainly attributable to unfavourable weather conditions prevailing in some of the States as well as to untimely rains in some of the northern States at the time of harvesting of wheat and gram.

Per capita food production

3709. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita production in the country for last five years; and

(b) steps taken by Government in the matter to increase it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The total and per capita production of foodgrains in the country for the last five years is as below;

Year	Total Foodgrains Production (Million tonnes)	Per capita Production of Foodgrains (Kgs.)
1977-78	126.41	196.00
1978-79	131.90	220.03
1979-80	109.70	162.74
1980-81	129.59	188.08
1981-82	133.06	188.93

(b) The Government being fully aware of the need to increase foodgrains production is taking various measures to accelerate the growth of foodgrain production. These include;

(i) Ensuring arrangements for timely and adequate supply of inputs like high yielding and other improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, electricity and diesel for irrigation;

(ii) Intensification of agricultural research and extension efforts;

(iii) Extension of irrigation facilities;

(iv) Increase in the area under short duration varieties of crops through catch cropping and intercropping;

(v) Adoption of dryfarming technology;

(vi) Increased supply of institutional credit; and

(vii) Remunerative price for farmers;

As a result of the various measures taken the compound rate of growth of agricultural production during the first two years of the Sixth Plan has been 2.66 per cent as against the long term growth trend of 2.48 per cent during the last fifteen years. The growth rate during 1981-82 of agricultural production was 5.5 per cent over the previous year.

Policy regarding allotment of foodgrains to States

3710. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of allotment of foodgrains from the Centre to States; and

(b) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Allocations of foodgrains to the various States from the Central Pool, are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, stocks already available with them, market availability, and other related factors.

Although these allocations, which are supplemental to the availability in the open market are considered to be inadequate by some States, yet these have enabled them to maintain the public distribution system and keep the prices of foodgrains under check.

Setting up of regularised markets for agricultural produce

3711. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the Centre providing liberal assistance for setting up of regularised markets for the marketing of agricultural produce, progress is still poor and far from satisfactory;

(b) whether Government are aware that in case of commercial crops the position is much worse, the worst hit being small and marginal farmers who have only a small produce to sell and find it impossible to carry the same to the principal markets which are located at some distance; and

(c) if so, whether Government realise that lack of enforcement is another reason for farmers trailing to get the proper price for their produce and the absence of grading also works against the farmers and are denied the use of standard weights, competition smother the buyers as they are inclined to form cartels and high charges for marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) The agricultural markets are regulated by the States/Union Territories under their relevant Acts. According to available information in the States and Union Territories which have adopted legislation for the regulation of markets, there were 5186 assembling agricultural produce markets, out of which 5147 have been brought under regulation.

(b) In order to bring the market system within the easy reach of farmers, the Government of India provide assistance for the development of primary rural markets under a Central Sector Scheme. Assistance is also being provided in some States from their own resources for the development of these markets.

(c) Agricultural marketing is a State subject. The Government of India has, however, been advising the States/Union Territories to set up separate directorates of agricultural marketing for proper enforcement of market regulations and also introduce grading at producers' level. So far 10 States/Union Territories have set up separate directorates of agricultural marketing. Under central sector pilot scheme, so far central assistance of Rs. 13.84 lakh has been provided to the States/UTs for setting up of 22 grading centres at producers' level.

पक्की सड़कों से गांवों को जोड़ने के लिए आवंटित धनराशि

3712. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या प्राचीन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पक्की सड़कों से गांवों को जोड़ने के लिए भारत सरकार ने चालू वर्ष तक कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है, और

(ख) जिलेवार कितने गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ा गया है तथा इन निर्मित सड़कों की लम्बाई क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रम न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का भाग है जिसके लिए राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं में निधियां सुलभ की जाती हैं। न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए छठी योजना (1980-85) में 1164.90 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि सुलभ की गई है। 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 में कार्यक्रम के लिए परिव्यय क्रमशः 201.96 करोड़ रुपये तथा 195.56 करोड़ रुपये था। 1982-83 के लिए 195.19 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय है।

(ख) इस प्रकार की जिलावार सूचना इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखी जाती है।

बिहार में भूमिहीन ग्रामीणों को आबंटित प्लॉटों की संख्या

3713. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में मकानों के निर्माण के लिये कितने भूमिहीन ग्रामीणों को रिहायशी प्लॉट आबंटित किये गये ; और

(ख) इस बारे में बिहार के नवादा और गया जिलों की क्या स्थिति है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :
(क) 31-12-82 तक 42,566।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Release of flats under Janata Category by DDA

3714. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the date of release of flats meant for Janata Group of people in Delhi and the date of actual allotment order;

(b) the reasons for the gap;

(c) the estimated loss of money to the DDA; and

(d) the steps proposed for the elimination of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that the last release of flats of Janta category under General Registration Schemes upto 1976 was made during the period 7-7-1982 to 31-8-1982, that the allocation to successful registrants was made in February 1983 but that the allotment of specific flats is likely to take some time as these are under process of completion. It has further reported that the last release of Janta category flats under New Pattern Scheme, 1979 (HUDCO) was made on 30-12-1982, that the draw for allotment was held on 1-2-1983, and that the allotment of specific flats has not yet been made as these are in the process of completion.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b).

Sale of Mexican fishing trawlers by MRTF

3716. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some MRTF houses have imported Mexican fishing trawlers a few years ago;

(b) whether it is a fact that some such houses are selling their imported trawlers away;

(c) the details of such sales already taken place;

(d) the details of pending applications for sale of such imported trawlers from Mexico by large and MRTP houses; and

(e) the reasons for permitting such sale activity by large houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only one MRTP house i.e. M/s. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. Madras have sold their imported trawlers.

(c) E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. sold their two Mexican fishing trawlers to M/s. Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd., Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs.

(d) No other specific proposal has been received from any MRTP house seeking Government's permission to sell their imported trawlers from Mexico.

(e) Reasons for permitting M/s. E.I.D. Parry to sell their vessels included heavy loss in their sugar operations and inability to make further investment in marine project, besides large commitments made in various other projects.

Economic development of villages

3717. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of unsatisfactors and sluggishness in the economic development of the villages in the country;

(b) the names of different agencies together with their functions responsible for village development;

(c) whether any evaluation has been made of the work done and results achieved in this regard;

(d) what incentives and encouragements are available for voluntary organisation and youth workers who wish to embark on the village development work; and

(e) whether any drastic steps would be undertaken by the Government for bringing economic and social revolution in villages in a time-bound phased programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) While there has been a slow but perceptible improvement in the conditions of the people in the rural areas the need for further development has been recognized in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) The village panchayats, zila parishads, cooperative and the District Rural Development Agencies are some of the institutions for development of rural areas. The District Rural Development Agencies are implementing the Centrally sponsored programmes of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme.

(c) The work done by these agencies is being subjected to periodical evaluations. The Planning Commission has already undertaken the evaluation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme. The National Institute of Rural Development has also undertaken a study of the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme in some of the States.

(d) Voluntary organisations are being associated in the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programmes and particularly in the training of rural youth under the programme known as "Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment".

(e) The State Governments are implementing a number of plan, schemes and programmes for improving the economic and social conditions in the

rural areas, during the Sixth Five Year Plan, including anti-poverty programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme and the employment generation programme called National Rural Employment Programme.

Malpractices in Bihar State Warehousing Corporation

3718. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that under the provision of sub-section 1(a) of the section 20 of 'The Warehousing Corporation's Act 1962' as modified upto 1st April 1969, the Central Warehousing Corporation nominated five representatives, to serve on the Board of Directors of Bihar State Warehousing Corporation in May, 1982 but Bihar State Government has not notified their names nor constituted the Board as yet;

(b) are the Government also aware of the fact that in absence of the Board the funds allotted to this Corporation is being misutilized; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government are contemplating to take for proper utilization of the funds allotted to that Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Under the provision of Section 20 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, the Central Warehousing Corporation nominated five Directors on the Board of Directors of Bihar State Warehousing Corporation in August, 1982. A notification indicating the names of the Central Warehousing Corporation's nominees on the Board of Bihar State Warehousing Corporation has yet to issue from the State Government. The term of office of the nominees of the State Government on the Board will expire in December, 1983.

(b) and (c) There is no information with the Central Government that in the absence of Central Warehousing Corporation's nominees on the Board, the funds given to the State Warehousing Corporation are being misutilized.

News-item captioned 'SDFC to implement Subsidy Scheme'

3719. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item captioned "SDFC to implement Subsidy Scheme" in the Economic Times dated February 3, 1983;

(b) if so, the full details of the subsidy scheme;

(c) the full details on the number of applications presently pending with his Ministry for finance of import of foreign trawlers, giving names of companies, number of imported trawlers for finance through SDFC, and the amount of loans applied for;

(d) the reasons for the delay in processing applications as reported in the above news-item, delaying import and hindering marine exports; and

(e) the steps being taken to expedite early clearance of applications for finance for purchase and also import of trawlers to augment the fishing fleet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. s

(b) The details of the scheme are given in Annexure I, Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6165/83].

(c) Annexure—II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6165/83]

(d) Before the application for finance of import of trawlers is considered

import is to be authorised by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the Fishing vessel Acquisition Committee which duly appraises the applications.

Some of the main factors due to which time is taken in processing of loan application for fishing trawlers are as follow:—

(i) Incomplete information/documents relating to the application.

(ii) Frequent applications for change of sources of import of trawlers by companies and consequent necessity for revision of import authorisation.

(iii) Price or price escalation demanded by the companies an determination of reasonableness of the price.

(iv) Non-compliance of prescribed ratio between authorised/issued capital and the amount of loan applied for.

(v) Failure on the part of companies to adhere to prescribed time limit indicated in the authorisation issued for import of trawlers.

(e) In order to expedite steps relating to import authorisation, an Inter-Ministerial Vessel Acquisition Committee has been set up.

An Inter-Ministerial Screening Committee has also been set up for expeditious clearance of the loan applications.

Kolar Irrigation Project

3720. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Command Area Development Authority has been formed to look after the Kolar irrigation project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the development plans of this command area is ready to implement; and

(d) how this plan is proposed to be financed during coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have included Kolar Irrigation Project in May, 1981, under the charge of the existing Barna-Halali Command Area Authority, Bhopal constituted in July, 1979.

(c) The development plans are under preparation by the Authority.

(d) The project is not included in the centrally Sponsored Scheme and so no Central grant/loan is admissible. However, the State Government may provide funds through State Annual Plans.

भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम द्वारा पाकिस्तान का दौरा

3721. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच पाकिस्तान में खेल गये क्रिकेट टेस्ट मैचों से भारत-पाक संबंधों में कटुता पैदा हो गई है; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस पूरे दौरे में पाकिस्तानी एम्पायरों द्वारा दिए गए निर्णय विवादास्पद थे ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम के तत्कालीन कप्तान ने भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे दौरों को समाप्त करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और
आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड
(भा० क्रि० नि० बो०) जो इस मामले
से संबंधित है, ने सूचित किया है कि यह
ऐसा नहीं था ।

(ग) भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड
ने आगे यह भी सूचित किया है कि बोर्ड
के नियमों और विनयमों के अनुसार
कप्तान के लिए यह अपेक्षित नहीं है कि
वह बोर्ड को कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Meetings of Joint Staff Council of ICAR

3722. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitution of
ICAR headquarter's Joint Staff Coun-
cil provides that the Joint Council shall
meet at least once in three months.

(b) whether the meeting of Joint
Staff Council was convened within this
mandatory period during November
1982 and January, 1983.

(c) if so, date on which meeting was
held;

(d) when were the proceedings of
previous meeting held on 5-10-1982
circulated and was interval between
date of meeting and date of circulation
of proceedings longer than three
months.

(e) if so, the reasons for the delay.

(f) details of the action taken or
proposed against officers accountable
for these; and

(g) measures Government are taking
to ensure that such constitutional vio-
lations of such joint staff consultative
bodies will not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c). The first meeting of the
newly constituted Joint Staff Council
was held on 5th October, 1982 and the
second meeting which was due to be
held in the first week of January, 1983
could be held on 17th February, 1983.

(d) to (f). The proceedings of the
meeting held on 5th October, 1982
were circulated on 28th January, 1983.
The delay in circulation of minutes was
due to some unavoidable administrative
reasons. Therefore, the question of
taking any action does not arise.

(g) A close monitoring watch is
being kept to ensure that the meetings
of the Joint Staff Council are held re-
gularly and that their proceedings are
circulated in time.

Projects with EEC Gifts and World Bank Loans

3723. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-
SAN NADAR: Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs.
600 crore O.F. II projects have been
approved and cleared by Government
without making State-wise or item-
wise allocations and these decisions
have been left to NDDB/IDC Board
under a non-official chairman, an em-
ployee of the company which is the
major recipient of these funds;

(b) if so, whether this is in accor-
dance with Government rule governing
such projects with EEC gifts and World
Bank loans; and

(c) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The
Government have approved item-wise
allocation of funds for Operation Flood

II Project. Allocation of funds to States under Operation Flood II is made on the basis of the Perspective Dairy Development Plan prepared and furnished by States to Indian Dairy Corporation. Such allocation is made on the dairy development project parameters contained in the Plan. The allocations are approved by the Board of Directors of the Indian Dairy Corporation, which also includes Government representatives.

(b) Government have not prescribed any rule for allocation of funds to the various States implementing projects with gift commodities from European Economic Community and World Bank loans.

(c) Does not arise.

वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खेती को बढ़ावा देना

3724. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए चालू की गई केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ख) इस योजना पर 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान अलग-अलग सरकार द्वारा कितना व्यय किया गया जबकि वे इसे चला रहे थे अभी इस समय अब कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है जबकि यह योजना राज्यों द्वारा चलाई जा रही है ;

(ग) तम्बाकू की खेती के अन्तर्गत कितना अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र लाया गया है और 1977-78 से 1982-83 तक तम्बाकू के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ;

(घ) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों तथा गुजरात ने इस योजना को त्याग दिया है ;

(ङ) क्या भारतीय तम्बाकू परिषद् ने 28 जनवरी, 1983 को हुई अपनी बैठक में एक संकल्प पास किया था और केन्द्रीय सरकार से सिफारिश की थी कि केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित इस विशेष योजना को पुनः लागू करें ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस सिफारिश को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) तम्बाकू की निर्यात की जाने वाली किस्मों संबंधी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के परिणामस्वरूप इस फसल के तहत हल्की मिट्टी वाला क्षेत्र 1966-67 के 300 हेक्टर से बढ़कर 1977-78 में 79,400 हेक्टर और तम्बाकू का उत्पादन 2 लाख किलोग्राम से बढ़कर 533 लाख किलोग्राम हो गया ।

(ख) जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्मुक्त कारों द्वारा की गई किया गया धनराशि व्यय

(लाख रुपयों में)		
1977-78	115.58	—
1978-79	89.97	—
1979-80	—	44.9
1980-81	—	20.4
1981-82	—	23.4

(ग) 1977-78 से 1981-82 तक हल्की मिट्टी में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू

का क्षेत्र और उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	क्षेत्र हजार हैक्टर में	उत्पादन लाख किलोग्राम में
1977-78	79.4	53.3
1978-79	77.8	46.0
1979-80	73.0	43.4
1980-81.	73.3	49.0
1981-82.	80.9	61.2

1982-83 के लिये वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादन संबंधी आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) और (च). जी, हां। परिषद् की इस सिफारिश की जांच की जा रही है।

तम्बाकू उत्पादकों की सहायता की पेशकश करने के लिए पृथक तम्बाकू बोर्ड

3725. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू को छोड़कर अन्य प्रकार के स्वदेशी तम्बाकू तथा बीड़ी तम्बाकू के उत्पादकों को सहायता देने के लिए पृथक तम्बाकू बोर्ड गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इसे अभी तक क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों के बावजूद विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं जिससे ऐसे उत्पादकों को भारी हानियां हो रही हैं जिन्हें समय पर पूरे मूल्य नहीं मिल रहे हैं और जिन्हें वजन और माप के माध्यम से भी लूटा जाता है ;

(घ) क्या ऊपर बताये गये सभी तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त बोर्ड शीघ्र गठित किया जाएगा; और

(ङ) क्या स्वदेशी तम्बाकू के उत्पादकों को वे सभी प्रकार की सहायता दी जाएगी जो वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादकों को दी जा रही है तथा वर्तमान तम्बाकू बोर्ड के माध्यम से भी विशेष प्रावधान किए जाने तक दी जाएगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) तम्बाकू से संबंधित विशेषज्ञ दल ने गैर-वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के लिए पृथक तम्बाकू बोर्ड गठित करने की सिफारिश नहीं की थी। तथापि, इसने सभी प्रकार के तम्बाकू को शामिल करने के लिए विद्यमान तम्बाकू बोर्ड अधिनियम को संशोधित करने की सिफारिश की थी। इस पर विचार किया गया और अब गैर-वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों के राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सहकारी संघ को गठित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) विद्यमान तम्बाकू बोर्ड के माध्यम से गैर-वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादकों को सहायता देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**Statement correcting the reply to U.S.Q. No. 2419 on 8-3-1982 re.
Irrigation Schemes commissioned**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM
NIWAS MIRDHA):**

Sl. No.	State	As corrected
		Achievement of Irrigation Potential during 1975-79
1	2	3
		(Thousand hectares)
1	Andhra Pradesh	254
2	Assam	54
3	Bihar	425
4	Gujarat	286
5	Haryana	188
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	16
8	Karnataka	137
9	Kerala	61
10	Madhya Pradesh	322
11	Maharashtra	307
12	Manipur	4
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	..
14	Nagaland . . . . .	..
15	Orissa	215
16	Punjab	114
17	Rajasthan	291
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..
19	Tamil Nadu	22
20	Tripura . . . . .	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	1377
22	West Bengal	283
	Total States	3456
	Union Territories . . . . .	..
	Grand Total :	4356
	Say :	4350

12.00 hrs.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैंने, अध्यक्ष जी, आपके पास काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है कि आसाम के अन्दर हजारों आदमी मरे हैं। (व्यवधान) आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सब कुछ सुन लिया है। मैंने आपका एडजर्नमेंट मोशन रिजेक्ट कर दिया है। इसको पहले ही मैं दो बार डिस्कस करवा चुका हूँ। होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स आ रही है, उस समय आप डिस्कस कर सकते हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कल चर्चा हो चुकी हो और आज हालात और भी ज्यादा खराब हो जाएं तो इसका मतलब है कुछ नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही सबजेक्ट को सारा दिन डिस्कस नहीं करवा सकता। इसको बार-बार आप ही करवा रहे हैं।

. (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है. . . (व्यवधान) सरकार फेल हो चुकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात पहले सुन लीजिए। वहाँ जो वायलेंस है, उसको कैसे बंद किया जाए, यह हमें सोचना चाहिए। किसी को जबर्दस्ती बदलवाना चाहें, यह बात जंचती नहीं है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR
(Gorakhpur): How long will this mass-
acre continue? (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई बिल्ली) : वहाँ जो सरकार है, वह जनता का विश्वास सम्पादन नहीं करती। वहाँ सरकार थोप दी गई है। . . (व्यवधान) आप मेरा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन देखिए। आसाम में शासन संविधान के अनुसार नहीं चल रहा है। आसाम में केन्द्र को हस्तक्षेप करने की जरूरत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो ठीक है, केन्द्र बैठा है।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bom-
bay-North East):** I have a suggestion. In order to make the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry constructive, let the Home Minister, come out with a White Paper, as to how many people have been killed, what the present situation is, and the progress of the negotiations; that white paper would make it possible for us to participate better in the debate. (Interruptions)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : यूनाइटेड नेशन्स का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक्सटरनल अफेयर्स के ऊपर परसों डिबेट शुरू हो रही है, उसमें सब आ जायेगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं विरोधी दल वालों से कह रहा हूँ कि जब मुझे बोलने की अनुमति मिली है तो फिर आप लोग क्यों बोल रहे हैं। अगर कांग्रेस की तरफ से हों तो मैं मान सकता हूँ लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Day after tomorrow we are having the debate on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will there not be a White Paper? Ask him to produce a White Paper.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I have asked for a discussion on the recently concluded Non-Aligned Summit Meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. Calling Attention is under my consideration.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is not a Calling Attention. I have demanded a full discussion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will put it before the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are meeting; the Business Advisory Committee is meeting. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, I will tell you tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप हमेशा यह बात कह देते हैं कि चैम्बर में आ जाओ और चैम्बर में आकर आपकी बात ठीक से सुनी जायेगी। आप यहां कायदे की बात को सुनिए और समझिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका क्या ख्याल है, मैं बगैर समझे बात कर रहा हूं। मैंने कानून सीखा है और आप लोगों ने सिखाया है। मुझे लगता है, आप लोगों की कही सुनी बात पर विश्वास करते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : नहीं, लिखी-पढ़ी बात पर विश्वास करता हूं। मैं जब बात कहता हूं तो मैं सबका चेहरा साफ देखना चाहता हूं। अब इनका चेहरा बिगड़ रहा है, मैं उसको सुधारना चाहता हूं। आप यह कहना छोड़ दीजिए कि चैम्बर में आ जाओ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी बात कलीग्रर कर देता हूं। जो बात चैम्बर

में की जा सकती है, उसी बात के फिल में कहता हूं कि आप चैम्बर में आ जाओ और जो डिस्कशन होता है वह तो हाउस में ही होगा। That is a public matter. लेकिन जैसे आप कहते हैं कि मेरे काल अटेंशन का क्या हुआ, मेरे 377 का क्या हुआ, अब मेरे पास 100 काल अटेंशन हैं सब अगर मुझ से यहां पूछेंगे कि क्या हुआ तो मैं कैसे बता सकता हूं। न आपका काम होगा, न मेरा काम होगा और न सदन का काम होगा। इनके लिये ही मैं कहता हूं कि अगर कोई बात पूछनी हुई या नहीं हुई तो मुझ से आ कर बात कर लो।

नियम 377 की बात आती है वह तो ढेर सारे हैं। सब को बताने लग जाऊं तो कैसे सम्भव है। मेरे भाई मुझ से नाराज हो रहे थे, अगर मैंने हाउस में करना शुरू कर दिया तो दफ्तर की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिये मैं बोलता हूं।

बाकी जो पब्लिक का काम है और पब्लिक इम्पोर्टेंस की चीज है डिस्कशन तो यहीं होगा, वहां मैं डिस्कशन करने के लिये तो बुलाता नहीं हूं, वहां तो आप से सलाह करने के लिये बुलाता हूं कि आपकी क्या राय है, और हमारी क्या राय है। कहीं रूल्स में कोई गड़-बड़ हो सीधी कर दूं। अगर कोई साहब नहीं पढ़ कर लिखते हैं, या आधी दूध में लिख देते हैं, कोई अखबार भी लिख देता है तो अखबार वाले मेरे और आपके ही भाई हैं। वह भी तो गलती कर सकते हैं। मेरे से भी पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं कभी नहीं गलती कर सकता हूं, आप कर सकते हैं। मुझे निकाल कर के आपने गलती की, कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे संस्कृत का एक श्लोक याद है उसमें लिखा है :

स्वर्णं सुगन्धं फलमिक्षदण्डे

न कारि पुष्पं खलू चन्दनस्थ ।

विद्वान न धनी भूपति दीर्घजीवी

घातुः पुरा कोऽपि न बुद्धि दोऽभूत ।

वह कहने लगा है, प्रभू अगर तुम में ही अकल की कमी थी और जरूरत थी सलाह की तो मुझे क्यों नहीं बुला लिया । स्वर्ण में सुगन्धी नहीं डाली, सोने में सुगन्ध नहीं डाली यह ईश्वर का डंडा बनाया इसमें कोई मीठा फल नहीं लगाया, यह चन्दन का वृक्ष खुशबूदार है इसमें फूल नहीं लगाया मैंने ऐसा कोई विद्वान नहीं देखा जो कोई धनी हो, या ऐसा राजा नहीं देखा जिसकी बहुत ज्यादा लम्बी उम्र हो । इन बातों की सलाह करते हुए मेरे से सलाह क्यों नहीं कर ली । वैसा मैं तो करता नहीं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह वाक्य सत्य है सौ फीसदी और इस कमी को पूर्ण करना चाहिये । लेकिन मेरी बात तो पूरी सुन लो, फिर आप फैसला करना । गोली और बोली में फर्क है । डंडा राज में गोली चलती है, जनता राज में बोली चलती है । अगर लोक सभा में गोली चलेगी तो असम की....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दो दफा करा दिया ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप फिर बहस करवाइये । हम सरकार की निन्दा कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दो दफा करा दी, आज फिर बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरे ऐडजर्न-में मोशन का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने ऐडजर्नमेंट अलाउ नहीं किया । अब डिमान्ड्स आ रही हैं, रोज करते रहिये ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तो स्टेटमेंट दिला दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोट अलाउड ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह बात इस तरह से नहीं चलने वाली है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गृह मंत्री जी, यह स्टेटमेंट के लिये कह रहे हैं ?

Are you going to make a statement? :

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): Not today.

MR SPEAKER: Tomorrow?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Yes, tomorrow.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैद-पुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, रायबरेली में टेलीफोन की इंडस्ट्रीज है, आई० टी० आई० वहाँ पर पुलिस ने जा कर फायरिंग की है, 2 लोग मारे गये हैं, 6 लोग लापता हैं । अब तक कुछ मालूम नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोट अलाउड ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आई० टी० आई० इलाहाबाद में आग लग गई, आप क्या करवा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कुछ नहीं करवा रहा हूँ । यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, वहाँ पर चुनी हुई सरकार है ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : आई० टी० आई०, रायबरेली का मामला है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोट अलाउड । स्टेट सबजेक्ट है

SHRI R.N. RAKESH:**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed; not going on record.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The External Affairs Minister should make a statement on the matter which has been raised in the U.N. about Assam.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परसों डिबेट आ रही है, आप उसमें उठा लीजियेगा ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : ऐक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर कुछ कहें । असम में इस तरह हत्याएँ हो रही हैं, यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में यह मामला उठ रहा है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा, सब जगह किरासिन तेल का भाव बढ़ रहा है ... आपने कहा था पिछले सप्ताह कालिग अटेंशन देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह बात बन गई, अगर इसके बाद भी दिक्कत है तो करेंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दाम घटाया है तो भी तेल मिल नहीं रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर देंगे । I will give it. I am going to allow discussion on it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Calling Attention must be discussed. Kerosene oil is not available.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने गृह-मंत्री और कानून मंत्री के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का प्रस्ताव दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल या परसों लेटेस्ट, आपको मैं रूलिंग दूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप रूलिंग देने से पहले उस मामले में हमको सुन तो लें ।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कहां सुन लिया सारा आपने ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आपने नहीं सुना ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मामले की जांच करा सकते हैं । आप हमारी मदद लीजिये, हम आपको समझा-येंगे कि किस तरह से प्रिवलेज का प्राइमा फेसी केस बनता है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I am going according to the rules laid down by you.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will not change.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): Sir, this point regarding the rules which you are raising....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed, I am asking Mr. Yadav.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What you have not allowed.? I have not asked anything. What are you not disallowing?

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking Mr. Yadav. I have already allowed Mr. Yadav. Why are you insisting?

मैं आपकी बात वैसे ही आदर से सुन लेता हूँ, आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I thought by reflex action you said. 'No.'

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजनगढ़):

अध्यक्ष जी, इस वक्त बजट पर बहस होगी अनुदानों पर, आप कहेंगे बहुत-सी

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

बातों पर कि उस वक्त बहस करेंगे। फूड एंड सप्लाय की बहस देर से आयेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं भी गेहूं और मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तेल की बात तो हो गई।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कर लेंगे। आपको तो मैंने बुलाया था कि बात करेंगे। लेकिन टाइम नहीं मिला।

I am going to get. I have given my assurance that I will get it according to priority.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to raise a procedural point once and for all to be settled in this House. We give the privilege notices. You patiently listen Sir. We give notices to lay certain documents on the Table of the House. You do not allow any submission, you do not give the ruling also quickly. I want to refer to 26th of February 1965 when H.V. Kamath got up in this very House and six Members were allowed to make submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: I have discussed it and I have got my rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Six members were allowed to make submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through that and after 1965 we have pursued the same policy which I am pursuing today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When are you taking up the matter?

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you I had asked Vajpayee Ji and yourself tomorrow or the day after I am going to give my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it on both the notices that you are taking up tomorrow?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप आहिस्ता बोल तो मैं वैसे ही सुन लूंगा। आप मुझे आकर समझा दें।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, Indian Telephone Industry is a Central Government undertaking.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हुआ, यह एक इधर से एक उधर से फॉरिंग कर रहे हैं। मुझे रोज यह देखकर हैरानी होती है।

This is coming day after tomorrow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, you have seen in the newspapers that this question of Assam has been raised in the United Nations. The Home Minister is going to make a statement tomorrow as you are saying. This is not coming in our External Affairs debate because this is our internal issue. This is a serious matter because of the fact that Government of India has not yet given its reaction.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER WAREHOUSING CORPORATION ACT, ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1981-82 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.: 663(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1982 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification Nos. GSR 78(E) and 79(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6137/83]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6137/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6138/83]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TAMIL NADU AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., MADRAS FOR 1980-81, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6139/83].

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसीरहाट): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इतनी देर से चिल्ला रहा हूँ, न आप सुनते हैं, न ध्यान देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इनसे मेहरबानी करवा दीजिये, मैं आपकी बात सुन लूँगा।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : मैं उधर आकर बैठूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई फायदा नहीं है। इन्हीं से फायदा नहीं होता आप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : क्या मैं कल से आपके नजदीक ही आकर बैठूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यहीं आ जाइये मेरे पास कल से।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात का कोई इलाज है ?

What can I do about these people?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am only wanting a clarification from you. You are going to give your ruling on the privilege motion moved by Shri Vajpayee. It is all right; it is within your rights fully. But I want to know something on what you have said just now. Are we to take it to mean that in future when notice of privilege motion is given, you will not permit the member concerned to make any submission in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: It depends upon the merits of the case. We have got a set rule. I have got the precedents; I have got the conventions since 1965. I have got all of them with me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not bothered about 1965. Within your knowledge, while you were occupying this distinguished chair.... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): In 1971 it had happened. I moved a privilege motion against Shri Gokhale.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

He came and apologized to the House. I was allowed to make my full submission.

MR. SPEAKER: We can discuss it if you like. I have my rules set down for me, and I am going to follow them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Does this rule say that no submission can be made?

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON BETWA RIVER BOARD, JHANSI FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Betwa River Board; Jhansi, for the year 1981-82 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 1981-82 (E) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6140/83].

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION REGARDING COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY BOARD ON ENERGY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Government Resolution (Hindi and English versions) regarding the Composition and Functions of Advisory Board on Energy.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-6141/83].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर कहता हूँ, आप किसी की बात सुनने नहीं देते हैं। आप रोजाना ऐसा करते हैं—क्या यह आपको शोभा देता है ?

व्यवधान

MR. SPEAKER: It looks very odd to me that gentlemen like you shout like this. It does not bring honour to you.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सेद-पुर) : यह लेबर प्रब्लम है। हम आपको समझा भी नहीं पा रहे हैं आराम से।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यही आराम है तो अशांति क्या होगी ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am open to suggestion; but I am not going to give my ruling again just now. That is all.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आकर मुझे समझा सकते हैं, मैं अपनी गलती मान जाऊंगा। आप आकर मुझ से बात कीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : दो आदमी जान से मार दिए गए हैं, दो लापता हैं। 13 आदमी सस्पेंड किए गए हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में बोर्गिया एक्स-प्लोजिव फैक्टरी 23 फरवरी से बन्द है। वर्कर्स एवार्ड नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी कोई तरीका है ? नाट एलाउड ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जिद मत कीजिए । मैं आपकी बात सुन ली कह भी दिया मैंने रुलिंग दे दी है । मैं आपसे दोबारा बात कर लूंगा । आप मुझे समझा दीजिएगा ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he says will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप हमारी बात नहीं सुनते हैं तो हम वाक आउट करते हैं ।

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Shri R. N. Rakesh and some other Members then left the House].

व्यवधान**

MR. SPEAKER: This does not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)**

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED TENDENCY TO DEFILE SANCTITY OF RELIGIOUS PLACES BY HARBOURING KNOWN CRIMINALS, ETC., IN PLACES OF WORSHIP

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported growing tendency to defile and desecrate the sanctity of the religious places, by vested interests, by continuously harbouring known criminals and giving shelter to undesirable elements having unlicensed fire-arms, in holy places of worship and the steps taken by the Government to protect the freedom of religion from being misused in this manner.”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, Hon'ble Members have time and again expressed their anguish about actions which compromise the sanctity of religious places. This unfortunate trend has been articulated in the press also. The Government have been receiving information from time to time that some wanted criminals including Dal Khalsa activists have taken shelter in religious places. It is reported that the State authorities have been approaching the SGPC to hand over such persons to them. SGPC wants that prior intimation should be given to the Gurdwara authorities to apprehend the wanted persons and only plain clothed policeman with out arms should enter a Gurdwara. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that such an arrangement cannot be workable. It will also be recalled that in July, 1982 some plain-clothed policemen were dragged inside Guru Ramdas Sarai, Amritsar, and Guru Nanak Niwas, Amritsar, beaten up and kept in wrongful confinement.

In the meetings held with the leaders of Shiromani Akali Dal, a request was made to them that there should be unequivocal open condemnation of violence and under any circumstances Gurdwaras should not be made and used as a sanctuary for criminals. It is unfortunate that SGPC and Shiromani Akali Dal leadership have not come out with—any condemnation of such activities or taken effective steps to put a stop to the use of Gurdwaras by the criminals as their rendezvous.

The reports about the recent incident which took place in the early hours of 16th March, 1983 near Amritsar show that after the encounter with police the dead body of one of the occupants of the jeep was found in Guru Nanak Niwas and those injured also took shelter in Guru Nanak Niwas. The dead body was later handed over by the SGPC authorities to the police. Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale is reported to have claimed that those involved in the encounter were his men.

**Not recorded.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Gurdwaras are sacred not only to the Sikh community but other communities as well. They are a symbol of universal brotherhood, love and religious harmony. They have hallowed tradition. Various sections of the Sikh community have been approaching the Government to ensure upholding the sanctity and serenity of these places of worship. Hon'ble Members have also expressed strong sentiments in this regard. Members may be aware that entry of police in places of worship is not prohibited by law, but in deference to religious sentiments, the Government has exercised restraint. This casts a special responsibility on the management of the religious places.

The Government frequently hopes and trusts that SGPC and Shiromani Akali Dal will take concrete steps to see that the sanctity of Gurdwaras in Punjab is not violated.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, every Member in this House and millions outside the House are concerned over the situation that has developed in Punjab. The particular incident which is being talked of now and the question of sanctity of Gurudwaras being maintained are also part of the Punjab Problems. But before going to that, I would like to say one thing that this question of sanctity of Gurudwaras be not seen in a narrow way but in a broader way. Let the Sikh brothers think if tomorrow some Hindus or Muslims kill a Sikh and take shelter in a Mosque or a temple and from there claim that they are immune, what would be the sentiments of those Sikh brothers. This question of preventing any religious place of workshop, let alone such a hallowed place as the Golden Temple, should be a common concern of all the people of all the regions, of all the political parties and of all the communities, and around such places, communal passions should not be aroused. It should be judged in a proper perspective.

Sir, first of all, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister as to how

he tackles this problem. Would he take into confidence all the Parties and instead of going into this thing in detail here itself discuss these things in their broader outlook and see what can be done for preventing all the religious institutions from being turned into hide-outs? How the sanctity of this can be protected? About this particular thing, I would like to stress a little the past because these things have not developed in a day. This is not just yesterday that Sant Bhindranwale started all these things. I would recall the tragedy of the murder of Nirankari Baba. The Nirankari leaders have been complaining time and again that the murderers have taken shelter inside the Golden Temple or somewhere else. The extremist activities have been going on for a very long time.

Apart from this, let us remember in this connection that Sant Bhindranwale has also left his own Gurudwara which is Gurudwara Prakash of Amritsar and shifted himself to the Golden Temple in order to utilise the sanctity of this hallowed place of the Golden Temple. At that time also, these things had happened. I would like to know what steps the Government had taken at that time when all Parties had been complaining about the activities of Sant Bhindranwale and from that time onwards? At that time, even the Chief Minister of Punjab was little bit hesitant to talk about it. I would recall with regret all these things. Through you, I would like to remind the Home Minister that his hon. predecessor actually went to see Sant Bhindranwale when he came here and it was reported in the Press that he touched his feet and thereby encouraged these things. These things are going on for quite some time, the responsibility of which cannot be absolved by the Ruling Party also.

Not only that. I would also like to remind the Minister that the same Sant Bhindranwale had written a letter to the self-styled chairman of the so-called Khalistan, Dr. Chauhan encouraging him to carry on his activities. This was also known to the Government. I do not know

what the Government was thinking about that time as we did not hear anything at all. It is also known that only recently the same person, Dr. Chauhan, has been invited by the Senate Sub-committee of United States for a discussion on some agricultural matters.

It is also known that the hijackers who hijacked the plane had escaped to Pakistan. So far as my knowledge goes, up till now, they have not been handed over to India by Pakistan and they are actually being used for training in certain arms. There are complaints about even a part of the Punjab Police being involved in giving licence to some of these extremist groups in various pseudo names. The Nirankaries and others had given specific complaints to the Government about those particular officers of the Punjab Police who actually have actively helped these people to get arms.

This situation has developed step by step. The extremists have been murdering people now and then. For example, there was the murder of Mr. Satpal, a trader from Amritsar; there was the murder of Inspector Bua Das and an attack on Mr. Jitendra Sharma, the *Tribune* Correspondent. These are not incidents which happened very long ago. There was a big murder case of Lala Jagat Narain which was discussed here. When all these extremists' attacks are taking place and being mounted all the time, we would naturally like to know what steps the Government have taken to prevent such attacks.

I fully agree with the feeling that the Akali leaders must not fall a prey to the extremists and I really appeal to the Akali leaders to extricate themselves from this dangerous situation and take a positive attitude towards solving this problem. I am very sorry to say and we are also very critical of the fact that even after all these incidents, the Akali leaders not only have not condemned violence but, in fact, after Bhindranwala had owned these extremist people to be his own men, they are again practically

joining Bhindranwala. This is a sad thing and it will do no good either to the Sikhs of Punjab or to the country as a whole or to Punjab as such.

I share the sentiments about how to prevent Gurdwaras from being used or rather misused for extremist activities. On that, the Akali leaders also should take a very positive attitude and put their heads together along with others to face the situation. That is my fervent appeal to them. I am sorry to say that they have not done so and the situation has rather deteriorated.

I feel that this question of protecting the Golden Temple's sanctity or for that matter any other religious place's sanctity, as the situation has developed in Punjab now, cannot be discussed or solved in isolation to the broader question of Punjab which is now really agitating everybody's mind. Therefore, I would like to take up that question because that really lies at the bottom of the present situation which has taken a very ugly turn.

On that question, I feel that our Prime Minister should take further initiative immediately to at least make up her mind as to things which were agreed already in the discussion that had taken place earlier and appeal to the Akalis to come forward to cooperate and, even if they are not coming forth, perhaps, it should be thought whether the declaration on the points which were agreed upon should be made. In my opinion, it should be made before the sands of time run out and before we fall into another Assam situation through procrastination and drift. This is very necessary and this should be given serious thought.

I would also naturally like to know what has been done since the debate took place on Punjab last time when I including some other Hon. Members appealed to the Prime Minister to take further steps towards conducting negotiations.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

In this connection, I would like to say that the national parties should seriously think about it. They have to put their house in order. How is it that on the Chandigarh issue Mr. Darbara Singh is taking one attitude and Mr. Bhajanlal in Haryana is actually saying exactly the opposite? Passions are roused in this way in both the places. The other Opposition parties like the BJP should also think whether they are also doing the same thing there. Unless all the national parties decide at least to talk in one language as far as their own units in these two States are concerned and give up opportunism and take a common and just stand, the Punjab question relating either to the territory or to Chandigarh or to water dispute cannot be solved and it will be really very difficult to build up a conducive atmosphere in Punjab which is absolutely essential if all our efforts to curb the extremists are to succeed. A lot remains to be done by many of the national parties including the ruling party in this respect.

We are all extremely worried about the situation in Punjab because we do not want Punjab to become another Assam. I am sure that Punjabis and Haryanis, Sikh or Hindu, are equally proud of Sahad-e-Azam Bhagat Singh who was a Sikh and of Lala Lajpat Rai who hailed from Hissar. I do not think that all the Punjabis and Haryanis whether Sikh or Hindu are promoted by communal passion and resort to riots. Surely the common great traditions do influence the people. In this, the question of Sikh religious tradition also comes. But Sikh religion is not separatist. Here in this House many Hon. Members referred to it. My Hon. colleague Shri Sparrowji the other day made very interesting references to this aspect.

This being the case, if we want to really tackle this problem, a prompt initiative from the Prime Minister on the issues on which some consensus was arrived at in the bipartite negotiations is urgently

required. Steps in pursuance of that consensus are urgently needed to be taken. This is my feeling.

With this in view, I would like to say that our party surely and strongly condemns the extremist activities. The sanctity of religious institutions should be maintained. I urge that this delicate question should be tackled on a different footing which I had indicated.

I want that prompt initiative should be taken by the Prime Minister on this question.

I put a few questions to the Hon. Minister.

I would like to know what action was taken after Nirankari Baba's death and allegations with regard to that? What has happened to those who were accused of this murder? I would like to know what has been done about it.

I would like to know whether the Government are aware of this fact that a section of the Punjab police is giving unlicensed arms to the extremists and, in different names they are going. This is still continuing. Even though it has been said that licences to arms should be cancelled but arms remain with them. All arms are not in their direct names. In some other names they are being kept. What is the Government's information and what action is being taken with regard to this? I also want to know whether it is true that Government is aware that some section of the Punjab Police is involved? I also want to know what action has been taken about the hijackers who have taken refuge in Pakistan? What is the Government's thinking about the suggestion that I made that all the Parties be called to discuss the question of sanctity of all religious institutions, including the Golden Temple, and to devise a means which can be taken well by all religious communities, including the Sikhs? What actions are being contemplated by the Government with regard to the concrete incident referred to in the Call-Attention

statement, and last but not the least, whether the Prime Minister is thinking about taking a fresh initiative on this question to solve the Punjab tangle and if so, what is being contemplated.

SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA (Sangrur): What about my Call-Attention? I had given a notice of Calling Attention. Motion..

अन्यथा महोदय : ठीक है, अभी आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the 16th incident is concerned, we have received further information from the Punjab Government that the accused had taken shelter in the farm of Jathedar Jarnail Singh, a follower of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. This farm is situated about four kilometres from the scene of encounter. Jathedar Jarnail Singh was taken into custody...

श्री भनोराज वागडो (हिवार) : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, जर्नेल फौज को है या किसी चीज को है। ... व्यवधान

ए 5 माननीय सदस्य : तह तो नाम है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Jathedar Jarnail Singh was taken into custody on 20-3-1983 and a case under section 212 IPC has been registered against him at P. S. Jindiala, Amritsar, yesterday. He is being interrogated.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is being interrogated?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Jathedar Jarnail Singh who has been arrested with regard to this encounter, not Bhindranwale.

MR. SPEAKER: His namesake.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has raised many issues. So far as Nirankari Baba's murder is concerned, Bhola Singh was killed in an encounter and a case has been registered and some

people have been arrested in this connection. Major Singh a proclaimed offender in this case, is reported to be in New York now. As far as . . .

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): How did he go to New York? How did he escape from here? Government should answer this

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The information of the hon. Member that the Punjab police is giving unlicensed arms to these extremists is not correct and is not based on facts. We have no such information. But I would like to add that recently the Punjab Government has given notices and action is being taken to cancel the licences and they have also asked the followers of Bhindranwale to deposit their arms and I am sorry, Sir, that is not New York, it is Guru Nanak Niwas...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You will appreciate my question at least.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) गुरु नानक निवास न्यूयार्क के बराबर दूर हो गया

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): What is this? Commencing with New York and ending in Guru Nanak Niwas? What is the association with New York? Some association of ideas? He should tell us. This is dangerous if Home Minister speaks like that. Somebody has taken shelter in Amritsar and you say New York?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I thank the Hon. Member on whose initiative I can correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Licences are cancelled and the arms are being withdrawn?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You will appreciate the Opposition Members' constructive role in the House.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have always appreciated the Opposition Members' role as far as the solution of this problem is concerned....

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Hear, hear.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mere cancellation of arms will not solve the problem.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Last time, Sir, you remember the Government came out with a clarification that only suspension took place and so there was no question of getting hold of the arms.

MR. SPEAKER: This time they will do.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This time two actions have been taken by the Punjab Government—one is to ask them to deposit arms under suspension and secondly, they have taken action to cancel the licenses of arms which were given. It is not suspension but cancellation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Cancelling the licence but leaving the arms with them?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Naturally when the licences will be cancelled, the arms will have to be deposited.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): It should be made clear. If the licences are cancelled and the arms are not deposited, it is meaningless. Rather it shows the weakness of the Government. When they were cancelled, have they been deposited or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Automatically, the arms should be in their possession.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: They are in the process of being cancelled. How many have been cancelled and in respect of those for which the licences have been cancelled, have the arms been deposited or not?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Only 64 arms licences are in the process of being cancelled. As as soon as they are cancelled, they will be asked to deposit.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What is the meaning of saying, 'They are in the process of being cancelled.'? What is that? Either it should be cancelled or not cancelled.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that they are in the process.... There may be some legal process, I do not know.

SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA: The process is not very lengthy.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have received this information from the Punjab Government only yesterday and, therefore, between yesterday and to-day it does not indicate any lengthy process.

As far as the suggestion of the hon. Member that in order to resolve this problem of the Gudwaras' sanctity, whether we would consult all the Parties and leaders of the Opposition Parties we certainly welcome this idea and I would snatch an opportunity to consult the leaders as to what action should be taken in this connection . . .

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Hear, hear.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We would certainly take their advice.

As far as the pending matters are concerned, I would like to say that the matter is under the consideration of the Government and we are examining and if they can come for the talks, then we will try to solve it through talks; otherwise, *suo motu* in view of the opinions expressed by them and also by the State Governments and the other States, we will try to take some decision at the earliest.

SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA: I want to remove one confusion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी करवा लेते
 हैं पहले इनमें कर लु ?

Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Go-
 rakhpur): Sir, he is not here. Will you
 please allow me, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ratnasinh Rajda.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay
 South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House is
 called upon within a very short time
 again to discuss and debate this matter
 with great anguish—the tangle of Punjab.
 Punjab today is sitting on a volcano.
 Every Indian is concerned with it. In
 any part of India if there is strife, it
 affects the entire country. When we
 debated on the last occasion I had ex-
 pressed myself that on such issues we
 have to rise to the occasion to be above
 partisan lines and to find out solutions
 by creating national consensus. It was
 my grievance at that time that had the
 Government been prompt in the beginn-
 ing and had the Government tried for
 national consensus at the very first
 eruption of trouble in Punjab, I think, the
 situation would not have drifted to the
 extent it has done now.

Now, Sir, whatever that may be but
 it is most unfortunate and very much dis-
 stressing that the entire Punjabi culture—
 a part of Indian culture—which is so
 thrustful and overpowering outside
 Punjab has become self-destructive in its
 own confines. Sir, Hindus say we do not
 recognise Punjabi language... (*Interrup-
 tions*)

These communal overtones are to be
 discouraged by every body. The Sikhs
 say that this cannot happen. Even if some
 Hindus tell this that does not mean they
 represent the entire Hindus. Even some
 Sikhs say that they disown Hindu heritage.
 That is also wrong.

The Sikhs and Hindus are brothers and
 they have shed blood together throughout
 the freedom struggle. So, these fissipar-
 ous tendencies are, or myopic approach of
 some sections of the people is highly detri-
 mental, to the interests of Punjab and
 entire country.

Having said this, Sir, the recent deve-
 lopments are most unfortunate. This crisis
 of confidence or developments that have
 taken place are such that no Indian with
 patriotic fervour would accept that for
 granted. We shall have to find certain
 solutions. As far as the problems were
 concerned, religious demands, more or less,
 have been accepted and I thought that the
 situation would be diffused to a greater
 extent but, unfortunately, that has not
 happened. As far as territorial demands
 and river water issues are concerned for
 that also there are solutions. Territorial
 matter could be referred to the Commis-
 sion and sharing of river water could be
 entrusted to a tribunal which would decide
 according to the provisions of the River
 Water Disputes Tribunal Act, 1956.

Sir, for everything there is a remedy
 and if we all decide together we can form
 a national consensus. Fortunately healthy
 development was there. Government at a
 later stage invited the Opposition parties
 also. Tripartite talks took place. That cre-
 ated a conducive atmosphere for harmony
 and solution of the problems of Punjab.
 To a certain extent they were near solu-
 tion. There we shall have to accept—it is
 good that the hon. Home Minister has
 accepted the constructive role of the Op-
 position—the Opposition role was a cata-
 lyst role and the entire situation was diff-
 used and there was complete harmony.
 Recently, whatever has happened, that is
 highly distressing. The cult of violence
 has to be condemned by everybody. There
 is no question of any partisanship but
 here I would say that all Akalis are not
 violent. They do not believe in the cult
 of violence but at the same time some
 extremists are completely spoiling the

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

entire atmosphere and the religious places are being misused and desecrated in such a manner that that has created the greatest problem today in Punjab. Are we gathering courage in both hands to solve this problem? How can we solve the problem? First of all, an atmosphere has to be created on the cooperation of all the parties, on the cooperation of all sections of the people of Punjab. Let them decide, let them declare that under any circumstances, whatever may be our demand, we shall not succumb or subscribe to the cult of violence.

This cult of violence has been resorted to by a small section of people. Now this section of the people are harbouring some of these criminals in the religious places. That has become a very serious matter. These gurdwaras, these temples and the mosques are becoming the resort of goondas and the rendezvous of anti-social elements and criminals. Let us go into the matter and decide that no religious place would be allowed to harbour criminals and anti-social elements and against whom there are criminal cases, and there are warrants from the Court. If this is applied to all the religious places then a consensus would be created and from that consensus a day will come when all those people would think twice before taking shelter in religious places. From that viewpoint I unreservedly condemn this violence. I say that the sanctity and serenity of the religious places have to be maintained at all costs. Therefore, we must condemn this violence. At the same time we must decide on one thing. Our House, this august supreme legislative body should give a call to all the heads of religious places to see that all these criminals, all these people against whom criminal warrants are there, or anti-social elements, are not harboured and they are not given a rendezvous in gurdwaras, temples and mosques. Now, if this is done, it would equally apply to all the religious places; the sanctity and serenity and the holy atmosphere of all these religious places will be maintained.

Now, I would like to ask the Government about this: Is there any semblance of authority, of law and order, in Punjab today? The speaker who spoke before me said that large quantities of unlicensed arms are therewith the people. What was the Government doing? The Government was caught napping. Because the Government has been caught napping, this cult of violence has grown further. It has added fuel to the fire. This is the lacuna on the part of the administration. Apart from the problems of Punjab, apart from developments which have taken second place, this is the main basic issue. The Government has failed in its basic duty of maintaining law and order. As far as that aspect is concerned what was the Government doing all this time? When speeches were made, when violence was preached, Government was acting just like a silent spectator; at that time they did not take any action. At that time they did not move at all. The people got more enthused. They were further encouraged to preach violence and to indulge in violence. Now, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Home Minister is aware that on the entire border of Punjab, the activity of smuggling is going on. Some of the people who claim and who are parading as leaders of society are themselves indulging in this smuggling activity. Some of their jeeps have been caught. If the Government becomes more alert they would find out how some people are regularly indulging in smuggling activity in Punjab border. Government has so far miserably failed to curb this sort of activity. Smuggling is one aspect of it. But certain other things have happened. After this shooting that took place, Mr Bhindrawala stated that 'these people belong to me'. Today this is the situation; it is high time that Government comes out with firm steps to deal with the situation in a very firm and tactful manner. You will ask me what is 'tactful manner'? As I stated right from the beginning my approach is that on such ticklish problem, on such delicate problem, we must

create national consensus. Now Government is having a dialogue; it is a welcome sign. The hon. Home Minister has stated that he would convene immediately a meeting, tripartite talks would take place, opposition people will be invited and then they would apply their minds together to find some solution to the Punjab tangle. As far as the religious sanctity is concerned, will the Government enter into a dialogue on this particular issue of desecration of religious places, misuse of religious places? A dialogue should be conducted with leaders of all religious heads regarding the misuse of places of worship. Cooperation is to be sought from the people of all the religions that at least these religious places should not be allowed to be misused and their sanctity would be maintained. If the conscience of people of Punjab and India as a whole is awakened, that would go a long way in taking us near a solution of this problem.

13 hrs.

Now, will the Government, in common consultation, evolve a code of conduct and invite suggestions in this regard from different political parties? My first question is regarding inviting the people of all religious faiths and evolving a Code of Conduct.

My second question is that all the political parties, not only the political parties but others also, who could join, in this dialogue and who could also come out with their constructive suggestions should arrive at a consensus so that misuse of places of worship could be stopped forthwith. Apart from that as far as political aspects and other problems are concerned, a Tripartite meeting must be convened immediately and the Government should see to it that immediately the Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister take initiative and they must immediately start a dialogue without wasting any time because Punjab is sitting on a volcano. If we fail to do that, I think history will not pardon us. So, my question would be: Will the Gov-

ernment start a dialogue with all the heads of religious faiths and evolve a Code of conduct so that the religious places are not misused and also the places of worship are not misused? Will the Government start holding Tripartite talks with them so that all the other problems which are there can be solved immediately and amicably?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I think, the hon. Member, besides condemning the violence and maintaining peace not only he but the entire House, should give a lead in seeing that the religious sanctity of 'Gurdwaras' is maintained and no criminals are harboured there and no unlicensed arms should remain there. In this connection, I have already stated that we could certainly consult the Opposition Members and the leaders. As far as the suggestions from all the religious heads are concerned, I have said that we have already posed these questions to S.G.P.C. As far as the Shiromani Akali Dal and as far as the other religious institutions are concerned, I have no information as yet that any temple or mosque has harboured any criminal. Even as far as Gurdwaras are concerned, outside Punjab, there is no such complaint about the Gurdwaras. These complaints are only with regard to a few Gurdwaras in Punjab.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Psychologically if all the religious heads are got together and some sort of norm is evolved, I hope it will be psychologically very good. Whether everyone is doing it or not, if we have a consensus for such places of worship, I think it is worthwhile.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: That would be elevating the thing to a higher level and after reaching that level we can solve that problem by creating a consensus.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका क्या संज्ञान है ।

श्री जी० एस० निहाल सिंह वाला :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाकफियत रखता हूँ ।

I want to speak something. I want to clarify one point.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: May I reply to him?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसा सजेशन इनका है, वैसा इनका भी है।

श्री जी० ए० निहालसिंह वाला (संगरूर)
स्पीकर साहब, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। शायद आप ने भी उस जगह को देखा होगा। आज गुरुद्वारे की पवित्रता को बात आई है—गुरुद्वारा दरबार साहिब के दो एन्टरेंसेज हैं, उन के अन्दर जो दाखिल हो जाता है, वह गुरुद्वारे में दाखिल समझा जाता है। उसके बाद मंजी साहब हैं जहाँ ओपन-कांफ्रेंस होती है। सब लोग जूते पहन कर या उतार कर आते हैं, उनके पास क्या होता है, क्या नहीं होता है, उस से कोई मतलब नहीं। उसके बाद मार्केट आती है जिस में हर चीज की दुकानें हैं। फिर एक सड़क आती है। सड़क के उस पार तेजा सिंह समुद्री हाल है जहाँ इन्होंने एक फाइव स्टार होटल की तरह का गुरु नानक निवास बना लिया है। हालांकि वह इसमें नहीं आता है, लेकिन रौब-दाब से कहते हैं कि वह गुरुद्वारे में है उसमें दाखिल नहीं होने देंगे। अननैसेसरिली उसको गुरुद्वारे का हिस्सा बना लिया है। इसके मुताल्लिक साफ होना चाहिये—वह गुरुद्वारे का हिस्सा नहीं है।

अकाली एजीटेशन से पहले यह जो भिडरावाले की गड़बड़ चलती थी, 9 सितम्बर, 1981 को लाला जगतनारायण का कत्ल हुआ। 1981 के बाद बहुत सी वारदातें हुई और आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता भिडरावाला और अकालियों का प्रोग्राम इकट्ठा हो गया और इन्होंने आकर

गुरु नानक निवास, यानी उसी बिल्डिंग में जिसको मैं गुरुद्वारा नहीं मानता, उसमें पनाह ले ली। वहाँ से बैठकर इनका अपरेशन चलता है। लड़ाई लड़ी जाती है। मगर मैं गवर्नमेंट से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ—इस भिडरावाले को हीरो किस ने बनाया, यह बिल्कुल हमारी तरह का आदमी था। यह मेरे जिले का रहने वाला है, मेरे हल्के का रहने वाला है, इसको दूसरे गांव का भी आदमी नहीं जानता था। 30 साल मुझे पोलिटिक्स में हो गये हैं, मैं भी नहीं जानता था। इसका गांव रोड्डा मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—इसको हीरो किसने बनाया? जब गवर्नमेंट ने, जिन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये था, नहीं दिया, चौक मेहता में वम चले, वहाँ कैजुएलिटीज हुई, मौतें हुई, डी० आर्डी० जी० को अन्दर दाखिल नहीं होने दिया, डैड-बाडीज नहीं दी गयी, गुरुद्वारे में ही उनको दफना दिया गया, उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं, कोई बात नहीं। भिडरावाला लाला जी के केस में एरेस्ट किया गया, एरेस्ट करने के बाद अजीब किस्म की बातें हुई, जो किसी जम्हूरियत में या किसी राज में नहीं हो सकती, उसको एक रेस्ट हाउस में ले जाया गया। इतना ही नहीं कोर्ट उसके पास जाय, जेल में वह जो मांगे उसको दिया जाय, उसके बाद उसको केस से रिहा कर दिया जाय, कोर्ट की कोई कार्यवाही न हो। जब किसी को इतनी रियायत दी जाय, सरकार उससे डर जाय, जो कुछ उसकी मर्जी हो वह कर सके, तो फिर उसके क्या नतीजे निकल सकते हैं, आप समझ सकते हैं। आज वह वहाँ अपनी पैरलल स्टेट बनाये बैठा है। उसके पास जो आर्म्ड-आदमी हैं, वे आर्म्ज कहाँ से आये? किस अफसर ने दिये, कहाँ से उस के लाइसेंस रिकमेंड हुये।

100 लाइसेंस एक एस० एस० पी० ने कारबाइन्ज के दिलवाये। आज पंजाब उस जगह पहुँच गया है कि शायद बड़ी मुश्किल से पंजाब को बचाया जा सके, क्योंकि उनके हाँसले इतने बलुन्द हो गये हैं, शायद सरकार को बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। जितनी जल्दी सरकार इस काम को कर लेगी उतना ही देश के हक में है।

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ 1981 से यह गड़बड़ चलती है, लोगों का कत्ल करके गुरु नानक निवास में चले जाते हैं। चीफ मिनिस्टर का रोज बयान निकलता है— चौथे फ्लोर पर असलाह बनता है, बम बनता है। चीफ मिनिस्टर कहते हैं— असलाह बनता है, बम बनता है, तो फिर क्या और लोग इकट्ठे हो कर जायेंगे, उन को पकड़ने के लिये? क्या यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? यदि नहीं है तो फिर किस की जिम्मेदारी है? सरकार को इसके लिये कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिए और उनको नोटिस देना चाहिए। यदि सरकार कोई और हल महसूस करती है तो वह हल निकाले। खाली यह बयान दे देना कि वहाँ बम बनते हैं, कारतूस बनते हैं, कातिल रहते हैं, और हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, दखल नहीं दे सकते, इससे लोगों को और डराना है। कल को वे एक और बिल्डिंग भी खड़ी कर लेंगे। उसमें दस हजार आदमी रख लेंगे और उसको फौज का नाम दे देंगे। उस जगह को भी वे गुरु गोविंद सिंह गुरुद्वारा या निवास नाम दे सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये लोग गुरुद्वारों का नाम बदनाम करते हैं। सरकार ने अब तक इसके बारे में अपना माइण्ड अप्लाइ नहीं किया है। यह वह ठीक कहती है कि वे लोग गुरुद्वारों के नाम का नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं।

अभी जो वाक्या हुआ मानावाल ड्रेन ब्रिज पर, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि भिन्दरावाला का क्या कैरेक्टर है। उस वाक्य में एक हरदेव सिंह का मर्डर हुआ। वह 29-30 साल का नौजवान था और वह एक रिटायर्ड सूबेदार का लड़का था। जिस गांव का वह लड़का था उस गांव से उसे निकाला हुआ था। उसके घर वालों ने उसे निकाला हुआ था। उसके वालदान उसके साथ नहीं थे। जिसके वालदान अपने लड़के को बुरा लड़का समझते हों और जिसको घर से निकाला हुआ हो, उसको सन्त भिन्दरावाला बहुत पवित्र समझता है। एस०जी०पी०सी० का प्रधान उसका जुलूस निकालते हैं उसको दफनाने के लिये, जिसमें कि उसके वालदान शामिल नहीं होते हैं। इससे आप अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि इसमें किसका हाथ है और इन सब बातों का क्या हल होगा? आप यह भी अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस पार्टी का क्या हाल है।

सरकार को अब तक जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये था, उसने उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल आपको देता हूँ। मैं डिस्ट्रिक्ट ग्रिवांसिज कमेटी में नहीं जाता हूँ। लेकिन स्पीकर साहब, मैंने यह महसूस किया कि मैं कुछ सवाल भेजूं। मैंने डी० सी० को एक चिट्ठी लिखी कि आप यह पता करें कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट के पुलिस स्टेशनों में कितने बदमाश रिकार्ड पर हैं और उनमें से कितनों के पास लाइसेंस हैं। मैंने उनको यह भी कहा कि अगर उनके पास लिस्ट न हो तो अगली मीटिंग तक मैं उनको लिस्ट भेज दूंगा। मुझे डी० सी० साहब कहते हैं कि उन्होंने दस केस पकड़ लिये हैं और उनके लाइसेंस कैसिल कर दिए हैं। मेरे कहने की मुराद यह है कि क्या यह पंजाब गवर्नमेंट

[श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंह वाला]

की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह पुलिस कप्तान, डिप्टी कमिश्नर या पुलिस स्टेशन वालों से बदमाशों की लिस्ट मांग कर उनके लाइसेंस कैंसिल करे? सही लोगों को लाइसेंस मिलते नहीं है।

मैं एक ही बात कहता हूँ कि अब तक सरकार ने बड़ी ढील दिखायी है। खुदा के वास्ते अब इस बात में ढील न दिखाओ। आपको जो कुछ करना हो वह करो, नहीं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी आपको और हम को बहुत कीमत अदा करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि आप कोशिश करके, पंजाब का फैसला करा दो। अगर फैसला नहीं होता है तो यूनीलेटरल फैसला सुना दो। आपको यह गलतफहमी है कि लोग पंजाब में अकालियों के साथ हैं। पंजाब में 12 हजार 8 सौ गांव हैं। कोई ऐसा गांव वहां नहीं होगा जहां कि पांच-सात आदमी बेरोजगार या फिजूल नहीं होंगे। वे इंतजार में रहते हैं कि उन्हें मौका मिले और वे जेल जायें। क्योंकि वहां उन्हें खाना भी मिलेगा, मिठाई भी मिलेगी, शराब भी मिलेगी। इस तरह के लोग ऐसे मौके के लिये तैयार रहते हैं। हर गांव में आपको 8-10 आदमी ऐसे मिल जायेंगे। अगर उनकी मेजोरिटी होती तो सरदार बूटा सिंह, मैं या स्पेरो साहब 12 लोग यहां नहीं होते।

एक मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। एक आदमी को मैंने पूछा, जिसको कि मूँछ कटी हुई थी, कि मुझको वोट दोगे, मैं भी सिख हूँ? उसने कहा कि मैं तो पंथ को दूंगा। मैंने कहा कि तुम्हारी तो मूँछ कटी हुई है। उसने कहा कि मेरी तो कटी हुई है।

लेकिन मैं पंथ की कैसे कटा दूँ? इस किस्म के लोग भी वहां हैं।

मैंने बाजपेयी जी से उस दिन भी अर्ज किया था कि वे मुगलते में न रहें कि अगर उन्होंने अकालियों के साथ बिगाड़ ली तो उनका नुकसान हो जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हम दाढ़ी वालों के बीच में कहा से आ गये?

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंह वाला : तो मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब जल्दी से जल्दी पंजाब का फैसला कर दीजिए और इन लोगों का भी कुछ न कुछ फैसला करिए ताकि ये जो रोजमर्रा की पंजाब में गड़बड़ी होती है यह समाप्त हो। पंजाब बहुत प्रास्पेरास स्टेट है, बहुत अनाज पैदा होता है और सबसे अच्छी किसानी वहां पर होती है। इसको खराब न होने दें। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बताइए कि उस एस० पी० का क्या बना जिसने 100 लायसेंस दिए।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, Shri Nihal-singhwal has made some points. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): First of all, he should confess. There should be a confession of the sins (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He should be taken as a reply from the Treasury Benches.

AN HON. MEMBERS: Shri Bhindran-wala is their creation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As pointed out earlier, in the past certain leniency was

shown and with the result, Bhindranwale, became a hero. Whatever mistakes might have been committed in the past, I do not hold a brief for them. But I can assure him that in view of the feelings expressed by the hon. Members of this House, we will try to tell the Punjab Government to deal with the matter very firmly.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: You will try to tell them, only!

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We will tell them.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: That is correct.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as far as the suggestion... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: And you should also back them up.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Yes; good thing.

AN HON. MEMBER: They should be strengthened also.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the suggestion given by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to call the religious heads is concerned, it will be difficult for me to decide who is really the religious head, and of which mosque and which temple, or I should call which Sankaracharyaji, and . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is a big problem. It will create more problems . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He can consult God himself as to who really is his representative (*Interruption*)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Let us limit the question to . . . (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: They will have to come to you.

AN HON. MEMBER: When people become angry, they do not believe in God.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the Members of the Opposition are concern-

ed, I will certainly inform them. I would invite them, have consultations with them and formulate some things which can be announced here.

MR. SPEAKER: Good; that is good.

Shri Surya Narayan Singh absent.

Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar. Absent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In place of them the others have spoken.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, thank you. Now, Shri Buta Singh.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH):
I beg to move:—

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th March, 1983."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th March, 1983."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Statements under Rule 377.

Shri Dalbir Singh.

13.18 hrs.

(i) NEED TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO PRESENT WATER OF RIVER SONE FROM POLLUTION.

श्री दलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार

[श्री दलवीर सिंह]

का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—

मध्यप्रदेश के शहडोल जिला में ओरियन्ट पेपर मिल्स अमलाई से बहाए गये विषाक्त पानी के कारण सोन नदी का पानी प्रदूषित हो रहा है। इसमें क्षारीय पदार्थ फैका जाता है जैसे कास्टिक सोडा, कार्बन डायसल्फाइड, सोडियम सल्फेट आदि पदार्थ होते हैं।

13.19 hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

विषाक्त पानी नदी में छोड़ा जाता है जिसमें कास्टिक लाइम स्लज आदि भी होते हैं इससे आसपास के रहने वाले लोगों को पीने व सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिये बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इस पानी को पीने से हजारों मवेशी मर चुके हैं व साथ ही विभिन्न प्रकार की गैसें तैयार होकर वायु-मंडल को दूषित करती हैं जिससे आसपास रह रहे लोगों के स्वास्थ्य में दिनोंदिन बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। इससे क्षेत्रीय जनता में बड़ा रोष व्याप्त है। 24 मार्च, 1982 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 453 में माननीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी राज्य मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में इसे सही माना है। संबंधित मंत्रालय यह निदेश दे कि वे उन पर पाबन्दी लगावें कि वे सोन नदी में विषाक्त जल न छोड़ें।

(ii) CONSTRUCTION OF A SECOND DAM NEAR GIRIBATA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : हिमाचल प्रदेश में गिरिबाटा जल विद्युत योजना पूरी हुये काफी समय हो गया है परन्तु इसके साथ जो दूसरा बांध लगाना था उसकी रूप रेखा पूर्ण होने के उपरांत भी अभी तक इस पर कोई कार्य शुरू

नहीं हुआ है। यह स्थान जिला सिरमौर के रेनका तहसील के जटावन स्थान पर स्थित है। जहां से गिरिबाटा योजना शुरू हुई थी। हिमाचल राज्य की अपनी धनराशि से बनी हुई जल विद्युत योजना में सबसे बड़ी योजना है। इसका विधिवत् शिलान्यास देश की प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया था और यहां पर जो लोगों को विश्वास हिमाचल राज्य की ओर से दिलाया गया था, इस योजना के पूर्ण हो जाने पर जटावन में ही दूसरा एक बड़ा बांध लगाया जाएगा जिससे बिजली की क्षमता बढ़ेगी और लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त होगा। लेकिन अभी तक इस ओर कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। और न ही इसके लिये धन का प्रावधान किया गया है। लोगों में इस बात के लिये बहुत अत्यधिक निराशा है, इस योजना को जिसे कि पूरा करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है।

मैं इस संबंध में भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जिला सिरमौर में यह जल विद्युत योजना क्रियान्वित कराने हेतु भारत सरकार की ओर से अधिक से अधिक धनराशि देकर इस योजना को सुचारु बनाने हेतु धन का प्रावधान करें।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी मांग करूंगा कि विद्युत योजना हेतु जो पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश का बंटवारा हुआ है इसमें राज्य सरकार को 2.7% रयल्टी मिलती है जबकि उसके हिस्से में 7.19% होती है।

मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान राज्य सरकार को कराया जाए और भविष्य में 7.19% रयल्टी की दर से प्रावधान कराया जाये ताकि हिमाचल सरकार की आर्थिक दशा सुदृढ़ हो सके।

(iii) **AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTION OF DROUGHT IN SOUTH.**

SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri): One of the main reasons for the current drought situation in the South is lack of planning for a coordinated afforestation programme in the region. An eminent environmentalist has recently warned that a Thar-type desert is likely to develop in South India unless urgent measures are taken to stop the massive deforestation taking place there. The intensity of drought in the Southern States especially in Kerala and Tamil Nadu would increase year after year if the States do not go in for an immediate afforestation programme. The lush tropical forests are being gradually wiped out in the quest for more agricultural land and also land for industrial units. It may also be recalled that Brazil also had a similar problem because of deforestation in the Amazon tropical forests. South India will soon go the same way as the Thar region if the deforestation and reckless using of water go at the present rate.

It is worthwhile noting here that vested interests with political influence at the State level are hand in glove with the forest officials in depleting the forest resources for an immediate personal gain.

Because of heavy felling of trees in recent years in the year, it has resulted in climatic imbalances and shortage of rainfall and thereby Cauvery has become dry.

Hence the situation calls for a coordinated programme from the Centre for a well planned afforestation and ecological protection programme involving the concerned States.

(iv) **NEED FOR COMPLETION OF MICROWAVE SYSTEM IN AMRELI CITY FOR ITS PROPER DEVELOPMENT.**

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI (Amreli): Amreli has developed very fast into a growth centre. It is the biggest groundnut oil industries centre in Gujarat.

Many more small scale and medium industries are in the offing at this centre. Geographically speaking, it is situated in the centre of Saurashtra. For all practical purposes this city has become a very important and integral part of the State of Gujarat.

This work for setting up microwave system in this city was started 2-3 years back, but has not completed till now and the progress is very slow. The then hon. Minister for Communication has also assured that the work for setting up microwave system will be completed before 1982. Hence television, telecommunication, etc. cannot be developed in this city without microwave system. Only microwave system can link this city with other important cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, etc. Unless this link is established the growth and development of Amreli city would be hampered. In this city industry, trade, education and communication would suffer in the absence of microwave system.

Therefore, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister for Communications to look in to this urgent matter and complete the work of microwave system in Amreli city immediately enabling the city to join the main stream of the nation for the proper development.

(v) **NEED FOR SETTING UP EAST CAMPUS OF DELHI UNIVERSITY AND OPENING TWO MORE COLLEGES IN TRANS-YAMUNA AREA.**

SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, I beg to make the following statement of public importance under Rule 377:

East Delhi-trans Yamuna areas have a population of fifteen lakhs i.e. about one-fourth of the population of Delhi. Most of the people are of low and middle income groups. But this area has only two colleges. This has been causing great inconvenience to a large number of students both girls and boys, because they have to go to the distant colleges daily for study.

There has been a long standing demand of people of the area that East Campus of Dehi University should be set up and that more colleges should be opened by Delhi University in trans-Yamuna area.

Now that new academic year is to commence, Ministry of Education should take action in the matter and open two more colleges, one for boys and one for girls, in the ensuing year on priority basis.

(vi) DROUGHT IN VARIOUS PARTS COUNTRY AND RELIEF WORK IN THOSE AREAS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not expected to go beyond the statement which you have given to the Speaker.

श्री मुनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार): सभापति जी; देश में सूखे के कारण व सरकारी इमदादा व किसान को खेती के लिए जरूरी चीज में लापरवाही के कारण बिजली व पानी का न मिलना देश में घोर अकाल आया। आज देश में 50 प्रतिशत लोग मौत और जिन्दगी के बीच लटक रहे हैं। कुछ मामूली गेहूँ सरसों की फसल जो थी, नहर के पानी न मिलने के कारण हरियाणा, पंजाब, दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान का इलाका भी जहां पैदावार ज्यादा होती थी बहुत कम पैदा होने की संभावना है। कल और परसों की दो दिन की तेज हवा ने किसानों की खड़ी फसलों को तबाह कर दिया है और बिजली की चमक से चने की फसल बिल्कुल खत्म हो गयी है। इस आपत्ति से भयंकर फसलों को क्षति पहुंची और महा-अकाल की हालत हो गयी है। अब भी सरकार अगर फसलों की बचाना चाहती है तो बिजली ट्यूबवेलों को 24 घंटे दे और नहरें चले जो फसलें बिजली

और हवा से खराब हुई हैं उनकी जांच करायी जाय और किसानों को मुआवजा दिया जाय। देश के सूबाग्रस्त इलाकों में इमदादी काम शुरू किये जायें और किसानों की वसूली हर किस्म की बंद की जायें।

यह चित्र यहां रख जाऊ क्या ?

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, नहीं हमने तो देख लिया।

Shri Gangwar. He was not here when his name was called. Hon. Members should make it a point to be present when their names are called.

श्री हरेश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): मैं कानपुर से आ रहा हूँ।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना): कभी-कभी गाड़ी लेट हो जाती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): रेल मंत्री जिम्मेदार हैं।

(vii) Need to amend the Civil Procedure Code, 1976 for making provision for publishing summons in newspapers at the request of parties or at court's discretion.

श्री हरेश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): सभापति महोदय, सन् 1976 में तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने व्यवहार प्रक्रिया में संशोधन करते हुए उसकी व्यवस्था (आर्डर) 5 में एक नये नियम 20 (1-क) के रूप में समावेश कर साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्रों को अदालती सम्मनों के प्रकाशन से वंचित कर दिया कि अदालती सम्मन केवल दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों में ही प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे।

उक्त संशोधन से पूर्व यह व्यवस्था थी कि अदालती सम्मनों को संबंधित पक्षकार दैनिक या साप्ताहिक पत्रों में प्रकाशन के लिए अनुरोध करता था और न्यायालय

निर्णय करता था कि बाद विषय को देखते हुए सम्मन का प्रकाश दैनिक या साप्ताहिक पत्र किस में उचित है, उसी के अनुसार सम्मन प्रकाशित होते थे। यह व्यवस्था व्यावहारिक एवं न्याय संगत थी और किसी के कोई आपत्ति होने का कारण नहीं था।

उक्त 1976 के संशोधन से निम्न आय वाले वादकारों विशेष रूप से लघु कृषकों व साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्रों की विशेष हानि हुई है। साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्रों की आय का छोटा या यह स्त्रोत भी सूख गया है तथा गरीब काश्तकारों व वादकारों को जिनको अपनी भूमि अथवा अन्य संबंधित राजस्व वाद करने होते हैं, उन्हें अधिक धन व्यय कर के साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्रों के स्थान पर दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में सम्मन छपवाने के लिए बाध्य होता पड़ रहा है। संशोधन से पूर्व साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्रों में जो सम्मन 30 से 60 रुपए तक में छप जाते थे उन्हीं के लिए दैनिकों में अब 150 से 250 रुपए अथवा इससे भी अधिक देने होते हैं। इस भारी व्यय के कारण अधिकतर लोग कलकटरी दावे करने में घबराने लगे हैं। न्याय हित में छोटे कृषकों व निम्न आय के वादकारों व साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्रों की रक्षा करना आवश्यक है।

अतः मैं जन हित में विधि मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि व्यवहार प्रक्रिया संहिता के उक्त नियम में निम्न प्रकार संशोधन करने की कार्यवाही करे:—

संबंधित पक्षकार की प्रार्थना पर न्यायालय के निर्णयानुसार साप्ताहिक अथवा दैनिक समाचार-

पत्रों में, जैसी परिस्थिति हो, प्रकाशित किये जायें।”

13.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1983-84, SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1982-83, AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1980-81—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri. Shri Zainul Basher, who was on his legs, will continue his speech.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday I was talking about the late-running of trains in the North Eastern Railways. Many important Express and Mail trains in the North Eastern Railways are running late, not by one or two hours but by 8 to 10 hours regularly.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Even more.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Yes, even more. Since the hon. Minister is paying utmost attention to the punctuality of trains, I would request him to pay special attention to this aspect in the North Eastern Railways also.

I would like to emphasize with all the power at my command the conversion of the Chhapra-Varanasi metre-gauge line into broad-gauge. That was promised in a largely attended public meeting and to the press by the then Railway Minister, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi. The survey has already been completed. I have been assured that it will be sent to the Planning Commission for clearance. I hope the railway authorities or the Ministry would have sent that proposal to the Planning Commission

[Shri Zainul Basher]

I would urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly see to it that this work is included in the works undertaken at least next year, if not this year.

Then I come to the Eastern Railways, a part of which falls in my constituency. Dildarnagar is a very big station in my constituency. I have been urging upon the Railway Minister for the last three years that it should be treated as a district station, along with Buxar station of the Danapur Division of the Eastern Railways. A branch line connects the district headquarters with Dildar Nagar station and a very large number of passengers from U.P. as well from Bihar catch trains at Jaunpur. Sir, I urge upon the Railway Minister, who is very conscious about the people's difficulties and their problems that Dildar Nagar station should be treated at par with Buxar station and all the fast and super-fast trains should stop at that station.

Sir, Bhadaura Railway station of the Danapur division of Eastern Railway has been upgraded as a flag station about 5 or 6 years ago. But up till now the platform has not been raised, nor have any passenger amenities been provided in that station. I took up this matter with the previous Railway Minister who informed me that this work has been included for the financial year 1982-83. But what I am trying to point out is that the work has not still been started. In respect of Barakalan railway station of the same Division, this station too has been upgraded to that of a flag station, but the work for the same has not been started. These are the minor problems in my constituency which I hope the Hon. Railway Minister will sympathetically look into.

Sir, I am coming to one problem about which some hon. Members have expressed their opinion. This is regarding the establishment of a coach factory. Some hon. Members have requested that this

coach factory should be established at Gorakhpur. Some others are requesting that this coach factory should be established at Allahabad. Sir, I am now coming in between. I am urging the Railway Minister that this coach factory should be established at Varanasi. The other day there was a question about possession of land in Varanasi near DLW. The diesel components plant was to be established at Varanasi near D.L.W. But for the reasons which I do not know, the factory was shifted from Varanasi to Patiala and my hon. friend, Mr. Jaffer Sharief, informed us that it was under construction. You have already acquired the land, there is no difficulty for the land. And there was an argument about 'under consideration' and 'under construction' the other day. I urge upon both the hon. Railway Ministers that this coach factory should be established at that place near DLW, for which land is available and it is in between Allahabad and Gorakhpur. I think my friends from Allahabad and Gorakhpur will not mind if the factory is established at Varanasi.

With these words I fully support the Railway Minister for the measures he has taken to improve the efficiency of the Railways and I think the House will join me in giving him full support.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) :
सभापति महोदय, मेरा पहला निवेदन यह होगा कि रेल मंत्री तथा उनके जवाबदेह अधिकारी जितने भी यहां कट-मोशनस, कटौती के प्रस्ताव पेश किए गए हैं, उनको वे ठीक से अध्ययन करें। उनमें जो उनके बस की बात है करने की, उसको पूरा करें। बाकी के बारे में सदस्यों को जानकारी दें कि क्या स्थिति है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि मेरे कटौती के प्रस्ताव 300 हैं, कोई एक या दो नहीं है।

श्री डी०पी० यादव (मुंगेर) : पिछले साल वाले हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कुछ पालिसी की बात है, हम लोग कटौती प्रस्ताव तैयार करने में मेहनत करते हैं, तो आपको भी मेहनत करनी चाहिए और आवश्यकतानुसार कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री एम० रामगोपन रेड्डु (निजामाबाद) : आप समाप्ति जी की ओर देखिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं आपकी तरफ भी देखता हूँ।

दूसरी बात रेल हमारे देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। यह हम सभी मानते हैं। इसका विकास होगा तो देश का भी विकास होगा। रेल के जरिए हम उद्योगों को खड़ा करने के सामान ले जाते हैं, व्यापार करते हैं, लोगों को इधर से उधर ले जाते हैं। इसका महत्व अपनी जगह पर बहुत बड़ा है, इसीलिए रेलवे के अन्दर साढ़े सात हजार करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी है। इसके महत्व को समझकर ही इसके लिए पूंजी की व्यवस्था की गई है। 17 लाख रेल मजदूर काम करते हैं और वे कोशिश करते हैं कि रेलों के जरिए देश की सेवा करें। जब देश के लिए 17 लाख मजदूर सेवा करते हैं, तो जाहिर बात है कि इस व्यवस्था को ठीक से चलाना चाहिए और इसकी आमदनी को बढ़ाना चाहिए। आमदनी बढ़ाने में यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि गरीबों पर आप किराया बढ़ा दीजिए। अगर आपको मुनाफा हो तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन मुनाफे के नाम पर गरीबों पर आप चोट मत कीजिए। धनियों पर आप जोट कीजिए लेकिन धनी लोगों को आप छोड़ देते हैं। बराबर इस सदन में हम बात कर चुके हैं कि जिनकी जेब में पैसा है, उन पर आप

टैक्स लगाइए, लेकिन गरीबों पर मत लगाइए। दूसरी श्रेणी में चलने वाले ज्यादातर आम लोग हैं, निम्न वर्ग के लोग हैं, गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, किसान हैं, गरीब मजदूर हैं—आपने इस पर किराया बढ़ा दिया। भाड़ा 4 अरब 88 करोड़ 90 लाख का बढ़ाया और 57 करोड़ की छूट दी है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध होगा कि दूसरे दर्जे में किराया बढ़ाना ही खत्म कर दीजिए। उसको समाप्त कर दीजिए। जो आपने प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसी में शामिल है, सीजन टिकट वाले ...

आचार्य भगवान देव (प्रजेनेर) : फ्री टिकट।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फ्री टिकट आप कहिए, मैं नहीं कहता हूँ।

इसके साथ ही जो आपने 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए की मांग योजना आयोग से की है, वह आपको मिलना चाहिए। पूरी पालियामेंट को जोर लगाना चाहिए कि वह रुपया योजना आयोग आपको दे क्योंकि यह मंत्रालय सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। नहीं तो कोई कारखाना नहीं चलेगा, कोई व्यापार नहीं चलेगा, कोई तरक्की नहीं होगी, सब पिछड़े के पिछड़े रह जायेंगे—उनका उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है। इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में मेरा यह भी निवेदन होगा कि सरकार आपसे लेती क्यों है, लाभांश के नाम पर, डिवीडेंड के नाम पर, बल्कि सरकार को स्वयं आपको देना चाहिए। आपके द्वारा सरकार को पसा दिय जाए, इसको मैं उचित नहीं मानता हूँ। वह पसा आपको अपने पास रखना चाहिए, रेलवे की तरक्की के लिए। बल्कि आपको जरूरत हो तो सरकार को अपने रिवेन्यू से आपको देना चाहिए।

[श्री रामविवतार शास्त्री]

मैंने अभी आपके सामने यह निवेदन किया कि रेलवे की हालत क्या है, इसकी पूंजी कितनी है और कितने लोग रेलवे में काम करते हैं।

अब मैं रेल दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वे लगातार हो रही हैं। 16-3-1983 को कलकत्ते में हुई। आप कहते हैं कि 5 आदमी मरे, उधर के लोग कहते हैं - 200 मरे। इस का लेखा-जोखा लीजिए। आप ने सुन लिया है — आप की सिक्योरिटी, सेफ्टी और पंचवर्गलिटी तीनों में से कोई नहीं चल रही है। गाड़ियां 16-16 घंटे लेट चल रही हैं। सेफ्टी भी नहीं है, सिक्योरिटी भी नहीं है। तीनों को सख्ती के साथ अमल में लाइये और जो अधिकारी आप के साथ इस काम में सहयोग न करें उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए। रेलवे बोर्ड को हम लोग बराबर सफेद हाथी कहते रहे हैं, इस को ठीक कीजिए, पुनर्गठित कीजिए ताकि उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूटिलाइज कर सकें। वे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की बात न सुनें, क्या यह आप को पसन्द है, लेकिन वास्तव में हो ऐसा हो रहा है।

डकैतियों का जहां तक संबंध है, आप ने देखा एक महिला के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है। 17-3-1983 को एक महिला का शीलहरण किया गया, साथ ही उस को मार भी दिया गया। डकैतियां और चोरियां रेलों में बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इसे विशेष रूप से देखना चाहिए तथा इस के रोकने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

आप की 37 हजार यात्री कोच ठीक अवस्था में नहीं हैं। खुद रेल मंत्री

जी कहते हैं कि रेल व्यवस्था घोर संकट में है। आज 40 हजार वैनस ऐसी हैं जिन के रिप्लेस करने की जरूरत है। 14 हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन का नवीकरण होना है तथा छठा योजना के अंत तक 20 प्रतिशत के और ज्यादा बीमार हो जाने का खतरा है। यह बात आप के रेल सुधार आयोग ने कही है। इस की तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिये। ऐसा न हो कि काम बीच में ही रुक जाये। भ्रष्टाचार को रेलवे से मिटाइये। आज पूरा रेलवे भ्रष्टाचार में डूबा हुआ है। अगर इस को ही आप ठीक कर लें तो आप के पास बहुत पैसा आ जायगा।

समय बहुत कम है, हमारा ध्यान कैजुअल मजदूरों की तरफ जाना चाहिये। अभी भी 2 लाख मजदूर ओपन-लाइन और कंस्ट्रक्शन लाइन के हैं जो कैजुअल हैं, इन की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। रेल मजदूर मांग कर रहे हैं कि "पैरिटी-इन-वेजेज" होना चाहिए। जब तक यह न हो 150 रुपया इन्टेरिम रिलीफ दीजिए। डी। ए० रुल का 14(2) को समाप्त कीजिए। इस को आप कब तक ढोना चाहते हैं? उन को डी० ए० दीजिए। रानिंग स्टाफ के हजारों लोग अभी भी आप की दी हुई सजा भुगत रहे हैं, उन को माफ कीजिए तथा ट्रान्सफर में सही पालिसी अमल में लाइए।

. पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने का मामला 1975 से स्टडी हो रहा है। यदि कछुए की चाल से चलता तो भी पूना से लौट कर आ जाता, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि उस दिशा में कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। पटना-गया लाइन को दोहरी लाइन बनाइये। सोनभद्रा गाड़ी को प्रति-दिन चलाइये। उस में कैटरिंग की

व्यवस्था कीजिए। आप ने कहा है कि रात भर की गाड़ी है। यदि ऐसा है तो ताज एक्सप्रेस में यह कैसे संभव है? इसलिए उस गाड़ी में पैंट्री कार दीजिए। तिनमुखिया को दानापुर में रोकिए, क्योंकि वह मिलिट्री का हैडक्वार्टर है। पटना से हावड़ा के लिए नई गाड़ी दें। मैंने सुना था कि आप करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। आरा-सरसराम लाईन को बड़ी लाईन में बदलिए। इसका सर्वे हो कर पड़ा हुआ है। फतुहा-इस्लामपुर छोटी लाईन को सरकार ले और इसके कर्मचारियों को रेलवे में शामिल करे। ट्रांसिपमेंट मजदूरों को बड़ी परेशानियों और दिक्कतों हैं। उनकी परेशानियां और दिक्कतों को आप दूर कीजिए। फेरी मजदूरों की ओर ध्यान दीजिए। तभी वे महसूस करेंगे कि जो नये मंत्री जी आये हैं, गनी खां चौधरी साहब आये हैं, वे कुछ करना चाहते हैं।

मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने जो मांगें रखी हैं, उन पर आप ध्यान दें। हम आपको हिन्दी में पत्र लिखते हैं लेकिन आप हमें अंग्रेजी में जवाब देते हैं। आफिशियल लेंगुएज एक्ट के मुताबिक आपको हमें हिन्दी में जवाब देना चाहिए। वैसे आफिशियल लेंगुएज एक्ट का काम रेलवे में अच्छा हो रहा है, यह मैं जानता हूं। वहां और भी अच्छा काम होना चाहिए।

SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mandsaur): I arise to support the demands for grants for railways. The Hon. Railway Minister has said that this Budget is a rehabilitation Budget. Shri Kedar Pandey and other previous Hon. Ministers also talked

about rehabilitation of the railways. But if we look to Table II in the Budget, we find that the expenditure on rolling stock is reduced.

Similarly, in the passenger traffic, we find that the number was in

1980-81	27,290
1981-82	27,434
1982-83	27,251

In other coaching vehicles, we have got

1980-81	8,289
1981-82	8,230
1982-83	8,060

In wagons, we have

1980-81	4,05,185
1981-82	4,00,185
1982-83	3,92,349

From this it is absolutely clear that there has been no addition in coaches or wagons.

At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, we had 210 million tonnes of goods traffic inspite of developed four wheeler wagons.

Therefore, the efficiency of the railways is very necessary. The Hon. Minister's statement will not be able to be materialised until and unless the decisions taken are implemented and the railways are rehabilitated. It requires more monitoring, efficiency and hard work on the part of the railways.

Shri Pandey has said that we will add 50,000 wagons at the end of the five-year plan. But, we have got only 14,000 wagons in the whole period of 3 years without increasing the number of wagons. How are you going to implement the assurance? The Hon. Minister has to work hard. He has taken the responsibility to improve the railways. It is very necessary to do it. It will be seen that the provision made for 83-84 is less than revised estimate of 82-83 on rolling stock as shown in Table III from Rs. 546.16 crores to 496.16 crores to 90 crores and to 50 crores from 51 crores. On gauge conversion, how are we

[Shri B. R. Nahata]

going to complete it is a matter for consideration.

In the Foreword to the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Prime Minister has said that there would be no imbalances and there would be equal development of all areas and all sections.

Madhya Pradesh is the heart of the country. It is one of the biggest States. It has an area of about 4,42,000 sq. KM. which is about 17.7 per cent of the total area of the country. The grant to railways in this State forms only 7 per cent as against 13 per cent. Madhya Pradesh is getting much less grant than Gujarat and Rajasthan and most other States. The railway line kilo-metreage in comparison to other States is much lower. Grants are not given adequately to this State for development even though it has the highest potential in agricultural resources, water resources and thermal power generation and minerals. Madhya Pradesh has the second largest area of forests in the country. But it is not being exploited properly.

What is the idea of railway infra-structure? The railway infra-structure idea is that it must improve the overall economy of the whole country. Madhya Pradesh is one of the States where our population below the poverty line, 2 years before, was 57.73 per cent and today, it is 58.73. We have gone down. During all these years, you will see that not a single railway line has been added in Madhya Pradesh except 10 to 12 km. Even in respect of survey, no survey has been done in our State. I submit, when we are thinking of expanding the railways, making the railways strong, as we have said that we will not go in for conversion of gauges, it should not be done. I entirely agree with the hon. Minister that conversion should not be done. But it should be followed in practice. The metre-gauge accounts for 44 per cent of the railways in the country. If you go on converting 44 per cent of the railways from metre-gauge to broad gauge it will take ages to complete it with little advan-

tage; we will have many problems of conversion. Therefore, improvement of metre-gauge is most important and requires proper attention.

Again, we say that we will take up and complete continuing projects. But we are also taking up new projects. We must prepare a long-range programme for the development of the railways and we should not budge an inch from that as it is being done from time to time. I can quote three successive Railway Budget Speeches, right from Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi to Pandeyji and Sethiji. This is the fourth Railway Budget presented by Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri. You find, there are changes every year and we are not able to complete the continuing projects.

You will be surprised to know that the State of Madhya Pradesh has not got a single passenger train except one running from Jabalpur to Delhi which is connecting the capital of India with the capital of Madhya Pradesh. There is no train running from Bhopal. There are no trains connecting other capital cities and other provinces. I do not know what is the reason. Why is the poor State of Madhya Pradesh being ignored? If you improve the economic position of Madhya Pradesh, you take it from me that this will help in improving the economic position of the whole country because you find that almost all trains pass through Madhya Pradesh.

There are three Railways passing through Madhya Pradesh, the South-Eastern Railway, the Central Railway and the Western Railway. On all these Railways, no new trains have been started in Madhya Pradesh. Many new lines have been assured. Neither the new passenger trains nor the goods trains nor any survey has been done conducted in Madhya Pradesh. Why should they not do it? We cannot understand. We are giving billions worth of minerals wealth, forest wealth and power wealth to the country. If you develop the mineral wealth of Madhya Pradesh, the economy of the entire country will develop and will become stronger.

My submission is that we must have trains running between Delhi and Indore, trains running between Bhopal and Delhi and trains connecting other important cities like Bombay and the capitals of the various States from cities like Indore, Bhopal and Raipur, etc.

Now, I come to my constituency. I am not talking about my State alone. On the one side, we are on the border of Rajasthan; on the other side, we are on the border of Gujarat. In 50 years' time, not a single train has been started except a bi-weekly Meenakshi between Ajmer, Khandwa and Kachiguda. This is also cancelled 30 per cent of the time because of coal shortage. Even one facility which was there was also withdrawn about the train running between Khandwa and Ajmer; it is stopped now at Chittorgarh. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has partially restored it. In his statement, he has said that imbalances are to be removed. I want to know why 2 crores of people are not being given any facility on the metre gauge of Western railway between Ajmer and Khandwa. With all the force at my command, even from my friends from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan who will support it, I say that Meenakshi must be made a regular train immediately, without any loss of time.

Lastly, I would submit one more thing. I have submitted a proposal to the hon. Minister during the time of Mr. Kamla-pati Tripathi that we have a lot of industrial potential in Madhya Pradesh, i.e. Mandsaur district. They have very kindly given us Kota to Neemach broad-gauge which is hardly 15 kilometre in Madhya Pradesh which has large scope of development of cement industries. But there is no time between Neemach, Banswada and Doongarpur in Rajasthan. If they extend that line from Neemach via Mansur and Godhra, it will shorten the distance by 86 km. between Bombay and Delhi and provide a third alternative to Western Railway broad gauge which is working at maximum capacity. The development of that area will result in

industrial development and the backward area of Rajasthan will also develop. Therefore, I would submit that we must consider it from the point of view of developing all these backward areas which have the potential in Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh, Banswada and Durgapur district of Rajasthan and Godhara of Gujarat. With this I support demands on railways.

14 hrs.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पंजी-
 भित): सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान
 एन. ई. रेलवे की तरफ आकर्षित करना
 चाहता हूँ। उसके साथ इनका सौतेला
 व्यवहार रहा है। अभी फिगर्स मैं
 आपके सामने रखूंगा, उससे स्पष्ट हो जाएगा।

(लाखों में)

वैस्टर्न रेलवे	0007
एन० ई० रेलवे	1521
एन० एफ० आर०	1343
एन० रेलवे	3144

इससे यह जाहिर होता है कि
 एन० ई० रेलवे की तरफ इनकी तवज्जह
 नहीं है, न तो इम्प्रूव करना चाहते
 हैं और न ही उसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।
 एक और दूसरा उदाहरण आपके सामने
 रखना चाहता हूँ। "रेस्टोरेशन आफ
 एम० जी० लाईन बिटविन बाघा एण्ड
 छितौनी"। 1982-83 तक 417 लाख
 रुपए खर्च हुए जबकि 578 लाख रुपए
 इस पर खर्च होने चाहिए थे और इस
 साल आपने सिर्फ पांच लाख रुपए का
 प्राविजन किया है। मैं नहीं जानता कि
 यह कैसे पूरा होगा ?

[श्री हर्षोत्तम कुमार गंगवार]

“रेस्टोरेशन आफ इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन एण्ड
अदर वर्क्स फार -1982-83”

एन० आर०	423 लाख
डब्ल्यू आर०	1026 लाख
एन० इ० आर०	7 लाख

आप खुद सोच सकते हैं कि बाधा और छितौनी के बीच कैसे पुल बनेगा, कैसे रेस्टोरेशन होगा? मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक धन एन० ई० रेलवे के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए।

14.02 hrs.

(Shri N. K. Shejwalkar in the Chair)

दूसरी बात मैं एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। एक किताब है जिसका नाम है “रिव्यू आफ एक्सीडेंट्स आन इन्डियन गवर्नमेंट रेलवेज”। इससे यह जाहिर होता है कि 1978-79 में 900, 1980-81 में 1013 और 1981-82 में 1130 एक्सीडेंट्स हो गए। ये एक्सीडेंट्स अभी भी होते हैं जिनके लिए आपने खुद एडमिट किया है। इसी किताब के पेज 9 पर दिया हुआ है कि 87 में से 86 कोलीजन ह्यूमन फैल्योर की वजह से हुए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने कर्मचारियों के ऊपर अनुशासन रखिए और उनको सतर्क कीजिए। मुझे लगता है कि आपका कंट्रोल रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर नहीं रहा है और दिन पर दिन गिरता ही जा रहा है। एक्सीडेंट्स से कितना नुकसान हुआ है इसके बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

Cost of damage to rolling stock and engines (in lakhs of rupees): 1979-80—due to train accidents Rs. 415.0 lakhs; due to other causes Rs. 6 lakhs. Cost of

damage to permanent way: 1979-80—due to train accidents Rs. 155.2 lakhs and due to other causes Rs. 238.7 lakhs. Cost of damage to rolling stock and engines: 1980-81—due to train accidents Rs. 687.6 lakhs and due to other causes Rs. 17.4 lakhs; 1981-82 due to train accidents Rs. 806.5 lakhs and due to other causes Rs. 17.8 lakhs.

ये जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं इनसे रेलवे प्रापर्टी का और देश का नुकसान हो रहा है। सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान आपके इन तीन सालों में हुआ। आप कहेंगे कि हमारे पास साइन्टिफिक टेक्नोलोजी है तथा ब्रेन हमारे पास है जिससे हम इन एक्सीडेंट्स को रोकने की कोशिश करते हैं। आपकी किताब पेज-13 के अनुसार 1979-80 में एक्सीडेंट 29 हुए जिसमें 174 जान से मारे गए। ज्यादा घायल 194 तथा कम घायल 283 हुए टोटल 4771 1980-81 में 34 गंभीर एक्सीडेंट्स हुए, 172 लोग मारे गए, 216 गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए और 399 साधारण रूप से घायल हुए। 1981-82 में 37 गंभीर एक्सीडेंट्स हुए जिनमें 579 लोग मारे गए, 315 सीरियस और 517 सामान्य रूप से घायल हुए। इससे आप समझ सकते हैं रेलवे के एक्सीडेंट्स का क्या हाल है। बराबर मृतक और घायलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

आपने कहा है कि 22 लाख 80 हजार आदमी बिना टिकट यात्रा करते पकड़े गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें रेलवे कर्मचारी कितने पकड़े गए? मैं अभी कानपुर गया पिछली 4 तारीख को, जिसमें मुझे रिजर्वेशन दिया गया, उसमें सब रेलवे कर्मचारी बैठे हुए थे। जब अटेंडेंट आया तो पास देख कर ऐसे ही बैठे रहने दिया, पास पर कुछ नहीं

लिखा और बाद में मुझे दूसरी जगह सीट प्रोवाइड कर दी। उनकी औरतें, बच्चे बैठे हुए थे। वहां पर कोई रेलवे का अधिकारी बैठा हुआ था। मैंने पूछा क्या हमारी तरह इनको भी पास मिला हुआ है? तो उसने कहा साल में पद के अनुसार इनको भी 1, 2 या तीन बार पास मिलता है। टी०टी० ई० और कंडक्टर उनके पास पर कोई एंट्री नहीं करते कि कितनी बार यात्रा की है। नतीजा यह है कि वह एक ही पास से पूरे साल भर यात्रा करते रहते हैं। हम लोगों का टिकट चैक होता है, लेकिन उनका नहीं होता और बगैर डेट डाले हुए वह साल भर उसी से यात्रा करते रहते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि सब पास होल्डर्स ऐसे ही मिलेंगे जिन्होंने एक बार भी अब तक यात्रा नहीं की होगी, जब कि बराबर यात्रा करते रहे होंगे, क्योंकि उनके पास पर कुछ नहीं लिखा होता है। इसलिए रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी चैक कर के उनके पास पर लिखा जाय अगर उन्होंने यात्रा की है। खाली जनरल पब्लिक को ही पकड़ने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को आपने बिना टिकट यात्रा करते पकड़ा यह भी बतायें?

एक बात मैं कई बार कह चुका हूं, एक टी०टी० ई० श्री मोहन वार्शने हमारे यहां बरेली में है जो पिछले 10 साल से एक ही ट्रेन पर चल रहा है। वह बरेली से दिल्ली वाया चन्दाईस जाता है। और 3,3 बोगियां यात्रियों की भर कर ले जाता है जब कि हमारे यहां काउन्टर से एक भी टिकट इशू नहीं होता है। वह 2६० की स्लिप पर यात्रियों को ले जाता है। उसने अपनी इस कमाई से आलीशान मकान बना रखा है जिसके

बनाने में सारी रेलवे की प्रोपर्टी लगी है, चाहे वह गर्ड्स हों या और कोई इमारती सामान हो। बिजिलेंस द्वारा जांच भी हुई। उस आदमी के ट्रांसफर के लिए कहा गया कि उसको दिल्ली जोन में ट्रांसफर कर दो। उसने फौरन अपने को यूनियन का सेक्रेटरी घोषित कर के ट्रांसफर नहीं होने दिया। उसने सब को मिला रखा है, हजार दो हजार रु० दे कर लोगों को खुश कर रखा है। सिविल कोर्ट से स्टे ले आया। जनरल मैनेजर 5 महीने के बाद भी उस स्टे को वैकट नहीं करा पायें। कारण यह है कि सरकारी वकील श्री राम अवतार उससे मिला हुआ है, वह बहस ही नहीं करता। वह बरेली से दिल्ली जौन आ जाय वह उस आदेश को कैरी आउट नहीं करा पा रहे हैं जब यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों का ट्रांसफर जनरल मैनेजर कर सकता है तो जी० एम० क्यों नहीं इस आदमी का ट्रांसफर कर पा रहा है? मैं जब बरेली जाता हूं तो पाता हूं कि वह उसी ट्रेन पर चलता है, उसको बदला नहीं गया। जितने शहर हैं, जो म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स हैं, उसके अगर आपकी रेलवे लाइन पास होती है तो उन सब जगह फलाई ओवर ब्रिज बनाने का काम आप कर दीजिए। बगैर किसी के कहे ही कर दीजिए। पीछे मैंने कहा था कि पीलीभीत का रेलवे क्रॉसिंग ऐसा ही है। उसका सर्वे भी आपने कराया है। वहां शाह-जहांपुर, बरेली, पूरनपुर, लखीमपुर खीरी, नैनीताल, पिथौरागढ़ सब तरफ से ट्रैफिक आता है। पीलीभीत के रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर अगर आप ओवर ब्रिज बनवा दें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी। वहां लोगों को आधे-आधे घंटा और डेढ़-डेढ़ घंटे तक खड़े रहना पड़ता है। यह मेरा अपना अनुभव है। मैंने 3 बार इसकी कम्प्लेंट की है। खासतौर से क्या होता है, सिगनल

[श्री. हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

डाउन होता है, फाटक बन्द होजाता है। गाड़ी चलती नहीं है, ड्राइवर वैसे ही खड़ा रहता है।

आपने बरेली से बम्बई के लिए एक डिब्बा लगा दिया है, लेकिन मद्रास के लिए नहीं लगाया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मद्रास के लिए भी एक डिब्बा लगा दें हिमगिरी एक्सप्रेस को भी बरेली में रूकवायें।

147-अप जो बरेली से सबेरे 4 बजे चलती है, उसको 5 बजे चलाया जाये जिससे सब पैसेन्जर आसानी से बैठ सकें और गाड़ी फुल होकर जाये। बरेली से मुरादाबाद की लाइन को डबल लाइन कराइए जिससे गाड़ियों का लेट होना बन्द हो।

मेरा सुझाव है कि बरेली से हल्द्वानी और बरेली से पीलीभीत दोनों जगह बड़ी लाइन करनी चाहिए। यह डिफेंस परपोजेज से भी बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि पीलीभीत का बार्डर नेपाल से मिलता है और नेपाल के जरिए चीन का बार्डर मिलता है।

1962 में चीन के लोग यहां आ गये थे पीलीभीत जिले में और यहां से सर्वे कर के ले गये। पुलिस भी उनका कुछ नहीं कर पाई थी। जब तक पुलिस पहुंची वह सर्वे कर के जा चुके थे। मेरा सुझाव है कि बड़ी लाइन कीजिए उससे आपकी डिफेंस अच्छी हो जायगी।

शारदा नदी पर घनाराघाट पर कोई पुल नहीं है इसकी वजह से आवागमन में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। इसको बनाना चाहिए।

मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई जब मैंने अखबारों में देखा कि पुरानी रेलवे लाइमें जो अन-इकनामिक पड़ी हुई हैं उन पर भी गाड़ी डाल रहे हैं। मैं पिछले 3 साल से मांग करता आ रहा हूं। शाहजहांपुर से पंवाया होकर मैलानी तक अंग्रेजों के जमाने में लाइन पड़ी थी। उस इलाके में 50.50 और 100-100 किलोमीटर तक कोई लाइन नहीं है। इस लाइन की 2, 3 बार रेलवे मंत्रालय ने छानबीन की और अन-इकनामिक कह दिया इसीलिए इसे नहीं डाला गया। जब अंग्रेजों के जमाने में कंपनी की रेल थी तब फायदा होता था और अब तो वहां आबादी हो गई है, बहुत से उद्योग धन्धे हो गये हैं अगर अब लाइन डाली जाये तो फायदा क्यों नहीं होगा ?

मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि बहुत साल हो गये, हम क्या लोगों को मुंह दिखायेंगे और क्या रेल मंत्री को धन्यवाद देंगे दूसरी जगह नई-नई रेल लाइनें डाली जा रही हैं, दक्षिण भारत में डाली जा रही हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता, लेकिन कम-से-कम शाहजहांपुर से पंवाया होकर मैलानी तक जरूर लाइन डाली जाये, यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

आप 70.75 परसेंट पैसा सैंडिक्लास के यात्रियों से लेते हैं। उनके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आज भी लोग ट्रेनों की छत पर बैठकर जाते हैं आप किसी स्टेशन पर देख लीजिए, लोग बकरी और भूसे की तरह उसमें भरे जाते हैं। क्या हमारे मंत्री महोदय को यह देखकर दया नहीं आती कि आदमी जानवरों की तरह जा रहे हैं और जानवरों से भी बुरी हालत में हैं, उसमें ठूसे जा रहे हैं।

उनके लिए पीने के पानी की सही व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनको धमकाने वाले बहुत हैं, लेकिन उनको सुविधा देने का काम अगर आप कर दें तो बहुत अच्छा हो।

मैं अभी कानपुर से लौटा हूँ। स्टेशन पर उतरा तो एक देहाती को टिकट चैकर ने पकड़ लिया। जो कपड़ा ठीक नहीं पहने हैं, उनको तो टिकट चैकर ने पकड़ लिया लेकिन जो हम जैसे लोग होते हैं, वह आराम से निकल आते हैं, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता। जब देखो हर जगह साधारण जनता को ही तकलीफ होती है। सब उन्हीं को चैक करते हैं और बुरा-भला कहते हैं। उनको गालियाँ देते हैं। उनके लिए सुविधाएँ नाममात्र की हैं।

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप सैकिंड क्लास की गाड़ियों को बढ़ाइये, जिससे आम जनता, जिससे 75 प्रतिशत रैवेन्यू आता है, उसको आराम मिले और उन्हें अहसास हो। मैं फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे में आया आया हूँ, डिब्बे में पंखा नहीं, लाइट खराब, पानी नहीं सब गन्दगी और शीशा भी गायब।

न जाने हम लोगों के भाग्य में ऐसा लिखा है कि एम० पी० को ऐसा डिब्बा दो, तब यह कुछ न कुछ कहेगा। सीटें कटी हुई हैं। सैकण्ड क्लास वालों की हालत आप जानते हैं। कृपा कर इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए।

सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwad South): I am here to support the Demands of the Railway Minister and also the resolution moved by Shri Abdul Ghani

Khan Chaudhuri. Sir, he is a new Minister and has given a new slogan—Safety, Security and Punctuality which, of course, needs to be implemented. Slogans are there. New slogans do come with new Ministers and all the same we want its implementation. All these three are important today because trains are not punctual, trains are not safe and trains do not provide security. All these three things are very important and he has given a very good slogan and I am sure that he will implement all these three.

The first and foremost thing is to provide for drinking water facilities everywhere. When Mr. Madhu Dandavate came as the Janata Railway Minister, he introduced some drinking water earthen pots and he made much about it, that drinking water facilities have been provided for all passengers in first class, second class and everywhere. But even when he was in office, all these pots disappeared by the time the trains reached the next station. They were all broken. So the difficulty is still there about drinking water. It is not available even in the first class compartments. Though provision has been made in some of the compartments to keep a water tank, but no water tank is kept. Even in so many stations, drinking water is not available. Why I am raising this matter is because the summer is fast approaching and the first and foremost thing is to see that all stations are provided with drinking water facilities and also in all trains. Of course, Sir, as I am hardpressed for time and I do not want the Chairman to ring the bell, I am telling only the points.

Now overcrowding—because that point has been made by every member. Here our areas are no exception. You have seen the population explosion. Population is increasing and the trains also should increase. Yes, trains have increased, but not to the extent of the increase in population. That is why people are seen travelling on rooftops of the trains, even at the risk of their lives. Many times I have seen it and some people have fallen also and lost their lives. It should be seen that there is no overcrowding.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

Another thing, Sir; there is leave travel concession facility for government servants—both central and State Government servants and many of them, thousands and thousands of them avail of this facility with the result that neither the general passengers get the reservation nor the Government servants get the reservation. So unless you introduce more number of trains there is no salvation and this difficulty will continue. You may say already the track is overcrowded. Then, Sir, in Bombay and Calcutta, on the suburban lines, I think everyday 600 trains are cleared. Of course, it requires modernisation and an improved signalling system but on the trunk line hardly 60 trains run a day. So, even if you increase the number of trains, they could run, provided you have the most modern equipment, signalling system and also efficient management. So, that will solve the problem of overcrowding.

Now I come to the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge. Many Railway Ministers have come from Karnataka; even now there is Mr. Jaffer Sharief; he comes from Karnataka. But even he is unable to do anything for the North Karnataka region. I will tell you about this: The broad gauge line was brought from Poona to Miraj only upto Maharashtra border and it was left there; it was extended to Kolhapur city, it is also in Maharashtra. So many attempts have been made by Karnataka people, so many people are protesting; yet broad gauge conversion was not further carried up to Hubli. From Andhra of course, to take away iron ore and manganese ore, broad-gauge line was put up from Guntakal to Hospet but it was not extended to Hubli, though that would be hardly a distance of 60 or 70 miles. Hence north Karnataka region is completely neglected. The Minister might say Guntakal Bangalore line is converted into broad gauge but then the whole line is in Andhra region but not in Karnataka. Except Bangalore city all the area is in Andhra. North Karnataka especially is completely

neglected. Karnataka region is completely neglected in the case of broad gauge line. He says, let the things which have been taken up on hand today be completed. In that case the conversion of Miraj—Hubli line may not be completed at least in my life time. Of course the Minister is very young; but even then, in his life-time also it may not be taken up this broad gauge line from Miraj to Hubli and Hubli to Hospet. Miraj-Bangalore railway line is the only trunk railway line in Karnataka. The main line, Miraj-Bangalore line has to be converted into broad gauge early. You need not increase the number of trains if you make it broad gauge. Otherwise you will have to increase the number of trains.

Then I come to new railway line, Hubli-Karwar line. We always talk about coastal region which is a backward region. Karwar is going to be one of the important harbours; it is an important harbour even now. But there is no railway link. The Karnataka people are always protesting, representing many times for this new railway line Hubli-Karwar. Let it be started at least, though it cannot be completed. All is not in the mountainous region, some of the area is in the plains also. Let this area be taken at least.

Regarding coastal railway line it has been sanctioned; but it is going on in the Maharashtra region only. It has not started from the Mangalore side. It has started from Bombay upto Diva or some other station nearby; it is only in Maharashtra; it has not been taken into Karnataka though Karnataka has got vast coastal region in its area.

Then about Hubli Harbour section. It is in Mysore division. That starts from Hubli itself. This Hubli-Harbour section, the whole of it, is in my constituency. Though I am a resident of Hubli I have to run to Mysore for every small thing. What a strange thing! I once represented about this and I have been told that this Hubli division has got much mileage

and this cannot be taken to Hubli division. My point is, some of them might be transferred to some other division elsewhere, but Hubli Harihara section should be included in Hubli division. It should come within South Central Railway. Once it was said, Harihara station yard is not such a big yard, there is no space for haulage etc. There is lot of space there. If the Minister comes and visits the area he will know the position. It could be the dividing line of South Central railway and Southern railway.

At present there is only one train between Miraj and Bangalore. There is no fast train except Mahalaxmi Express from Miraj to Bangalore. From nine in the night when the Miraj express leaves there is no other fast train at all for 16 hours. Earlier there was one Express Train starting in the morning from Hubli. But there is no Express Train now starting in the morning from Hubli and reaching Bangalore. I want that this Express train should be restored.

You have introduced in some of the trains with double-headed engines. I do not know how far it is economical. I understand that trains with double-headed engines can pull 21 bogies and a train with a single engine can pull 16 bogies. I feel that instead of having trains with double-headed engines and carrying 21 bogies which would be very expensive—diesel you have to spend more—is it not advisable to run two separate trains in its place? I think that there is also capacity available for both the trains. If you improve the signalling system, there is no difficulty in running two separate trains in this line. It is not only economical in running two trains but it is also more convenient and can carry more passengers.

Then, Sir, there are level-crossings in the Hubli Harihara section. One is near Savanoor station which is to be manned. There are some other level crossings in this section. But they are not manned. If those crossings are manned, we will not only be avoiding accidents but there will

be sooth traffic flow. Near Haveri and at Hubli (Ashok Nagar) the Railways should consider construction of over-bridges or providing underbridges passage facilities. With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got so many points to place before this House, concerning the Railways. But I am limiting my points only to the problems of my State. The present Railway Budget will hit our State more than any other State because we are far away from the industrial and other important and vital centres. Our State is situated at the Southern peak of our country. Sir, lakhs of people from our State have gone to the various parts of India and they used to visit their home State twice a year. Now, because of the increase in freight and fare rates and also cancellation of certain trains, they will have to visit their home in the Kerala State once in 4 years or so. This would put them in a most disadvantageous position.

Sir, we are a deficit State and we have to get foodgrains from other States. Now, the Government of India has advised us to purchase rice from Punjab. That means the price of rice would cost more because of the increase in the freight rate. Now, what is the allocation you have made in the Plan Outlay so far as the railway network in our State is concerned, after independence? There is very little construction of railway lines that was undertaken in our State. Those railway tracks which are under construction are getting a very meagre allocation of funds. For instance, in my Constituency, between Ernakulam and Alleppey, construction of railway line was started during the Janata Government period. Last year, you had allocated two crores of rupees for this project and this year you have allocated only Rs. 1.76 crores. At first, it was expected that this project would be completed by 1983. Last year, it was announced that it would be completed in

[Shrimati Susheela Gopalan]

1985. Now, you say that the construction of this Railway line will be completed in 1986. I am afraid that, at this rate, it will not be completed if you allocate funds by bits and at this rate, it will not be completed even in 1990. This is the state of affairs.

Sir, during the last Assembly elections, all of a sudden, in Parliament, they announced that an amount of three crores was set apart for the extension of railway line from Kayankulam Station. The announcement came in the wake of the Assembly Elections. But what happened after the Elections? I find that only an amount of Rs. 1.45 lakhs was spent last year and this year an amount of one lakh rupees has been spent for that railway line construction. You make so many promises during elections, but do not fulfil them. A sum of Rs. three crores was set apart, and that was announced in the House also, and now you say that only Rs. one lakh is meant for that. Is it not injustice? To catch votes, you will make so many promises, but when it comes to action, you will not do anything. This is the state of affairs. There are so many other things like that.

The Guruvayur-Kuttipuram line was promised several times for the last so many years. Whenever the Prime Minister down to all the Ministers visit Kerala, they visit the Guruvayur temple. But so far, the Railways have not done justice to the devotees of Guruvayur temple by providing this railway line. It is a very much viable unit and it was promised several times, but now it does not seem to be even under their consideration. The Malabar part is a very backward area in Kerala. You have not set apart any amount for that region. This Guruvayur-Kuttipuram line comes in the Malabar region, and the allocation for that area is very meagre. You have been neglecting this area continuously. Even in the recent past, we have written several times to the authorities, but some or the other excuse is put forward to

postpone the genuine demands. The treatment meted out to the people of this region is different from that in the other region. For the long-running trains we have requested several times to provide stops even for a few minutes at certain stations, but to no avail. But on the other side of Kerala, for trains like KK Express and other long-running trains, you are providing stops after every 15 miles, but on this side of the State, you will not provide a stop even after 30 miles. It is because from that area, there are some Minister and other people, who are quite influential.

As I said, this time you have allocated a very meagre amount to the State of Kerala. That is why, regionalism is developing in our country. After independence, you have not given us our due share. We are badly hit by the meagre allocations in the Railway budget.

Many requests, specially from Malayalees, have been made from time to time to provide a direct train from Calcutta to Kerala, specially for the defence personnel coming from the north-eastern region. There are not enough bogies available even in the existing trains. We have been demanding a train from Ahmedabad to Kerala, but you have given only 40 berths from Arakonam to Kerala. Several proposals are before you, but you have not paid any attention to them. At least given some bogies for these areas. Thousands of defence personnel from our State are working there, and they find it very difficult to come to our State. Therefore, as I said, there should be a train from Calcutta to Kerala and, till that is done, more bogies should be made available for coming to Kerala. There are so many other things.

All injustice done to Kerala must be rectified. You have been crying hoarse that regional imbalance will be removed and you will do justice to all, but that is not reflected in your actions.

Further, you always expect the workers to cooperate with you, but what do you

do to them? You have cancelled the facilities of sleeping berths given to the catering staff in the KK Express. That is the latest gesture of yours to the workers. This is not going to help you. Such things should be corrected.

श्री डी० ए० खादब (मुंगेर) : सभापति जी, रेल मंत्रालय की इस मांग का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। समर्थन के साथ-साथ कुछ सुझाव भी देना मेरा कर्तव्य हो जाता है।

सभापति जी, जब हम इस बात को देखते हैं कि कोयले की ढुलाई, खाद, सीमेंट, लोहे की ढुलाई बहुत सराहनीय हुई है इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय और राज्य मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। अगर हम कोयले, लोहे की ढुलाई सुरक्षित ढंग से कर सकते हैं तो पैसेजर्स को सुरक्षित ढंग से पहुंचाने के लिय बार बार क्यों कहना पड़ता है? हम ऐसा अनुभव करते हैं कि कहीं न कहीं कोई गैप रह गया है जिससे माल की ढुलाई में तो एफिसिएंसी है लेकिन जान की ढुलाई में एफिसिएंसी नहीं है। इसमें भी एफिसिएंसी आनी चाहिये यह आपका लक्ष्य होना चाहिये। आपने जो नारा दिया है उसके लिये भी हम आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं।

एक चीज और आप जान लीजिये कि पिछले साल पैसेजर्स की ढुलाई में सवा 6 परसेंट की कमी हुई है। इतने बड़े संस्थान में भय के कारण या किसी अन्य कारण से यात्रा यात्रा न करें यह एक शोचनीय बात है। इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरा नीति विषयक प्रश्न यह है कि हम इस बात की चिंता करते रहते हैं कि बड़े शहर से बड़े शहर को ज्यादा सुविधा

कैसे मिले। राजधानी एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से कलकत्ता 16 घंटे में पहुंचेगी लेकिन पटना से सहरसा पहुंचना ही जो मुश्किल से 300 किलोमीटर का रास्ता है वहां पहुंचने में 24 से 36 घंटे लगेंगे। यह एक नीति विषयक प्रश्न है। इसके बारे में ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का पूर्वांचल इलाका है। वहां ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि भेड़ बकरियों की तरह आदमी रेलों में लाद दिये गये हों। इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

आपका बजट मैंने देखा। देखने पर यह मालूम हुआ कि इसमें नई कोच फैक्ट्री के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। यह आज की डायर नेसेसिटी है। नई कोच फैक्ट्री की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

हम यह अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि रेलवे की एफिसिएंसी घटी है। लेकिन इसके कारण क्या हैं। इन कारणों में जाना होगा। मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ कि सदियों से जो एक सिस्टम वहां आ रहा था वह था बाउंड अप्रेंटिसशिप का। 4 साल की अप्रेंटिसशिप में प्रत्येक साल 3 महीने की थ्योरी और 9 महीने की ट्रेनिंग होती थी। 1966-67 तक यह तीनों कैटेगरी में व्यवस्था थी, ट्रेड अप्रेंटिसशिप, आर्टिजन तथा स्पेशल क्लास अप्रेंटिसशिप थी। अप्रेंटिसशिप एकट बनाने के बाद कुछ ऐसा हुआ कि बाहर से लड़के आने लगे जिनको काम से लगाव नहीं था। इससे सारा सिस्टम बिगड़ गया। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि दुबारा इस व्यवस्था को कायम किया जाए और बाउंड अप्रेंटिसशिप आर्टिजन अप्रेंटिसशिप और स्पेशल क्लास अप्रेंटिसशिप के लिये एक बिल सदन में लाया जाये और उसको पास किया जाए।

[श्री डी० पो० यादव]

एक सुझाव और दूंगा। मेरे क्षेत्र में भी एक बड़ा भारी रेल कारखाना है। किसान का बेटा उसकी निवृत्ति के बाद उसकी सम्पत्ति का हकदार होता है और जीवनयापन करता है। बिजनेस मैन का बेटा भी पिता के निवृत्त होने के बाद उसकी सम्पत्ति का हकदार होता है। परन्तु जिन लोगों ने खून-पसीना एक करके अपने जीवन के 35-36 साल रेल की व्यवस्था में लगा दिये हों, उसके बेटे को अगर हम नौकरी नहीं दे सकते तो उसके जीवन में हमेशा उदासी ही रहेगी, वह स्थिर नहीं रहेगा इससे। रेल की एफिशियन्सी घटेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को तरजीह दें जिससे उनकी बहाली हो सके। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि रेल कर्मचारी के बेटे को नौकरी अवश्य दें।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के विशाल कारखानों में से एक जमालपुर के कारखाने के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ जो कि एशिया का पहला रेल कारखाना है। मैं नहीं जानता कि किन कारणों से यह बनाया गया था, लेकिन कुछ न कुछ, भौगोलिक कारण उसके अवश्य होंगे। 1947 में जितने कर्मचारी उसमें थे, आज तक उतने ही हैं। इसी से आप अन्दाज लगा लीजिये कि उस कारखाने के साथ किस प्रकार सौतेला व्यवहार किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जमालपुर रेल कारखाने के मजदूरों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी हो। वहाँ की कन-कन में, धमनियों में और लोगों के दिलों-दिमाग में रेल विकास का एक संस्कार आ गया है, कि रेल कैसे बढ़े और रेल की क्या उपलब्धि होनी चाहिये? आप हमेशा से यह कहते आए हैं कि जमालपुर के कर्मचारियों

की संख्या घटने नहीं देंगे, लेकिन आप इसे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कहां कर रहे हैं। खड़गपुर, कचरापारा और लखनऊ में कर्मचारियों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी हो गई लेकिन जमालपुर के कारखाने में आज तक बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसको गौर से देखिये क्योंकि वह ट्रेड्यूनली बहुत ही अच्छी जगह है। वहां बहुत ही अच्छे और कुशल लोग हैं। कभी स्ट्राइक या हंगामा वहां नहीं होता है। इस संबंध में मैं आपका ध्यान "आनन्द बाजार पत्रिका" के एक समाचार की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि बंगला में है। इसमें मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जमालपुर कारखाने में कटौती होगी। यह समाचार की कटिंग मैं मंत्री जी को सुपुर्द कर रहा हूँ जिससे वह बता दें कि ऐसा उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पटना से एक फास्ट ट्रेन चलाइए जो जमालपुर, भागलपुर और साहबगंज होते हुए कलकत्ता तक जाए। धरहरा स्टेशन के बारे में मैंने भी कई बार लिखा है इसलिये फिर निवेदन करता हूँ कि धरहरा स्टेशन पर अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस को दो मिनट के लिये रोक दीजिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी रेल मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (माधोपुर) : सभापति जी, ऐसा लगता है कि रेलवे प्रशासन शनैः-शनैः दिशा और गति दोनों ही भूलता जा रहा है। भारत सरकार की यह मान्यता है कि पिछड़े इलाकों की तरक्की के लिये विशेष सुविधा दी जाये। आप यह अवश्य मानेंगे कि किसी भी जगह की तरक्की का माध्यम रेल ही है। पर जब भी पिछड़े इलाके में रेल लाईन देने की बात आती है तो कह देते हैं कि सरटैन परसन्टेज तक रिटर्न नहीं आता इसलिये वहां लाईन नहीं दे सकते। मैं

पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो भारत सरकार की मान्यता है, इसे आप मानते हैं या नहीं? यदि मानते हैं तो यह आवश्यक है कि आप मूल-भूत नीति में परिवर्तन करें ताकि पिछड़े इलाके में आपको घाटा भी उठाना पड़े तो आप उठा कर रेल लाइन दे सकें, और तभी तरक्की हो सकती है। नहीं तो एक विशियस सर्कल बन जायेगा, न कभी लाइन देंगे और न कभी तरक्की होगी? इसलिये, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान दें। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि 1971 में जब संसद में चुनकर आया तो एक 9 किलोमीटर लाइन दोरममधेपुरा-सिंहेश्वर बनाने की मांग की। उसी समय से मैंने यह बात उठाई है। सन् 74 में तब के रेल मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने कहा कि जनवरी, 76 में यह लाइन चलेगी। आज तक बारबार सर्वे हुए, पैसा खर्च हुआ, लेकिन वह लाइन नहीं बनी।

वह जगह क्या है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां शृंगी ऋषि द्वारा स्थापित बाबा सिंहेश्वर नाथ आदि का मंदिर है। वहां की प्रशस्ति यही है कि शिवरात्रि पर एक महीने तक मेला लगता है। देश का सबसे बड़ा एलीफैन्ट मार्केट वह है। अगर हम बात उठाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि रिटर्न नहीं है, घाटे की लाइन हो जायेगी। वहां की प्रशस्ति को देखते हुए वहां आपको लाइन बनानी चाहिये।

जब भी पंचकुएलिटी और एफीशियेंट रनिंग की बात आती है तो बड़ी-बड़ी जगहों की बात कही जाती है। मैं देश के उस भाग से आता हूँ, गहां एन0ई0 रेलवे चलती है। इस रेलवे में समय की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। 7, 8 और 10 घंटे तक लेट गाड़ियां चलती हैं। मैं उस क्षेत्र

से इस सदन में आता हूँ, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वहां पर भी एफीशियेंसी का कोई माप-दंड रखा है या नहीं? बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ही 80, 90 परसेंट गाड़ियां टाइम पर चलेगी या उस क्षेत्र में भी चलेगी?

वहां पर एक ही एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी है, जानकी एक्सप्रेस। यह कभी भी समय पर नहीं चलती है। पटना से जो कि उस प्रदेश का मुख्यालय है, सहरसा, मधेपुरा, कटिहार, पूर्णिया जाने के लिये यह एक ही गाड़ी है। पटना से दानापुर, समस्तीपुर एक्सप्रेस से बरौनी जाते हैं। यह 8-20 पर बरौनी पहुंचती है। 5 घंटे वहां इंतजार करना पड़ता है। 5 घंटे में देश के एक भाग से दूसरे भूभाग तक जा सकते हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि पटना से जो हमारी तरफ जायें, उनके लिये या तो आप कर्नैक्टिंग ट्रेन बरौनी से दें या उसमें कोई बोगी लगायें ताकि लोग उस फर्स्ट क्लास की बोगी में इंतजार कर सकें, फिर गाड़ी आने पर उस बोगी को जानकी एक्सप्रेस में जोड़ दिया जाय।

एक आपने पशुपति एक्सप्रेस चलाई है जो सहरसा से नरकटियागंज तक चलती है। इस गाड़ी से मधेपुरा, पूर्णिया और बनवंधी के लोगों को कोई सुविधा नहीं है। इसे आप सहरसा से चलाने के बजाये 2 स्टेशन और बढ़ा कर बनवंधी से चलायें तो हमारे लोगों को भी सुविधा मिल सकती है और वहां के लोग भी समय पर पहुंच सकते हैं।

यहां कन्वर्शन की बात बहुत कही गई है। आपको शायद जानकारी नहीं है, हमारे यहां एजीटेशन चल रहा है। लोग हजारों की संख्या में जेल जाते हैं। समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा लाइन को कन्वर्ट किया जाना था। उसका काम शुरू हो जाने और टेंडर

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

होने के बाद उसे वापिस कर लिया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इसे अवश्य देखें और इस कन्वर्शन को तुरन्त स्टार्ट करने के लिये इसी सगय यहां पर घोषणा करें। विशेष महत्वपूर्ण कन्वर्शन बरौनी से कटिहार है। यही बीच का हिस्सा बच जाता है जिससे असम दिल्ली से नहीं मिल पाता। मेरा आग्रह है कि जो पहले मंजूर है, बरौनी से कटिहार का कन्वर्शन, इसको पहले लें।

बिहार में सोनभद्रा के बारे में हमारे दोस्तों ने बहुत कहा है। इस गाड़ी में पैटरी कार नहीं है इसके बगैर सारे यात्रियों को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। वह सुपर-फास्ट ट्रेन है, सभी जगह नहीं रुकती है इसलिये उसमें पैटरी कार जरूर लगाई जानी चाहिये।

थैफ्ट और पिलफ्रेज का जहां तक सवाल है, एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। इसके लिये जो पैनल आफ लाईयर्स होता है, मैं समझता हूँ वे लोग व्यापारियों से मिलकर रेलवे को यह एडवाइस देते हैं कि केस को लड़ना वाजिब नहीं होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि एक पैनल तीन वर्ष के लिये बनाया जाये और उसके बाद उन लाईयर्स को चेंज करके दूसरे लाईयर्स रखे जायें ताकि वेस्टेड इट्रेस्ट्स क्रिएट न हो तथा रेलवे को नुकसान न होने पाए।

अन्त में मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि अगर आप जि दगी में लोगों को बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मरने के बाद ही बराबरी का दर्जा दे दीजिए। किसी हवाई दुर्घटना में मरने वाले को एक लाख और रेल दुर्घटना में मरने वाले को 50 हजार दिया जाता है यह भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। अब आपन एक लाख किया है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि उसको आप तुरन्त लागू कर दोजिये ताकि अभी हाल में हुई दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों पर उसको लागू किया जा सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री के० एस० नारायण (हैदराबाद):

सभापति महोदय, रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस हाउस के सामने जोडिमां इस रखी हैं उनकी ताईद करते हुए मैं आपके सामने दो चार बातें रखना चाहूंगा।

पहली बात तो यह है कि पिछले 5-7 सालों से साउथ सेन्ट्रल रेलवे हैदराबाद में सबरबन रेलवे के एलक्ट्रिफिकेशन का प्रपोजल यहां दिल्ली में रेलवे मिनिस्टर के पास भेजती आ रही है लेकिन न मालूम क्यों यहां उसको टर्न-डाउन कर दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ निज़म के जमाने में वहां पर जो रेलवे बनी थी 50-60 या 70 साल पहले उस वक्त जो स्टेशन बगैरह हैदराबाद और सिकन्दराबाद में थे, उनमें आज तक कोई इम्प्रूवमेन्ट नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि जो सबरबन रेलवे के एलक्ट्रिफिकेशन की स्कीम हर साल साउथ सेन्ट्रल रेलवे की तरफ से भेजी जा रही है, उसको प्रयर्टी देकर मंजूरी दी जाए।

हमें देखने में कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि यहां पर दिल्ली में जो रेल मंत्रालय में बैठे हुए हैं, उनको सिर्फ चार मेट्रो-पोलिटन सिटीज़-बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और मद्रास-ही नजर आते हैं। इन चार शहरों के अलावा उनको कहीं कुछ और नहीं दिखता है। हमारा हैदराबाद शहर एक बड़ा शहर है, जहां की पापुलेशन 30 लाख हो चुकी है। (व्यवधान) बंगलौर भी एक ऐसा शहर है। यह शहर भी स्पेशल कंसिडरेशन डिजर्व करते हैं। हैदराबाद में काफी प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्रीज खुल चुकी हैं और शहर काफी एक्सपैण्ड कर चुका है। इन सब बातों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए वहां पर एलक्ट्रिफिकेशन होना निहायत जरूरी है।

सर्कुलर रेलवे के बारे में भी एक प्रपोजल है, उसका सर्वे भी काण्डक्ट किया जाना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के अण्डर जो एरिया आता है, उसके साथ डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनिशन होता है । मैं कुछ फैक्ट्स आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा । मौलाली से सनतनगर जो बाई-पास है वह बहुत इम्पार्टेंट लाइन है

मौलाली से सनतनगर एक बाई-पास लाइन है, जो कि 8.5 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट है । जिसमें आपने 82-83 में 50 लाख रुपया दिया है और 83-84 में 37 लाख रुपय का प्रवधान है, यह काम भी आपका अधूरा पड़ा है । कोई कान्ट्रैक्टर वहां पर काम नहीं कर रहा है । रेलवे लाइन का काम रुका हुआ है । लैंड एक्वीजिशन में भी काम दो करोड़ रुपये का है । एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और आगे के लिए 2.7 लाख रुपया दिया है । इस हिसाब से काम हो गया तो आप यह काम डिक्लेस में भी पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे । सनतनगर में न्यू गुड्स काम्प्लैकस के लिए भी 82-83 में भी एक हजार रुपया दिया है और 83-84 में एक लाख रुपये का प्रवधान है जब कि कुल एमाउन्ट का प्रोजेक्ट एक करोड़ पन्द्रह लाख का है । आप समझिए इतना कम पैसा देंगे तो कितने बरस में जाकर काम पूरा होगा ।

इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के बारे में भी मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । विजयवाड़ा से बलहारशाह के लिए भी उचित पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है । 82-83 में 18 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था और 83-84 के लिए 7.5 लाख

रुपये का प्रावधान है । पैसा बढ़ाने की बजाये आप पैसा घटाते जा रहे हैं । आपको साल-ब-साल पैसा बढ़ाना चाहिये । जिससे काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो सके । काजीपेट से सनतनगर का काम भी टैंक-अप किया गया है । जो कि 28 से 30 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट है । अब तक इस पर दस लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं और 83-84 के लिये 50 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं । ऐसा लगता है कि इस काम को भी करने में आपको डिक्लेस लग जायेंगे । इसी प्रकार लाल कुडा का काम भी रुका हुआ है । इस काम के लिये पैसा भी कम दिया गया है । वेंला-पट्टी से बलहारशाह की लाइन डबल करने का काम भी रुका हुआ है । इसी प्रकार काजीपेट से सिकन्दराबाद के बीच का डब्लिंग का काम रुका हुआ है । हंढराबाद से तेलपुर के बीच भी डब्लिंग का काम रुका हुआ है । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि गन्तूर से माचरला पन्वर्शन का काम भी रुका हुआ है । यह 30 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट था, 82-83 में 15 लाख रुपये दिये गये और 83-84 के लिये 51 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान है ।

There does not seem to be any sincere or serious effort. These facts do not go in the line with the Minister's Statement.

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है कि उन जगहों को प्रयोरिटी दी जाएगी, लेकिन वे काम अभी तक भी कम्पलीट नहीं हुए हैं । गन्तूर नई रेलवे बिल्डिंग का काम भी रुका हुआ है । 20 लाख रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट था, कुल 7 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं और एक हजार रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है । जो कि बहुत ही कम है । हर जगह आप एमाउन्ट कम करते जा रहे हैं, जबकि आपको पैसा बढ़ाना चाहिये, ताकि काम समय पर पूरा

श्री के.एस. नारायण

हो सके। यही हालत आपकी नीजाम बाद की है। पटनचेरू से संगारड्डी और पेदापल्ली यह बकवर्ड एरिया है, यहां का सर्वे भी किया गया है, प्रधान मंत्री जी की कान्स्टीचुयेंसी भी है।

But, Sir, it looks as if Andhra Pradesh is being discriminated against. For development and progress of the State this new line should be given. But now I am told that this project has been given up. This is a very unfortunate thing. It is a very unjust thing. I would, therefore, appeal to the Hon. Minister to give special consideration to it.

मैं एक बात एस एंड टी वर्कशाप कि मैथुगुडा पर है, के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यहां पर बहुत आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। मैथागुडा सिग्नल वर्कशाप को सेंट्रल वर्कशाप बनाने का प्रपोजल था लेकिन हर साल उसका वर्क लोड रड्यूज होता जा रहा है और मजदूर भी कम होते जा रहे हैं। मालूम होता है उस वर्कशाप को क्लोज डाउन कर दिया जायेगा।

This is causing concern among the people and among the workers.

ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। They are diverting the work to some other workshop where they are not able to do it. They are getting the work done through private traders.

इस सिग्नल वर्कशाप को काफी काम दिया जाना चाहिये। उसने अभी तक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। वहां पर टैलन्ट भी है और टेक्निकल नोन्हाउ भी है लेकिन फिर भी उसको काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है। पता नहीं, क्यों?

One more point. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for State Railways, Shri Jaffer Sharief, who was very kind to me. I have been pleading with the Railway Ministry for the past several years, from the time I become a Member of this House, about an overbridge at Vikarabad. It has now been included in this year's works programme. They have yet to start the work on it, and complete it. I want to mention one more point here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K. S. NARAYANA: I have one suggestion to make to the Railways. That is about providing passenger amenities. I find that only an amount of Rs. 45 lakhs has been allotted for this. I suggest that more money should be allotted. There are some stations on the South Central Railway where there are no raised platforms, no platform sheds, no waiting halls; not even electricity at some stations and water also is not available. When will you provide all these? I will take you hundred years. Even after one hundred years you may not be able to do. More funds are required for this. I would suggest that you take a sur-charge on every ticket, keep that money separately and spend it exclusively for providing passenger amenities. You have to pay some attention to this matter.

रेलवे स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स के लिये भी इन-एडिक्वेट फंड्स दिये जा रहे हैं। जहां तक हैदराबाद में हम देख रहे हैं। 40-45 सालों से वही पुराने क्वार्टर्स चले आ रहे हैं।

The whole matter is delayed because of insufficient funds. I have been saying this for the last fifteen years.

I want to mention about the staff quarters at Lalaguda, near Secunderabad. No water taps are there in those quarters, no proper latrines are there in their

houses, some flush type of latrines should be provided .

One last point I would like to mention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What was the previous one? You said last, then also.

SHRI K. S. NARAYANA: This is about conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge. I believe, in the whole of the world India is the only country where there are so many gauges, broad gauge, metre gauge and narrow gauge; or such a network of Railways. In most of the European countries, African and some West Asian countries and even in the United Kingdom, there is only a standard gauge. Why are we going in for this conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge? Is it very essential? There is no point, I think in this. Instead of that, please strengthen the present existing metre gauge, and concentrate on modernisation by making use of those funds. That money can be diverted for providing some lines in the North-Eastern States or in Telangana and some other backward areas.

My friend, Mr. Satyanaraya Rao had threatened that he would go on hunger strike and I think we should go on some thetic hunger strike to support him. I have been pleading with the Railway Minister for electrification of the line from Hyderabad to Secunderabad on the suburban scetion. I would compliment the Minister for having toned up the administration.

I am sure that this will have good impact.

With these few words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri S. T. K. Jakkayan.

*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the AIADMK, I raise to make a few suggestions on the De-

mands for Grants of the Railways for 1983-84.

Sir, while the Railway Minister has been pleading paucity of funds as the main cause for not taking up Railway developmental projects, urgent track renewal programme and necessary replacement and overhauling of rolling stock, I do not understand why the Railways should annually contribute dividend to the General Revenues. The Railway Minister is not a Member of the Planning Commission and hence the Planning Commission is impervious to the needs of the Railways. But the Finance Minister, who knows the contribution of Railways in the economic and industrial development of the country, is a Member of the Planning Commission. The Finance Minister *suo motu* should declare in the meeting of the Planning Commission, when the annual plan of the Railways is being discussed, that the Railways need not contribute any money to the General Revenues. Then only the Railways can undertake urgent and unavoidable projects of development and rehabilitation. After raising the revenue of Rs. 600 crores through hiking up the passenger fares and freights, what is the meaning in contributing to General Revenues a sum of Rs. 350 crores? This kind of unreasonable approach to Railway finances should step forthwith. The hon. Railway Minister should decide to stop the contribution to General Revenues and divert the funds to developmental projects.

The total route kilometres of Railways in the country as on 31-3-1982 is 61230, out of which Tamil Nadu has got 3895 kilometres most of which is metregauge. For the first time after independence, the Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin,Tirunelveli BG line was sanctioned and in 1983-84 Railway Budget a paltry sum of Rs. 1.75 crores has been provided for this project whose total outlay is 46 crores of rupees. At this snail's pace, the Railway will take four decades to complete it. Till then

[Shri T. K. Jakkayan]

undeveloped areas of southern districts of Tamil Nadu will be struggling hard to survive. The hon. Minister of Railways should allot more funds for this project.

While participating in this debate, Shri K. T. Kosalram belonging to the ruling party here bemoaned that Tamil Nadu Government is not cooperating with the Railways in the matter of acquisition of land for this project. In the Tiruchendur Assembly bye-election, the AIADMK Government got a massive victory, while the Congress (I) suffered a miserable defeat to the extent of losing deposit. This has happened in Mr. Kosalram's pocket-borough, i.e. his native place. That is why he has blamed the AIADMK Government and has levelled baseless charges against our Puratchi Thalaivar's Government. When the Railways wanted to expand the Madras Central Station, Puratchi Thalaivar's Government immediately acquired the necessary land and handed it over to the Railways. Even for Karur-Dindigul BG line, acquisition proceedings are almost over and the land will shortly be handed over to the Railways. I wish that senior Congress (I) leaders like Mr. Kosalram do not try to pick holes where there are not any so that their own failures are hidden.

In 1952 the engineering survey for Madurai-Kottayam line passing through Andipatti, Theni, Kambum, Kumuli was completed. Till today it has not seen the light of the day. During this period many other engineering surveys in other parts of the country have been completed and even the Railway lines have been laid. But this Madurai-Kottayam Engineering survey is still adorning the shelf of the Railway Board. Sir, this area produces pepper, cardamom, clove, coffee and tea which earn lakhs and lakhs of rupees in foreign exchange for the country. There is the problem of transportation of these projects to markets and ports, particularly when there is no Railway Line. Secondly, these areas are known for centres of tourism like Thekkadi Game Sanctuary, Suruli Water Falls, Vagai Dam etc. The

Centre will earn lakhs of rupees in foreign exchange if this area is opened up for traffic by the Railways. Similarly, with the coming of Railway line, Andipatti, Sedapatti, etc. which are backward areas will receive some encouragement for industrial growth.

I demand that the Railways should order a new Engineering Survey for Madurai-Kottayam line immediately.

As there is a railway line for Udhagamandalam, known as the Queen of Hill Stations in the country, Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu is another Hill station which has to be connected by rail from Madurai. I suggest that an Engineering Survey should be ordered for this track to Kodaikanal immediately and on receipt of the survey the railway line should be laid connecting Kodaikanal with Madurai.

We have now railway track from Madurai to Tirunelveli via Tirupparankundram and Tirumangalam. Sedapatti and Kallupatti, the backward areas, are closeby and with a little diversion they can be connected to this railway line. I suggest that the needful should be done by the Railway Board in this matter.

Bodinayakanaur in Madurai District is a major trading centre for cardamom, clove, coffee, pepper etc. The traders and business people would deem it a great privilege and time-saving if the Pandyan Express and Vaigai Express from Madras are extended to Bodinayakanur and if Bodinayakanur is made the terminal and starting point for these two trains.

Before I conclude, I demand that the G. T. Express from New Delhi to Madras should be named as Bharati Express in honour of the greatest poet-patriot of Tamil Nadu, Sri Subramania Bharathi.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बेगु सराय) :
सभापति महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने जो मांग
उपस्थिति की है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए
खड़ी हुई हूँ।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अंदर रेलवे का सर्वश्रेष्ठ स्थान है। 17 लाख आदमी रेल विभाग में काम करते हैं और 11 हजार गाड़ियां प्रतिदिन लोगों को लाने ले जाने का काम करती हैं। फिर भी ये पर्याप्त नहीं है खासकर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में तो यह विशेष रूप से अपर्याप्त हैं। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में बरौनी को छोड़कर और कोई जगह नहीं है जहां हम पटना से अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में दो दिन से पहले पहुंच सकते हों। इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

एक और आने वाली बड़ी भीर समस्या की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। आप जानते हैं कि महात्मा गांधी सेतु का निर्माण किया गया है तब से पटना के अंदर ऐसा लगता है कि सारा उत्तर बिहार आकर बस गया है। हाजीपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, छपरा, चंपारण आदि सभी जगह से लोग राजधानी पटना में ही आ गए हैं। इस पुल निर्माण के समय से ही रेल विभाग को इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए था। उनको योजना बनानी चाहिए थी कि 10 वर्ष के बाद जब पुल का निर्माण हो जाएगा उस वक्त शहर में कितनी यातायात की वृद्धि होगी। अभी दो पंक्तियों में सड़क है और चार का प्रस्ताव है। जब यह कार्य पूर्ण हो जाएगा तो पटना शहर में आबादी का विस्फोट होगा और बहुत बड़ी समस्या होगी। इस आबादी का प्रभाव रेल यातायात पर सबसे ज्यादा पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करती हूं कि अभी से इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दें नहीं तो स्थिति बहुत भयानक होने वाली है।

एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं। जब से मैंने ढोश संभाला है

तब से पटना-गया सिंगल लाइन ही देखी है। एक ही लाइन है और 4-5 घंटे का समय पटना से गया तक लग जाता है। पटना गया लाइन रांची तक आगे जाती है। सभी गाड़ियां 2-3 घंटे विलंब से पटना स्टेशन पर पहुंचती हैं। सभी गाड़ियां आउटर सिगनल पर खड़ी रहती हैं। यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है। इस असुविधा को दूर करने के लिए पटना गया लाइन के लिए एक साउथ स्टेशन बनाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। गुड्स ट्रेन्स के लिए भी एक स्टेशन की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसका अभाव में सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन्स और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स भी आउटर सिगनल पर खड़ी रहती हैं। कभी कभी तो ये द्रुतगामी गाड़ियां 8-8 घंटे विलंब से पहुंचती हैं। इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

एक और मुख्य बात है जो पटना में ओवर ब्रिज से संबंधित है। तीन ओवर ब्रिज स्वीकृत हो चुके हैं राजेन्द्र नगर, यारपुर और चितकोरा। सात वर्ष पहले ये स्वीकृत हो चुके हैं। इसके प्राकटन, नक्शे और तकनीकी आवश्यकताओं का कार्य होना आवश्यक है और प्रांतीय सरकार से समन्वयन करके इसका शीघ्र निराकरण किया जाना आवश्यक है। इनके अभाव में हजारों, रिक्शा और बैल गाड़ियों जैसी सवारियों को घंटों रेलवे क्रासिंग पर इंतजार करना होता है। कई मरीज अस्पताल जाने की प्रतीक्षा में खड़े रहते हैं। कभी कभी तो स्टेशन पहुंचने वाले लोगों की रेल गाड़ी छूट जाती है।

यह सिलसिला घंटे डेढ़ घंटे तक होता है क्योंकि हर 15-20 मिनट में गाड़ी आती रहती है। पूरे दानापुर डिवीजन में 110 गाड़ियां चलती हैं और वहां

[श्रीमती धृष्णा साहू]

के स्टेशन की कैपेसिटी 10 हजार लोगों की है। लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि प्रति दिन वहां 30 हजार लोग आते हैं और गाड़ियों के लिए इन्तजार करते हैं।

पटना जंक्शन के अलावा महात्मा गांधी सेतु होने से उत्तर और दक्षिण बिहार का मिलन होने के बाद वहां इसलिए अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म की बहुत आवश्यकता है। एनक्रोचमेंट के बारे में मैंने सभी भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्रियों को लिखा है कि इस समस्या को अवश्य दूर किया जाए। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने देखा कि एनक्रोचमेंट की वजह से न तो रिक्षा और न गाड़ी ही स्टेशन कम्पाउन्ड तक जा सकती है। कुछ लोगों ने एनक्रोचमेंट की वजह से आमदनी का जरिया बना लिया है। इसकी बन्दोबस्ती में स्थानीय कर्मचारियों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहता है। इसके लिए न कोई नियम है और न ही कोई कानून है। मैंने खुद मोकामा स्टेशन पर देखा है और यही हालत लखीसराय में भी देखने को मिलती है। इस संबंध में मैंने पहले भी कहा है और अब फिर कहती हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान दे और रेलवे स्टेशन की जमीन के अतिक्रमण के संबंध में कोई नीति अपनायें।

दूसरी बात मैं चैन पुलिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। चैन पुलिंग के लिए एरियाज आइडेंटिफाई किए हुए हैं। जैसे—मुगलसराय से पटना तक जब गाड़ी चलती है, अलीगढ़ से लेकर दिल्ली तक, सुबह हो जाता है जब स्कूल और कालेज के छात्र गाड़ियों में आते-जाते हैं तो चैन का पुलिंग के कारण काफी विलम्ब हो जाता

है। जब रेल विभाग ने भी इतना एरियाज को विलम्ब के लिए आइडेंटिफाई मान लिया है तो समझ में नहीं आता कि इसके निराकरण में क्या परेशानी है। 29-4-82 को यहां पूर्व रेलवे के लिए संसद सदस्यों की एक अनौपचारिक परामर्शदात्री समिति की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें भी यह बात उठाई गई थी।

क्यूल और लखीसराय, जो मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र हैं, वहां 6 किलोमीटर सड़क का रास्ता है और वहां एक ओवर ब्रिज है। वहां रात में ही नहीं बल्कि दिन में भी डकैतियां हो जाती हैं और लोगों को लूट लिया जाता है। मैंने इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध किया था कि वहां सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। महाप्रबन्धक ने भी बैठक में इस बारे में आश्वासन दिया था। इन्होंने पत्र लिखकर कहा कि चूँकि यह बिहार सरकार का मामला है इसलिए बिहार सरकार को कानून और व्यवस्था ठीक करने के लिए कह दिया गया है। इसके लिए इनका भी उत्तरदायित्व है कि उसको देखें। रेलवे की ओर से पिछले पांच वर्षों में भी इस कार्य में उपलब्धि नहीं हुई है। रोशनी के लिए भी कई बार लिखा गया है लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया? मैं चाहती हूँ कि वहां ज्यादा पावर के बल्ब लगा दिए जाएं ताकि ठीक प्रकार से रोशनी हो सके।

कुछ साल पहले रेल विभाग की ओर से दानापुर सब डिवीजन हैड-क्वार्टर के लिए एक समिति बनाई गई थी जिसका कार्य स्थानीय समस्याओं को ठीक करना था। जैसे-स्टेशन की सफाई हो, वहां व्यवस्था ठीक हो और एनक्रोचमेंट की

और भी ध्यान दिया जाये। ऐसी छोटी-छोटी समितियाँ सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों को मिलाकर बनाई जाती थीं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको फिर से चालू किया जाए। इसमें शहर के प्रमुख समाज-सेवी और जिनको दिलचस्पी हो, जो कि ठीक प्रकार से कार्य कर सकें, रखे जाएँ। अगर ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाए तो यह संभव नहीं हो सकता।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि दानापुर डिवीजन में लखीराय एक स्टेशन है जहाँ से 6 लाख रुपए की आमदनी प्रतिदिन उस स्टेशन पर इनको होती है, लेकिन वहाँ पर पाटलीपुत्र जैसी गाड़ी का भी ठहराव नहीं है। उसके बगल में मननपुर स्टेशन पर वह गाड़ी ठहरती है जो कि देहाती क्षेत्र है, मैं यह नहीं कहती कि वहाँ गाड़ी न ठहरे लेकिन डिवीजन हैडक्वार्टर लखी-सराय में भी वह गाड़ी ठहरनी चाहिए। वह एक बड़ा व्यापारी केन्द्र है। जब इतनी आमदनी लखीसराय से है और इतना बड़ा व्यापारिक केन्द्र वह है तो उस स्टेशन को क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है, उस स्टेशन के विकास के लिए क्यों नहीं काम हो रहा है?

मुझे आश्चर्य है, 1980 से लेकर आज तक लगातार हमने इसके लिए प्रयास किया है, मैं आज गिनती नहीं बता सकती कि कितने पत्र मैंने इसके लिए लिखे हैं और कितनी बार इसको परामर्शदात्री समिति में उठाया है लेकिन इस बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र की ओर

आकर्षित करती हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने समय पर गाड़ियाँ चलाने के लिए रेल विभाग में चतुर्दिक विकास कार्य किया है, उसके लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (डाणे) :
 सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने बजट में जो रेल किराया बढ़ाया है, उससे बंबई और वहाँ के उपनगरों के प्रवासी लोगों पर ज्यादा बोझ आ रहा है। 1977 में डा परांजपे की अध्यक्षता में रेलवे टैरिफ इन्क्वायरी कमेटी घोषित की गई थी, उनकी प्रथमिक रिपोर्ट आने के बाद 1978 में 100 परसेंट किराया बढ़ाया गया। बम्बई के लोगों ने आन्दोलन किया और मार्च किया, उसके बाद उसमें 50 परसेंट कटौती की गई।

परांजपे कमेटी के सामने यह कंस गया, यह सिद्ध करने के लिए परांजपे रिपोर्ट कमेटी जिसमें कन्वीनर श्री गडारी थे, उन्होंने एक प्रायर रिपोर्ट दी। उसे संसद सदस्य श्री महालगी ने यहाँ पेश किया था।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास 3 जगह सुबर्बन रेलवे चलती है और सबसे कम घाटा बम्बई सुबर्बन रेल से होता है। फिर भी कम-से-कम सुविधा बम्बई सुबर्बन के पैसन्जर्स को दी जाती है। सबसे ज्यादा घाटा कलकत्ता से होता है, फिर भी कलकत्ता के लिए सबसे ज्यादा सुविधाएं देते हैं। कलकत्ता को ज्यादा सुविधाएं दें, वह मुझे बुरा नहीं लगता है, जैसे मंत्री जी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी मालदा में जो सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं, उसके साथ-साथ देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में यह सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए।

[श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल]

दूसरों को देने में मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे जो बम्बई सबर्वन के पैगेम्जर्स हैं, वहां ज्यादा सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए यह मेरा आग्रह है।

अभी भी किराया बढ़ाने के बाद बम्बई में आन्दोलन शुरू हो गया है और सिगनेचर कैम्पेन शुरू हो गया है। हर जगह सभी पार्टियों ने इसका निषेध किया है। मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जिस प्रकार कलकत्ता के लिए रिप्लेसमेंट के लिए उन्होंने ज्य-दा रैक दिये हैं वैसे बम्बई के लिए भी दें। जिस तरह से दूसरी जगहों पर आप एकोमोडेशन बढ़ाने के लिये ज्यादा रैक देते हैं उसी तरह से बम्बई के लिये भी आप ज्यादा रैक देने की कृपा कीजिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि 12 डिब्बों की गाड़ी होनी चाहिए और महिलाओं के लिये एक सेकेन्ड क्लास का डिब्बा अलग से होना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां मराठवाड़ा रीजन में नैरो गेज को ब्राड गेज में तबदील करने के लिये जनता पार्टी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी, दलित पैथर के साथ साथ इंदिरा कांग्रेस के लोग भी इस मांग में शामिल हुए थे और सभी ने यह मांग की है कि बजट में जो एक करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है, उसके स्थान पर दस करोड़ की व्यवस्था करके मराठवाड़ा रीजन में नैरो गेज को ब्राडगेज में परिवर्तित किया जाना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, सीजन टिकट में 25 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई है। डा. परांजपे कपटी ने यह लिखा था कि सीजन टिकट धारी हर महीने में पचास बार सफर करते हैं लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं

है। नौकरी करने वाले लोग जो है उनकी सी एल, ई. एल, हालिडेज और वीकली हालिडेज को अगर निकाल दिया जाये तो साल में 135 दिन निकालने के बाद हर महीने पचास बार सफर करने का जो अन्दाज़ लगाया गया है, उसकी जगह पर यह सिर्फ 38 बार ही रह जाता है। इसी तरह से फर्स्ट क्लास के बारे में शायद आपने यह सोचा होगा कि उसमें तो केवल मौज करने के लिये बड़े आदमी ही चलते हैं लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। कुछ लोग बीमारी में या किसी मजबूरी की वजह से फर्स्ट क्लास का सीज़न टिकट लेकर सफर करते हैं। इसलिये मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि बाम्बे सबर्वन के लिये आपने जो फर्स्ट क्लास और सेकेन्ड क्लास सीज़न टिकटों के किराये बढ़ाए हैं, उनको कम करने की कृपा करें।

इसके साथ साथ मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि बाम्बे सबर्वन के लिये एक सेप्रेट जोन बनाया जाये जिससे कि उसके खर्च, आय-व्यय के संबंध में आपको जानकारी मिल सके। आपको यह मालूम हो सके कि वह सर्विस नुकसान में चल रही है या फायदे में चल रही है। जहां तक हम समझते हैं वह प्राफिट में चल रही है। अभी 8 तारीख को रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी बाम्बे में आई हुई थी उनके सामने हमने बाम्बे की कठिनाइयों को रखा था। हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री जी भी खुद बम्बई आकर वहां की हालत को देखें और उसके बाद फैसला करें कि जो यह किराये बढ़ाए गये हैं वह वांजिव हैं या नहीं। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप किराया न बढ़ायें तथा साथ ही साथ बम्बई वासियों को सुविधा देने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा रैक्स देने की व्यवस्था करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Railway Minister has to reply to the debate today. So, only as a special case, I am giving a chance to two Members to speak for only two minutes each. Thereafter, the hon. Minister will speak.

Shri Pradhani, you just take two minutes only as you promised. Don't make a speech. Kindly make a few points.

He will be followed by Shri Paswan.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Railways for the year 1983-84. I would briefly mention some of the problems of my State.

About 2000 km. of railway lines pass through eastern and western Orissa. But there is no link between eastern and western Orissa within the State. The distance from Bhubaneswar to Sambhalpur is only 300 km. But one has to travel about 800 km. to go from Bhubaneswar to Sambhalpur. here is a link upto Talchar from Bhubaneswar. A link of about 160 km. is missing to have a direct link from Bhubaneswar to Sambhalpur. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to examine this. It has already been surveyed. I would urge upon him to take immediate steps to connect Talchar to Sambhalpur.

As I said, there are about 2000 km. railway lines passing through Orissa. There are seven Divisions under South Eastern railway with an average of 1000 km. under each Division. There is only one division in Orissa at Khurda Road. I request for a second Division for western Orissa with its headquarters either at Sambhalpur or Jharsuguda.

The Railway Service Commission is situated at Calcutta which looks after the selection of candidates for the South-Eastern Railway, the Chittaranjan Works and the Metropolitan Project at Calcutta. So, the work is very heavy. They can-

not look after the work properly. So, the Railway Service Commission may be divided into two parts, one with the headquarters at Bhubaneswar, in the interest of the people and in the interest of the Railways.

Another railway line has been sanctioned from Koraput to Raigada. But the progress, it seems, is very slow. An aluminium plant is likely come up at Damanjodi in Koraput district. There is no railway link from Damanjodi to Raigada. There is a railway line called DBK line which connects Koraput. But the load and the traffic is so heavy that it cannot accommodate any work of this project. I request the hon. Minister to look into it and complete this project so that all big machinery could be transported through this railway line and the aluminium plant can come up very soon.

श्री राम विलास पाखवान (हजी-पुर): सभापति महोदय, मैं एक गंभीर बात की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें तो इस बात का जवाब निश्चित रूप से दें। यह एक बहुत ही अहम सवाल है। अभी दो दिन पहले भी एक एक्सीडेंट हुआ है। आपने कहा है कि यह बहुत ही दुखद घटना है और मृतकों के परिवार के सदस्यों को इसका हर्जाना दिया जायेगा।

मैं आपका ध्यान 6 जून, 1981 की रेल दुर्घटना की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। उस रेल दुर्घटना में हम लोगों के मुताबिक तीन हजार लोग मरे हैं और सरकार के मुताबिक अभी तक कितने लोग मरे हैं, इसकी कोई संख्या नहीं बताई गई। सभापति महोदय, यह बात सब को पता है कि जो डिब्बा पानी में गिरा उसको अभी तक निकाला नहीं गया है। किसी को पता नहीं है कि उसमें

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

कितने यात्री थे—दो हजार थे, तीन हजार थे। सरकार डिब्बे के आधार पर गिनती कर सकती है ... (व्यवधान) ... आपके भी गांव के लोग हो सकते हैं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि अभी तक वह डिब्बा निकाला नहीं गया है, तीन साल बीत चुके हैं। सबसे दुःखद बात यह है कि सरकार ने क्लेम-कमीशन की नियुक्ति एक साल दो महीने के बाद की है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि मृतकों के परिवारों को पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है।

मैं आपको रेलवे एक्ट की धारा 82(सी)/2 पढ़कर सुनाता हूं। जिसमें लिखा है :

“82C (2); No application for compensation under the Section shall be entertained unless it is made within three months of the occurrence of the accident, but the Claims Commissioner may on good cause shall allow any application to be made at any time within one year of such occurrence.”

(Interruptions)

सबसे पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्लेम कमीशनर की नियुक्ति आप ने एक साल दो महीने के बाद की है। कम से कम एक आदमी को एम्पली-केशन देने का समय तीन महीने है मैं सरकार से सिर्फ इतना ही जानना चाहूंगा कि उसमें कितने लोग मरे हैं। क्या उस डिब्बे को निकाला गया है या नहीं? यदि नहीं निकाला गया है, तो इसका मतलब है कि आदमी उसमें अभी भी सड़ रहे हैं और कमीशनर की नियुक्ति इतनी देरी से क्यों हुई है?

एक बात मैं पटना के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। पटना में रेलवे पुल बनने के बाद, जो ट्रैफिक की समस्या बढ़ गई है। उस ट्रैफिक की समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि पटना में गंगा पर पुल बनायेंगे। इस रेलवे पुल के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

आखिरी, 35 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी आज शायद रेलवे देश की सबसे बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है। इस इंडस्ट्री में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों या माइनोरिटीज या बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। जो रिजर्वेशन उनके लिये था, वह भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं, उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है?

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा (टोंक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट लूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप ही सिर्फ दो मिनट वाले नहीं है और भी दो मिनट वाले हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : आप आधे घंटे का समय बढ़ा दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी द्वारा जो समय था, वह आलरैडी खत्म हो चुका है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to add just the given time, I have no objection. But I cannot give time.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): We only want to make some points.

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा : माननीय
 मंत्री महोदय को हम दो मिनट बाद
 में सुन लेंगे ।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
 (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-
 DHURI): I have listened to all the
 Members.....

श्री गिरधारी लाल ब्यास : आपको
 दो मिनट टाइम तो देना ही चाहिये ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not be cor-
 rect to say that I do not proceed. You
 had 22 minutes in your original speech
 on Budget and then you did not mention
 or you mentioned. Again giving you time
 will not be proper. Don't press like that.
 After all, Government should move.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
 (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-
 DHURI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am
 grateful to the hon. Members for their
 suggestions. I have listened to their sug-
 gestions during the Budget discussions
 and even today. Most of them are
 very much agitated because we have not
 been able to comply with their requests
 concerning construction of new lines.
 The Annual Plan of the Railway is
 drawn up by the Indian Railways
 as a whole taking into consideration
 the overall economic development of
 the country. The development of
 backward regions is also kept in view
 within the constraints of resources. My
 emphasis all the time has been that, be-
 cause of the constraint of resources, we
 could not do a lot of things which we
 wanted to do. I anticipated and I knew
 that my Budget would not be able to
 satisfy many of the hon. Members because
 this is a rehabilitation budget so far as

Railways are concerned. I do not blame
 the hon. Members because they are get-
 ting pressure from their own region be-
 cause of the growth, because of the deve-
 lopment, and so on and so forth. So,
 they are putting pressure here for con-
 struction of new lines, etc. We have not
 been able to give them what they wan-
 ted simply because of the constraint of
 funds. As I have explained to them, for
 on-going projects we have not been able
 to give lot of funds; for on-going new
 lines projects we have been able to give
 only Rs. 70 crores. For gauge conversion
 we have been able to give only Rs. 50
 crores. For electrification project we have
 been able to give only Rs. 90 crores. For
 M.T.P., Calcutta, we have been able to
 give only Rs. 62 crores. For Depreciation
 Reserve Fund we have been able to give
 Rs. 850 crore which amount has never
 been allotted before in the past; this, we
 have given deliberately to repair the
 worn-out assets of the Railways, the rail-
 way tracks, the wagons, the locomotives,
 etc., etc., which were in a very bad shape
 and which needed repairs; we have given
 Rs. 850 crores for the Depreciation Re-
 serve Fund.

Some hon. Members very unfortunately,
 I am sorry to say, have said that we have
 made certain discrimination between one
 State and another State. Quite often, I
 am sorry to say, we hear a comparison
 between Kerala and Tamil Nadu. An im-
 pression created by the Tamil Nadu Mem-
 bers is that we have treated one, that
 means, Tamil Nadu, as our step-son and
 the other, namely, Kerala as our own
 son. This is far from the truth. . .

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
 (Nizamabad): We have no stepsons, Sir;
 we have only sons—all sons of our soil.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN
 CHAUDHURI: I want to assure the
 House that there is nothing like that.
 Whatever we have done, we have done
 according to a policy . . .

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi):
 Sorry for the interruption . . .

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The policy is very simple. . .

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The matter was raised on many occasions—not with regard to new lines, but with regard to some conversion and having some headquarters, namely, Madurai and Trivandrum. In that case many employees are being affected. That is why we wanted to have the *status quo* but our demand was rejected. Because, as you said, due to pressure from employees we had to say like that. This is for the kind information of the Minister.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Our policy is very simple—that a project which has advanced sufficiently, should be allotted more funds to complete it quickly. Because of the hike of prices and limited funds, we decided, in consultation with the Planning Commission, where priority should be given and we did give priority to those projects which have made a lot of headway and it is not correct to say that we neglected the other projects. Because the projects have not made headway, we give less funds.

About raising of funds, it is not solely within our competence. I have said before and I do not want to repeat it that whatever the Planning Commission has allotted to us, with that fund we are naturally proceeding.

One of the hon Members, Shri Satyanarayana Rao suggested that if we do not have adequate resources, we should obtain loans from the World Bank for constructing new lines. Any such assistance will certainly be welcome. I must inform the Members that the loans from the World Bank or from any other international agency for that matter, are to the Government of India. Such resources go into the general kitty. The foreign loans do not by themselves give additional resources to the Railways. Therefore, unless our Plan allocation is raised, it will not be of much help to the Railways.

Some of our friends are obsessed with the suspicion that our policies are dictated by the International Monetary Fund. They see the ghost of the International Monetary Fund everywhere. . .

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Especially the Marxists.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: They have gone to such an extent of suggesting that even the Railway Budget has been dictated by the International Monetary Fund. I think there cannot be anything more ludicrous than this idea. I must at once clarify that we have nothing to do with the International Monetary Fund . . .

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why not?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Finance Ministers have at length explained in their speeches about the International Monetary Fund and I do not think I have to tell anything more on this. . .

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Minister, you said that it is ludicrous. All right . . .

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have listened to you. Kindly listen. . .

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am listening.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Any country can take loans from the World Bank or for that matter from any other source. Our Finance Minister has explained this. I don't agree with my friend Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty that Railways should not be a commercial organisation.

I must remind my friend that Railways have to maintain a balance between the obligations of a public utility and a commercial enterprise. As a Member of the Railway Convention Committee he would have already come to know about the problem of heavy social obligations that the Railways carry.

In the year 1982-83, because of the low passenger fare and low freight rates on certain commodities and for other reasons the Railways would be losing nearly Rs. 600 crores. Railways have a separate Budget. They are expected to maintain a financial viability. Without maintaining financial viability, the system cannot survive.

I am sure that the hon. Member would be aware that even the Chinese Railways make an annual surplus of the order of three billion yuan on a total investment of sixty billion yuan which works out to a five per cent return on the capital. Even the Chinese also make a profit, not to speak of our system.

It will be recalled that Prof. Dandavate also suggested that social burden should be a charge on the general revenues. These social burdens arise in public utility undertakings in the Government sector and to some extent they have to be treated as the legitimate responsibility of the undertaking. But when it goes beyond the limit, other means will have to be found for neutralising the financial effect. I do not think that it will be the right policy to make the Railways undertake all types of social responsibilities thereby giving benefit to the rail users only at the expense of the general taxpayer. The Railways have to be a commercial enterprise as also a public utility concern.

Some of the Members, including Prof. N. G. Ranga, suggested that Railways should construct new lines in backward areas for developmental purposes without looking for any financial return. I fully agree with the hon. Members that backward regions should be developed. We normally undertake new projects which give us a 10 per cent return on the capital invested. We also take up other developmental projects which do not give us any return. In some cases, it could be even negative return. It is true that in some cases we take up such projects where we are exempted from paying dividend on the capital. This in only a small relief. Our critics seem to forget that on

such lines, we incur considerable operational losses for which we do not get any compensation from any source. That is the difficulty. In many of the foreign countries, such losses are made good partially or even fully by the Government. I am sure the Railway Convention Committee will look into this aspect in depth.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the Chair]

Now, within regard to the demand for new trains, a number of Members have demanded new trains, stoppages at many important stations, better amenities for passengers in the Second-Class compartments. Then very correctly, they have also asked for the improvement of the Railway Stations, etc. All these points we have taken note of. Wherever possible we will certainly do away with these problems and will introduce new trains, etc. etc. as quickly as possible. I can assure the House that I will give a hundred per cent attention to the provision of amenities to the passengers.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir as I said the other day, it is neither a passenger-oriented concept nor is it a freight-oriented concept because it is just like a coin having two sides. It is not a question of giving attention to one side of the coin only but we have to give attention to both the sides of the coin. Here I would like to remind the House and the hon. Members about one point. We have certain limitations and in one day we cannot do away with all the problems. For example, in regard to terminal facilities, when many of the hon. Members have suggested immediate introduction of trains. I would remind them that they have to wait for some time because certain facilities are lacking. We have to look into them first. Now, safety is the basic concern. Today railway travelling should not be a nightmare. We have to assure the passengers that safety is guaranteed. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not say that we have achieved this. We have not achieved this although accidents are less by 27 per

[Mr. Chairman]

cent in the year 1982-83. But there is nothing to be happy about it till we eliminate accidents totally.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: When?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: I cannot say because I am not a prophet to foretell this. But we will try to do it as early as possible. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are other aspects also. There are certain infrastructural deficiencies which we have to do away with. I am sure that if we can do that, we will be able to achieve our target and for that I will respectfully request the hon. Members on the Opposite side to help us so that we can go ahead with our future plans.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur): He should help us. In his reply he should say that he will withdraw the enhanced rate of fares for the Second-Class passenger tickets and also suburban and non-suburban passenger ticket fares. You should accept our suggestions.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: I was talking about the safety measures. There was a suggestion in the House as to why we should not introduce the Rajdhani type trains from Delhi to Madras. I have consulted my experts and I am told by them that a large scale strengthening of track would be needed for this purpose. Further, the distance will be very long and it would not be possible to cover it overnight, as is possible between Delhi and Bombay and Delhi and Calcutta. It may not, therefore, be possible to introduce such a train at present, however, I have instructed my experts to introduce such a train as quick as possible, so that we can satisfy the Members.

16 hrs.

Many of hon. Members have suggested improvements in the train amenities. We have taken note of that.

Many hon. Members have spoken about punctuality and, I do agree that we have not been able to achieve the target. Although some of the trains do maintain punctuality, but most of the trains do not maintain punctuality. The reasons are very many. Socio-economic conditions of the country are also responsible. Chain pulling, cutting of hose pipes by the anti-social elements etc. are also some of the factors responsible for late running of the trains.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: That is mostly on local trains.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: But sometimes even the important trains become victims of these anti-social people. That is why I have given the slogan of punctuality, security and safety, for the railways. Security is also a very vexed question. As the present arrangement stands, law and order is the responsibility of the State Government. I was just going through a booklet, containing suggestions, received from the Railways Reforms Committee. They have suggested that it is a law and order problem and the Home Minister should deal with it and not the Railway Minister. Well, I am not going into this academic discussion; whether it is the Home Minister or the Railway Minister—who should deal with it. It is a matter of great concern to all of us, and we have to look into this and how we can guarantee the security of the passengers.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: There must be proper coordination between the Home Minister and the Railway Minister.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why don't you dismiss the Home Minister like the Railway Board Chairman?
(Interruptions)

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: I personally think that something has to be done. Maybe that GRP has to be brought under our control, to which I do not think, any State Government will agree, or we have to give more

powers to Railway Protection Force. There also, I do not know what will be the constitutional position, whether the Constitution of our country will give such an authority to the Railway Protection Force.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): That has to be amended.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This is a matter that has to be looked into, but it remains a vexed question and people want security. Without security, nobody can travel in Railways with his belongings and himself. This we have to guarantee as quickly as possible.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Should there not be an insurance scheme for the people before boarding a train?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: As I have said a number of times, the financial constraint also is a factor in the question of safety. If you go into the details of the recommendations of various Committees, I think we have to spend to the extent of—if I am not very wrong Rs. 20,000 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not very much for a nation like ours.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Yes, but we have got various other commitments also.

AN HON. MEMBER: This could be given a priority, Sir. And let the Planning Minister take note of it.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I am sorry, it is not Rs. 20,000 crores, but Rs. 5,000 crores. And it is only one Committee's recommendation.

The House was very much agitated the other day about the recent accident in the Sururban Section in Calcutta. It is indeed very shocking because when it

happens in a crowded city or a suburban section like Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras, then there may be hundreds and thousand fatality cases and it is very dangerous. The recent accident in the suburban section in Calcutta has given us a rude shock. We were so far concerned about the general safety of the Railways. Now, I have divided this into two categories. One category is general safety and the other is for the suburban Railways. I have called a meeting of the Safety Committee where I was supposed to go today Mr. Chairman, Sir, but I could not go because of the discussion here today. I am going there tomorrow. In the Safety Committee I have taken people from Defence, Electronics Department and other departments as well as from the Railway Department to see what can be done to plug the loopholes, if any, in our system so that we can avoid the tragedies at least in the cities. I am asking the Railway Administrations to form three Study Teams to go into this aspect in the three suburban sections of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras immediately.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not Delhi, Sir?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: In high density suburban sections, equipped with automatic signals, a very great responsibility devolves on the driver or motor-man of the train. To ensure that they actually and strictly follow all the rules, I have already launched a special drive during which drivers will be accompanied by senior officers or Inspectors who will observe, counsel, caution and drill the drivers on these important aspects.

Now during the special drive I am giving another extra man to supervise whether he is ignoring or defying the signals and all that. This I will do in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and also in all the cities. Simultaneously, surprise ambush checks are being made by officers to observe the reaction of drivers when

[Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chauduri]

they cross automatic signals in danger position. The third part of the safety drive will be a thorough and meticulous super check of the brake power of each and every outgoing EMU rake from the shed. Some of the Hon. Members have said that probably in the ill-fated train the brake failed or some such thing happened. I have not got any report. Therefore, I am not making any such comment.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: My question is whether it was on a trial run?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, I can assure the Hon. Members that I will spare no effort to create a better safety consciousness at all levels by education, training and control. For failures and neglect, accountability will be enforced at whatever level it may be and no mercy will be shown to anybody who disregards safety instructions.

Shrimati Pramila Dandavate made a strong plea for ensuring safety of lady passengers, particularly in the suburban trains in the Bombay area. I am fully alive to the need for providing safety and security of passengers and their belongings. I have written to the Chief Ministers for their cooperation in tackling the law and order problems. With the co-operation of the State Governments, the hon. Members of Parliament and the travelling public in general, it should be possible to bring about significant improvement in this matter. The Railway Reforms Committee, which went into this matter has just sent in their Report. I shall have their recommendations studied expeditiously and implement as many of them as possible in the shortest possible time.

Another thing that has agitated Members' minds is this: Theft, corruption, pilferages, over-loading under-invoicing etc. were some of the aspects to which

hon. Members have drawn my attention. We do not deny that there are some black sheep amongst the railwaymen. It does not necessarily mean that all our staff are corrupt. When one talks of social crimes, one has to bear in mind the socio-economic condition of the society. No society can be judged, ignoring this aspect. Our Railway Protection Force is also a product of our social system. Many hon. Members had talked about our Railway Protection Force. There is a good percentage of honest and efficient personnel amongst the RPF employees. There are also a few black sheep. I can assure the Members that we are exerting to the utmost to root out corruption at all levels. I seek the help of all the Members of various sections of the House for achieving good results in this area.

One of my friends questioned the wisdom of going in for foreign collaboration for setting up and running the Wheel & Axle Plant at Bangalore. At present, Indian Railways import a large number of wheels and axles at an enormous cost of foreign exchange. It is to minimize this that a composite Wheel & Axle manufacturing unit is being set up at Bangalore. We have bought the modern technology. There is nothing wrong in going in for a modern technology. Once the Plant is commissioner, we can stand on our own legs for meeting the requirement of a very critical item and also save foreign exchange.

There was a criticism that we were unnecessarily importing 20 high-power electric locomotives. One hon. Member referred to this as diesel locomotives. I must clarify that we are not importing diesel locomotives. What we are importing are high-power electric locomotives with modern technological features. It is necessary to have such modern locomotives to cater for heavier traffic to be carried in future at higher speeds. Our imports will be confined to prototypes from different manufacturers. These will be put to service on trial basis, and the type that is most suited for Indian conditions

will be selected. Thereafter, they will be manufactured in the country in our own production unit. We will only buy the foreign technology and collaboration for setting up the manufacturing facilities. There is nothing wrong in this, as without modernization we cannot survive.

I was pleasantly surprised to listen to Shrimati Pramila Dandavate championing the cause of First Class Season Ticket holders. Her complaint was that I did not reduce the increase in the season ticket fare, although I announced a concession of 25 per cent for second Class season tickets.

It was my concern for the common man that prompted me to give the concession to the Second Class season ticket holder. As I have explained while announcing the concession, I could not afford, on economic or financial considerations, to give any reductions in the hikes proposed by me. All the same, because of my consideration for the common man I announced concessions of the order of Rs. 27.5 crores for Second Class passengers and Rs. 30 crores in respect of certain commodities. I request the hon. Members to explain to the people at large the imperative need for raising resources for the Railways.

In this context, I must draw pointed attention to the fact that we have taken up three projects costing a total of Rs. 175.81 crores for the benefit of commuters. These projects relate to:—

—Additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.61 crores;

—A new line between Mankhurd and Belapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.74 crores;

—A rapid transit system between Madras Beach and Luz at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.46 crores.

Without additional resources, undertaking of new projects would not have been possible. Commuters also have to share some of the burdens in this regard.

Shrimati Dandavate also asked for improving the suburban services in Bombay area. She particularly complained of the poor services of the Central Railway. I may mention that four new rakes have been provided to the central Railway. We have taken note of all her suggestions and we shall try our utmost to improve the services to the extent possible. I shall also discuss these aspects in detail with her on one of my visits to Bombay. •

Hon. Members from West Bengal reiterated the need for taking up the Circular Railway Project in Calcutta. I know fully well the problems faced by the commuters in Calcutta. I also realise that the Circular Railway can give considerable relief to the traffic problem in that city. However, owing to paucity of resources it may not be possible to take up any large scale project in Calcutta till the Metro Railway Project is completed. However, I am having it examined to see whether a small project for enabling the commuters to avoid a change at Sealdah for going from North to South via the Kankurgachi chord can be taken up at the earliest opportunity, subject to its approval from the Planning Commission.

Let me conclude by thanking the hon. Members once again for the interest taken by them in Railway matters and for the valuable suggestions they have offered.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Just one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. After he finishes his speech, you can seek your clarifications.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan enquired about the unfortunate accident on the Bhagmati river. I do not have all the materials at the present moment; I will look into the matter.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Just one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why is it that only he is allowed when the others are not allowed?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I want to.... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I will look into the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us stick to one yard-stick. Only after the hon. Minister finishes, you can seek your clarification.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Then, Shastriji has made certain points.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What about the Patna Bridge?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I will write to him separately.

AN HON. MEMBER: The whole thing will be washed away!

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There was an apprehension that there would be some retrenchment in Jamalpur Workshop. We will look into it. We will see the capacity of the Workshop. The question of retrenchment does not arise. This is not our policy to retrench anybody. Our intention is to make it a bigger one and a better one so that it can serve the needs of the Railway.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मुझे खुशी है कि वर्तमान रेल मंत्री कम से कम सत्य तो बोलते हैं। भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों की तरह रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को बचाने के बजाए सही बात बोलते हैं। इसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

लेकिन मैं आपसे एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ एशिया श्या की सबसे बड़ी रेल दुर्घटना बागमती पुल पर हुई। इसमें

3000 आदमी मारे गए। इस मामले को कई बार सदन में उठाया गया। लोगों को मुआवजा नहीं मिला है। एक साल के बाद क्लेम कमिशनर नियुक्त किया गया है। इस मामले के संबंध में रेलवे मिनिस्टर-को जानकारी न हो, आफिसर्स को जानकारी न हो यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। यह सदन को गुमराह करने वाली बात है। जहाँ तीन हजार लोग मरें हो वहाँ मंत्री जी को जानकारी न हो और वे कहें कि मैं बाद में जानकारी दूंगा। यह बड़े खेद की बात है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Since my senior colleague was replying, I thought that it was not proper for me to intervene. But this does not mean that we do not know anything about it.

This was a very serious and unfortunate accident. The House had already discussed about it and all the other information had already been given to the House. Again, I would like to request for the benefit of the hon. Member.

As I said, it was an unfortunate accident. The total casualties were 270 or something. The Member went on saying that the casualties were in thousands and all that. It is not that the Railways alone undertook rescue operations. I was the Army, particularly the Navy, which came to our rescue.

Regarding delay in payment of compensation, I agree that there is some delay in that because, first of all, we requested the State Government to undertake this job. But then looking at the magnitude of this particular accident, it was thought that it should be done from here and that the Home Ministry should suggest something. Ultimately, a judge of the Allahabad High Court was appointed as Commissioner for Compensation. But whatever time is lapsed, the benefit of that is being given to the

people. So, the question of losing the benefit of compensation does not arise.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मेरा कहना यह था कि जो डिब्बा पानी में गिर गया था उसको पानी से निकाला गया था नहीं निकाला गया। मंत्री जी जिस आधार पर कहते हैं कि 299 आदमी मरे हैं। क्या डिब्बे को निकालकर लाशों की गिनती की गई ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : जिस डिब्बे के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं उसके बारे में नेवी वालों ने खुद कहा है कि उसमें कोई लाश नहीं थी।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मेरा सवाल यह है कि डिब्बा निकाला गया था नहीं निकाला गया।

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : आप कह रहे हैं कि काफी लोग मरे हैं जबकि नेवी वालों का कहना है कि उसमें कोई लाश नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any of the details you can check up later.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कुछ है ही नहीं तो ये जानकारी क्या देंगे

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said that the dabba has not been salvaged.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इस घटना को तीन साल हो गए हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has not mentioned anything about the construction of railway line from Raniganj to Bankura via Mejia. He will recall that West Bengal Assembly passed one unanimous resolution in this regard. Survey

was also made. He has mentioned that for the development of backward areas, they will construct new lines but Bankura and Purulia both these districts are backward. This line should be constructed.

The hon. Minister in his reply has mentioned that Railway is going to construct one factory for production of railway axles in Bangalore. He knows that Durgapur Steel Plant manufactures these wheel axles. The Railway gives less price to Durgapur Steel Plant than they pay for the imported wheels. So, my point is that sufficient order should be placed Durgapur steel plant to maintain this wheel axle plant.

I want these two clarifications from the hon. Minister.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, I want to seek a clarification.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why you are interrupting?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Kindly listen to me, Hon. Members must ensure that they kindly ask for clarifications only, apropos the speech of hon. Minister. Let us not make it a questioning sort of thing. You should very kindly ask only clarification part of it. Let one thing be finished first. The hon Minister may wish to say something in relation to what Mr. Halder has said.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, as far as Durgapur Steel Plant is concerned we will take care of it and he has not to worry for Durgapur. For item required by Railway. Durgapur will get full orders and then only we will look for other areas.

About the construction of new railway lines, I have said that constraint of resources is the problem and I am helpless, I cannot do anything.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You just say that you will look into the matter.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I am really glad that you have given me an opportunity to seek clarification from the Minister. It appears that the hon. Minister has accepted circular railway in principle and what I gather from his speech is that they intend to start the work on it as and when funds become available. If that is so, what does he propose to do from Kakurgachi towards south. Is it a part of the circular railway that he is proposing? Is this the beginning?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It is the beginning of the circular railway.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: This means that he is going to begin part of the circular railway. For this I will thank him.

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो भी सुझाव दिये हैं, उनको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उनकी सराहना करता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ एक क्लेरिफिकेशन के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो भी जवाब दिये हैं, बहुत ही बढ़िया तरीके से दिये हैं। लेकिन हमारे राजस्थान डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अन्दर हमारी जो भी योजनाएँ थी उनमें से एक पर भी प्रकाश नहीं डाला है। दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद तक वी जी लाइन डालने की बात है, सीमा प्रान्त में वी जी लाइन डालने की बात थी। उन्होंने हमारे जिले के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आपको कहा था कि सिर्फ क्लेरिफिकेशन मांगिये। जो कुछ उन्होंने कह दिया है, कई चीजें बनी हैं, कई नहीं बनी हैं, कई का प्रोग्राम है, उन्होंने यह बता दिया है। जिसे कोई इनमें क्लेरिफिकेशन मांगना हो,

वह मांगे, इस तरह से लम्बी बात करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा : सभापति महोदय, मैंने एक ही बात कही है कि राजस्थान के विषय में हमारे रेल मंत्री ने अपने जवाब में कोई भी बात नहीं कही है। मैं आपसे यह अनुग्रह करता हूँ कि माननीय रेलमंत्री से कह दिया जाये कि अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली बीच जो वी जी लाइन डालने वाली बात है, सीमा प्रान्त को जोड़ने वाली जो बात है, वह उसके बारे में कुछ कहें।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I cannot give any answer to this question. I have explained the position. If the hon. Member wants a reply from me, I will write to him, giving every information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this is a fair suggestion. If you want any clarification on any point, you write a letter to him and he will give a reply. During this debate you should not go into various questions which you have originally raised.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, बिहार की राजधानी पटना को दिल्ली से मिलाने वाली एक ही सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन सोनभद्रा चलती है। इस ट्रेन में कोई पेंटरि कार नहीं है। उनसे पहले जब श्री पी सी सेठी रेल मंत्री थे, उन्होंने भी माना था कि इस गाड़ी में पेंटरि कार आवश्यक है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा है।

सभापति महोदय : यह बात तो आपने अपनी स्पीच में भी कही थी।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में कोई जवाब

नहीं दिया, इसीलिये चाहता हूँ कि वह इसका क्लैरिफिकेशन दें।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-

DHURI: Mr. Chairman, he is a good friend of mine. He often comes to me. He can very well tell me the points and I will give him my reply. As I have said earlier, I am very keen to introduce new trains. But, I am sorry. I cannot give him an assurance just now.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I was enquiring about the pantry car, not a new train.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-

DHURI: I shall look into the question of the pantry car.

SEVERAL HON.: Members rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this is going too far. Then it will not end. So, I will not allow any more clarifications. You will have to talk separately to the Minister. I will not allow any more discussion or request for clarification. I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-DHURI seeking the approval by the House of the recommendations made in paragraphs 63, 64, 67 and 70 contained in the Seventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee.

The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 63, 64, 67 and 70 contained in the Seventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues

as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 5th November, 1982.

That this House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in this Report should be reported to the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A number of cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1983-84 have been moved by Members. I shall now put all cut motions together to the vote of the House unless any Member wants that a particular cut motion to be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1983-84 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (Railways), 1983-84 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of the Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand, for Grants Voted by the House
1	2	3
1	Railway Board	4,38,34,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	32,12,65,000

1	2	3
3	General Superintendence and Services	197,36,19,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	399,73,63,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	337,86,28,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons s.	501,24,86,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	212,77,25,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	371,19,12,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	399,40,84,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	810,45,32,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	145,75,32,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	205,68,11,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	185,62,71,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	1094,43,15,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-capitalization	636,62,01,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement —	
	Revenue	11,99,50,000
	Other Expenditure	3184,20,48,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1982-83 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railway), 1982-83 voted by Lok Sabha

Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof —

Demand Nos. 1 and 3 to 16.”

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railway), 1982-83 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of the Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants Voted by the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Railway Board	27-68,000
2	General Superintendence and Services	6,42,78,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	18,45,77,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	2,00,89,000

1	2	3
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriage and Wagons	20,10,20,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	6,08,53,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	9,78,76,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	12,27,49,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	51,99,19,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	3,00,91,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	18,43,17,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	19,92,74,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	55,94,50,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-capitalization	21,75,34,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other Expenditure	103,96,33,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1980-81 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make

good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 3 to 7, 9 to 13 and 16."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways 1980-81, voted by Lok Sabha)

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
3	General Superintendence and Services	2,06,16,289
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	3,54,41,845
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	4,96,57,930
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	10,03,79,527
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	5,77,08,884

1	2	3
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	6,57,60,855
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	10,23,53,364
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	3,55,14,944
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	8,25,26,575
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	10,57,90,209
16	Assets—Acquisition, Constuction and Replacement	181,71,37,208

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1983*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move: +

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial

year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways, be taken in to consideration".

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta. Do you want to say something?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Yes, Sir. I will just make a few points.

सभापति महोदय, रेलवे की योजनायें सार्वदेशिक परिप्रेक्ष्य की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर ही बनानी चाहिये। कुछ समर्थ लोग अब तक अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों की खुशी के लिये अथवा अपने समर्थकों की वाह-वाही लूटने के लिये सार्वदेशिक समस्याओं को नजरअन्दाज करके खण्ड-खण्ड योजनाओं को स्वीकृत कराने में सफल होते रहे हैं। परिणाम यह है कि परिवेश बदलने के साथ प्राथमिकता भी बदलती रही है। उदाहरण के लिये मैं आपको दो तीन परियोजनाओं के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। पहला नार्थ ईस्टर्न (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में, छितीनी पुल की बात है। योजना स्वीकृत थी, बनाने की बात थी, लेकिन अभी तक उसका कार्यान्वयन आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है। दूसरा समस्तीपुर दरभंगा मीटरगेज के ब्राडगेज में आमान परिवर्तन करने की बात, योजना स्वीकृत थी। मंत्री महोदय बदल गए।

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-3-1983.

+Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.

सभापति महोदय : ये बातें आपने पहले भी कहीं हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : ये बात मैंने पहले नहीं कही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय बदल गए, योजना स्वीकृत थी मंत्री के बदलते ही प्राथमिकता भी बदल गई। योजना खटाई में पड़ गई पता नहीं कि फिर उन पर अमल होगा या नहीं।

तीसरी बात मैं समस्तीपुर कारखाने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत पुराना रेलवे का कारखाना है। वहां प्रतिदिन दो वैगन्स के हिसाब से निर्माण होता है। किन्तु ऐसा लगता है कि वर्तमान रेलवे मंत्री महोदय के कार्यकाल में यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि अब वहां पर निर्माण का काम नहीं होगा, बल्कि इस कारखाने में मरम्मत का काम होगा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इलाका बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वहां रोजगार के अवसर नहीं हैं, उद्योग धन्धे भी नहीं हैं और आप रोजगार के इस सीमित अवसर को और भी सीमित कर रहे हैं। यह पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के लिये न्यायसंगत बात नहीं है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिये।

आजकल गाड़ियों की लम्बाई बहुत अधिक हो गई है। थोड़ी सी दृष्टि अवरूद्ध होने पर इंजन ड्राइवर को गार्ड का डिब्बा नजर नहीं आता है। ऐसी स्थिति में कुछ भी हुआ तो ड्राइवर का सम्पर्क गार्ड से नहीं होता है जो कि अवश्य होना चाहिये। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि किसी न किसी प्रकार का टैलीफोन का सबध दोनों में कर दिया जाये तो बहुत सुविधा हो सकती है।

तीसरा मुद्दा यह था कि उत्तरबिहार तथा दक्षिण बिहार का रांची इलाके से

कोई भी सीधा सम्पर्क रेलवे का नहीं है। इसलिये मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूँ कि रांची से चलने वाली "हटिया पटना एक्सप्रेस" को समस्तीपुर या मुजफ्फरपुर तक बढ़ा दिया जाय। दूसरा सुझाव—मौर्य एक्सप्रेस को धनबाद पर रोकने के बजाय रांची तक एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाय। इस से भी सम्पर्क हो सकता है। यदि ये दोनों सुझाव आप को पसन्द न हों, तो एक और कृत्रिमिक सुझाव मैं यह दे रहा हूँ कि हावड़ा जाने वाली "हावड़ा हटिया पैसेंजर" चलती है उस में कुछ डिब्बे काट कर अद्रा स्टेशन पर मुजफ्फरपुर जाने वाली टाटा-मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस में जोड़ दिये जाय तो कम से कम उत्तर और दक्षिण बिहार के बीच में सप्ताह में दो दिन यह सम्पर्क बन सकता है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे इन सुझावों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। अभी तक मैं रेलवे कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में था और आप के रेलवे बोर्ड के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष थे उनके सामने न जाने कितनी दफा मैंने ये सुझाव रखे। चूँकि ये सुझाव एक संसद सदस्य की ओर से आते थे, इसलिये कुछ नहीं होता था। उस समय के अफसर लोग शायद यह समझते थे कि सदस्य की ओर से जो भी सुझाव आये उसको नहीं मानना है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें।

श्री चन्दूलाल चव्वाकर (दुर्ग) : क्या मैं एक-दो सवाल पूछ सकता हूँ ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. M. Madhukar—not here. The hon. Minister.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There is one very important point which the hon. Member has suggested about the communication aspect between the guard and the driver. We are looking into it and we are trying to find out some formula on this. At the present moment, I will not be able to tell you. In

Shri 9.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri

the General Managers Conference, we are discussing this very important aspect.

With regard to the Samaistipur Workshop which undertakes the work of wagon repair and manufacture of MG wagons, there is no proposal of any reduction in its activity.

About the construction, conversion and all that, I have already answered in detail. I do not want to add anything more. As regards the introduction of new trains, kindly write to me and I will reply to you. At the present moment, it is not possible to say because it has to be examined by the experts.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I am not asking only about the introduction of new trains. I have three suggestions to extend certain trains. If that is not possible, then you make certain adjustments as proposed in my speech.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We will look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clauses.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

+MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.51 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL, 1983*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purpose of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Sir I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21.3.1983.

*Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clauses.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN

CHAUDHURI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 3 BILL*, 1983

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1981 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of

the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on 31st day of March, 1981 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I introduce** the Bill.

Sir I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1981, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purpose of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1981, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Clauses.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

16.57 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-
APPROVAL OF DELHI ADMINISTRATION
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,
DELHI ADMINISTRATION (AMEND-
MENT) BILL AND DELHI MUNICI-
PAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now taken up items 18, 19, 20 and 21 together. One and a half hours have been allotted.

Mr. Krishna Kumar Goyal. Not present.

Mr. Shejwalkar.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1983."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Let him move the other motion also so that we can take them up together.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Some other Member will be doing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are being taken together. Let him first speak on his Resolution. Mr. Shejwalkar will speak on his Resolution first.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: This Ordinance No. 1 was published in the Gazette on Sunday, the 2nd January, 1983. I have had the opportunity of submitting before this House quite a few times before that the process or practice of taking recourse to issuing Ordinances is not a good practice, and I have cited the ruling and observations of the earlier hon. Speakers as well as the present hon. Speaker that these are very special provisions, extraordinary provisions, and that they should not be taken recourse to quite often. But unfortunately my submissions or even the observations of hon. Speakers could not have any effect upon the thinking of the Government. I consider this as a disrespect to democracy and also to the House. The power under

the Constitution is, of course, there. Nobody challenges that power. But when it has to be exercise and what are the circumstances in which it has to be exercised, etc.—about that there are certain conventions which have been laid down by the Parliament of this country as well as the Parliaments of other places also. But our Government does not take any lesson or does not pay any need to those conventions. Therefore, I read out the day—it is a Sunday, the 2nd of January.

17 hrs.

Now what is the the ordinance? The ordinance dispenses with the necessity of the formation of new constituencies, new wards under the Act and what is the reason given? The Bill says—I will just read out—it is a short statement, but I must say it is a most cursory statement without any, of course, respect to the Parliament, I should say. (Interruptions) Reddy Saheb, you will agree with me. You will say 'Yes'—not here but outside. Wha does it say?

"The Delhi Administration Act, 1966 requires that for the purpose or elections to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi, the Union Territory of Delhi shall

be divided into single-member constituencies in such manner that the population of each of the consituencies shall, as far as practicable, be the same throughout the Union Territory of Delhi. It also provides for delimitation of he constituencies reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes."

This is very important.

"The figures of 1981 census being available, it is necessary to delimit the constituencies of on the basis of the 1981 census...."

This is a statement of fact—that it is necessary under the present Act, that means, the Act which was earlier invoked.

"....but the process of delimitation of the constituencies being quite time consuming...."

This is one ground why the ordianance was promulgated. So one of the gorunds is that the process of delimitation is time consuming. The second ground is:

"...and holding of elections to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi having become urgently necessary...."

These are the two things.

After all, as you know, so far as the ordinances are concerned, there the subjective decision will prevail because the ordinance has to be passed by the president and it cannot be challenged in the Court. When they say that 'We are satisfied' and when the President says 'I am satisfied....' the court cannot go into the merits and cannot decide anything objectively. This being the situation, this being the present law and this taking full use, it is rather making abuse of the process because they do not make any head or tail out of these two grounds. Time consuming process—I agree. What time is required? The whole process according to the present law will take hardly one and a half months, to make the delimitation, invite objections and then after hearing the objections, to publish the list of the words or constituencies of the Metropolitan Council. What does it mean by just saying and repeating the words 'time consuming'? It must have some relevance. If you say time consuming, time consuming from what point of time? Who wasted time?

17.05 hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

When the Metropolitan Council was dissolved, after how many months and after how many years they thought of delimitation. But why a delimitation not thought of earlier? The Census of 1981 was over in that year itself. But what did they do in the whole of year 1982? Could they not finalise this thing within a period of 1-1/2 months. They could have finalised this. But they did not and they are just saying that it is a time consuming process. But does it permit them to say so, at this stage, when they have come with this ordinance? There were parliament sessions earlier also. We had Session, in winter seasons also. We could have done this if there was at all any necessity of bringing such a measure in the previous Sessions itself. This could

have been brought before this House in the month of November last. Now, after holding the elections they are telling about this thing. What is the urgency now? One fine night, it struck the Government that there should be elections demands earlier from the people of Delhi from the different political parties and from the Opposition parties that elections should be held for the Metropolitan Council as well as Municipal Corporation of Delhi. But at that time those demands were rejected. They did not pay any heed to the requests. Now what prompted them to decide that the elections could be held on the 5th February? What was the reason for that and what was the urgency? Why could they not wait for 1-1/2 months more? I do not want to impute motives. I do not want to bring other political matters, emphatically that the Government has no respect for the House or for the method which is provided in the Constitution for making laws. They always want to avoid Parliament. Many a time, they have done so. There must be some ulterior motive behind that, which I cannot in any way abstain from condemning and I must condemn such a sort of action.

Sir, Delhi is an ever-growing city. Delhi's population is increasing every day. Now what was the population of Delhi in 1971 and what was the population in 1981? It has increased by more than 65 per cent. Now, in this increase of 65 per cent, all sorts of communities have come here. Sir, we talk of giving representation to the Scheduled Castes. Now, labour has immigrated to Delhi in large numbers during this period of ten years because Delhi is an industrialised area and labour comes in large number from other States and they are getting themselves engaged in the industries. They have settled down here in Delhi. Actually they have the right of representation and you have denied them that right because you are sticking to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes population which prevailed in 1971. You are ignoring the proportion of Scheduled Castes that has gone up during this period of ten years, that is, upto 1981. In this way, you are denying so many rights to other people

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR]

also. Those people who were 18, ten years before are now 28 years of age and they have become eligible to vote. What do you propose to do for them now? You have denied them their right to vote and this is absolutely unpardonable. In the elections, it is not the question of who gains and who loses. It does not matter. But you might have calculated that and after that you might have thought that you were well within boundaries to say "this is the winning time and therefore, we will have the elections". It is all right. But should you deny the voting right to the people? It is guaranteed by the Constitution, by the Act itself and you are denying all those rights to the people. This is highly objectionable. I am afraid, if there can be any argument is favour of such a step. What for is the Statement of Objects and Reasons after all? It is to satisfy the Members; or at least to make them understand as to what was the purpose behind this special measure and Ordinance. Does the Statement of Objects and Reasons speak out anything? Only saying that it is a time consuming process, I am afraid, is not correct. You cannot say that. All things are always relative. You have already consumed two years. How can it be a time-consuming now, and what was the urgency? Was it raining then? Was the rainy seasons going to come? Was there anything else to happen in Delhi that it was necessary for you to hold the elections on the 5th February? What was the urgency? It does not acquire urgency, just by your saying that it was urgent. You want the House to approve this measure, in that case, you should have taken the House into confidence and you must show the reasons behind that. You are not doing that also.

As I initially submitted, this has been most cursorily done. The step itself is an abuse of the law, it has been incorrectly done. It is a very bad practice. Therefore, I will now make one submission. After all, the mischief has already been done. Elections are over and it will be futile to say now....

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) अब इस पर बात करना भी बेकार है।

श्री एन०के० राजवालकर : लेकिन अधिकार, अफसोस तो जाहिर करदे कि गलती हो गई, ऐसा नहीं होता चोपिए था।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : कोई गलती नहीं हुई है।

श्री एन०के० राजवालकर : आपकी समझ में और मेरी सकझ में थोड़ा फर्क है। यह कानून का मामला है, आपके लिए थोड़ा मुश्किल होगा। (व्यवधान)

In view of what I have stated, I am moving my Resolution and request the hon. Members to support me and disapprove this measure.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Arnakulam): If you say that this step was not correct why did you participate in the elections? What is the justification for that?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I would not be divulging a secret, when I say that we thought that we will win, the BJP will win, but you won and it is good..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to finish, you can speak later.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: But when the elections were boycotted in Assam, you spoke against that. So many parties boycotted the elections in Assam, but did you take notice of that? Did you take that into consideration? Are you prepared to hold the elections there again because those were boycotted by a number of parties? You would not do that.

After all, boycotting is not the only way to show one's opposition. It could be one way.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: It was wrong.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Wrong or right is a different thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1983."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

My friend, Shri Shejwalkar has moved a substitute motion and he has made certain comments questioning the *bonafides* or good intentions of the Government for having brought forward this ordinance, and he has listed several reasons to show that we have done it with a purpose and that is not consistent with the ideals of Democracy or Constitution. But, I may inform the House that the Government, at any time, had no intention to have any disrespect to the House or to the Parliament. Sir, this is a simple Bill that is going to replace the Ordinance issued already. That Ordinance had been issued in order to hold elections as early as possible to the Metropolitan Council. In this connection I would like to inform the House that the Presidential order with regard to the Metropolitan Council which had been dissolved by the President, was extended from time to time. Sir, the last date to expire was March 1983. In this connection, I would also refer to the Members of this August House that we did pass one 42nd Amendment to the Constitution. In that Amendment we have frozen the number of Constituencies upto 2000 A.D. We have taken 1971 Census as the base for number the constituencies both for the State Assemblies as well as for the Parliament, because we thought at that time because of the population explosion in this country every ten years after the Census is taken, if we go on increasing the Constituencies because of the increase of population, it will not be in the interest of the Parliamentary democracy. So, by the 42nd Amendment, we have frozen the

number of the Constituencies both for the State Assemblies as well as for Parliament and have taken 1971 Census as the base till 2000 A.D.

Sir, this Amendment had not been extended to the Delhi Metropolitan Council. Because there had been a persistent demand from the Opposition leaders and from the public that the elections to the Metropolitan Council and the Corporation should be held as early as possible and since we had extended the operation from time to time and the last was to expire only in March 1983, we thought, in deference to the wishes of the leaders of the Opposition and the people (1) to hold elections to the Metropolitan Council as early as possible and (2) in order to hold elections, the only course left is to extend the 42nd Amendment to the Metropolitan Council also. That is the main reason for issuing that Ordinance and to hold the elections early to the Metropolitan Council.

Sir, my Hon. friend, has said that the election should have been held in February. He asked, what was the difficulty? We could have waited and delimitation of the constituencies would have taken not more than one or one and a half months. It is not correct, Sir. The delimitation of the Constituencies of the Metropolitan Council is being done by the Election Commission and it is a time-consuming process. Whether my friend, Shri Shejwalkar agrees with me or not, at least five to six months are taken for delimitation of the Constituencies.

Another important factor was that we were going to hold the Non-Aligned Summit in Delhi. The entire Administration had to be kept for the successful holding of this Conference. If, as Shri Shejwalkar has suggested, we had waited for the delimitation of the constituencies and this process had been on with the entire Administration engaged in the delimitation work, it would have been impossible for the Government of India to hold this Conference here. So, that was also very much in mind when Government had

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

taken this course. It is not as if we are coming very often with Ordinances. I entirely agree with the hon. friend that recourse to ordinances should not be taken too often. It is being sparingly done, in order to meet the contingencies and requirements of our Constitution. That is the reason why we have to hold the elections. Number one: he said Delhi's population had grown and many people would have been deprived of their representation in the Council. The number of seats in the Metropolitan Council is fixed, i.e. 56 seats, whether the population goes up or down. So far as the number of seats in the Metropolitan Council is concerned, it is fixed.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I do not deny it. But after all, are the rights of representation of those who are not there already on the voters list denied or not? I quite see that the number is fixed. I do not want that the number should be increased; but within that number also, you can vary the representation of Scheduled Castes, because according to the Constitution, a certain percentage is required. That you cannot change. So, ultimately, does it not mean that certain Scheduled Castes have been deprived of their representation? And at the same time, the right of those who are not in the voters' list and those who could not be there, also was deprived.

Secondly, representation does not mean contesting alone. Representation means voting also. Those who vote also have a representation. That a representation. That is also called representation.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have understood the hon. Member's point. But what I have said is that this is a time-consuming factor, and it will take time. And so, in order to see that Delhi gets the representative Council, i.e. the Metropolitan Council, we thought it desirable to hold the elections as early as possible. That is the reason why we decided to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 to bring it in line with the provisions of

the Constitution and enable the holding of elections to the Metropolitan Council on the basis of the population figures ascertained at the 1971 Census, or in other words on the basis of constituencies delimited after the 1971 Census. Accordingly, the necessary amendments were made by promulgating the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983. This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

So, I once again reiterate that there is no *mala fide* intention on the part of the Government to disregard or not to give respect to the wishes of Parliament and the people; and so, in consonance with our anxiety to hold the elections as immediately as possible, we have promulgated the Ordinance; and this is only a simple measure to replace the Ordinance that has already been promulgated, and elections have also been held accordingly.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

About Statutory Resolution at item No. 20, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not there. Shri Suraj Bhan and Shri Ram Jethmalani are also not here. So, this motion is not moved.

Now item 21. Again Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was superseded for a period of one year by the Central Government under Section 490 (i) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, with effect from 11th April 1980 because, in the opinion of the

Central Government, the Corporation had persistently made default in the performance of its duties had abused its powers and was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it. The period of super-session was extended from time to time, and the last such extension was due to expire on the 10th of April 1983.

Sir, while moving the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Bill just now, I had given detailed reasons which prevailed with the Government in promulgating the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance 1983. The same reasons apply to the promulgation of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 which this Bill now seeks to replace. So, I would not like to take much time, because I have already explained the reasons when I was moving the previous Bill. I commend the Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only items No. 18, 19 and 21 are being discussed—not item 20.

Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Sudhir Giri may speak.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): We expect that every amendment to the original Act should be an improvement over the original one. But in the present amendment we do not find any improvement. Rather the step taken by the Government is a retrograde one. Why the Ordinance was promulgated and whether it was justified or not has been discussed. Shri Shejwalkar has elaborately pointed out the defects in the promulgation and consequently bringing about this amendment.

What is the necessity of the people of Delhi at present? We have to go into their problems. As the amendment has been brought forward, I would draw the attention of the Minister to the problem

which the Delhi Administration has been facing today.

Delhi people have been groaning under the burden of multiple authority entrusted with different jurisdictions. They are NDMC, DDA, Municipal Corporation, Cantonment Board. The DDA has its Chairman in the Lt. Governor and the Municipal Corporation has the Commissioner. The Commissioner is entrusted with the power to exercise control and supervision over the acts and proceedings of the officials of the Municipal Corporation. All these are overlapping authorities. For a particular event what authority is responsible cannot be ascertained by the people. I would, therefore, like to point out to the Minister and the Government also that this multiplicity of authority should be done away with for ever. There should be a single unified authority, which should be responsible and responsive to the people. But we find that the Municipal Corporation and the Metropolitan Council are ornamental bodies. They have nothing to do. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor have no functions to perform. The Commissioner and the Lt. Governor are performing their duties disregarding the wishes of the people. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should have brought a comprehensive Bill giving some power to the peoples' representatives i.e. the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, Councillors, etc. But this has not been done.

The Government has been professing democracy day in and day out. But what is the meaning of democracy? I think, it should be on the basis of equality. There are some villages coming under the Delhi Municipality and these villages have a population of at least one lakh of people. These people return one representative. But, so far as the urban areas are concerned, 25,000 to 30,000 people are entitled to send one representative. This is discrimination against the villagers against the rural population. The urban people are enjoying many amenities and they are getting the advantages and benefit of the development of towns, while the rural

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

people are being deprived of these amenities. So, I think it would be proper on the part of the Government to make a single unified authority which will be responsible to the people. It should also be responsive to the urges and desires of the people. Otherwise, the Delhi people will definitely not endorse this measure.

Another demand which has been voiced for years together by the people of Delhi is that there should be a separate State for Delhi. What is the obstacle standing in the way of granting Statehood to Delhi? I do not think there is any obstacle. Therefore, I demand that Delhi should be given Statehood.

There should be a master plan, which should comprehend all the necessities and demands and the ways in which they can be fulfilled. In that master plan all the amenities should be provided to the rural areas, because they have been deprived of all sorts of amenities so far.

I again emphasize the fact that there should be decentralisation of power, while the authority should be a single unified one. It should be responsible for all the activities within its area. I conclude by saying that the Government should come forward with a comprehensive Bill to enable the people of Delhi to have a single and unified administration.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) :
माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री द्वारा जो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिज पेश किया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। हमारा देश बहुत विशाल है। बहुत बड़ा और महान देश है। आज दिल्ली की गिनती भारत में ही नहीं बल्कि ससार के सुन्दर साफ और बड़े शहरों में होती है। हमारी सरकार ने दिल्ली के रख-रखाव

के लिये और दिल्ली के प्रशासन के लिये जिस मुस्तैदी से काम किया है इसके लिये जितनी सराहना की जाय वह कम है।

अभी दिल्ली में चुनाव हुए। इन चुनावों के सबध में मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहूँगा। 1980 में जब इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस को अपार सफलता प्राप्त हुई और देश में उनके नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी इसके बाद से विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने दिल्ली की दीवारों पर पोस्टर चिपकाना शुरू कर दिया और नारे लिखे जाने लगे कि दिल्ली में चुनाव क्यों नहीं कराये जा रहे हैं।

एक नारा तो यह था "जब चुनाव की बारी आई—कतराती है इंदिरा आई"। जब कुछ दिन पहले हमें कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश में हार का मुंह देखना पड़ा तो इन्हीं विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने दिल्ली की सड़कों पर नारा लगाया था कि "दक्षिण में इंदिरा हारी है, अब दिल्ली की बारी है"। इनसे पूछिये कि इनके नारों इतकी थोथी बातों, झूठे आश्वासनों और दिल्ली की जनता के साथ जो इन्होंने विश्वासघात किया, उसका दिल्ली की जनता ने क्या जवाब दिया? श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व नीतियों और उनके और उनके कार्यक्रमों के कारण दिल्ली मेट्रोपोलिटन काउन्सिल और दिल्ली कार-बोर्डेशन में कांग्रेस को आशा से अधिक व्यापक समर्थन मिला जिसकी वजह से इनको मुंह की खानी पड़ी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज ये लोग दिल्ली में असेंबली की बात करते हैं। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि जब आपने जनता पार्टी के नामपर हुकूमत की तो दिल्ली में विधान सभा की स्थापना क्यों नहीं की... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
सब वोगस वोट लिये हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : आपकी कोई एहमियत नहीं है । आपके किसी भी उम्मीदवार और साथी की जमानत भी नहीं बची । जो अपने आप को राजनीति का चाणक्य और धुरन्दर नेता कहते थे उनकी इज्जत मिट्टी में मिल गयी । आप बुजुर्ग हैं, आपको इस संबंध में बात नहीं करना चाहिये । सात पार्टियों के प्रगतिशील मोर्चे ने चुनाव लड़ा लेकिन एक की भी जमानत नहीं बची । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की जनता बहुत समझदार है । दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है । दिल्ली एक लघु भारत है यानी "मिनी इंडिया" । यहां पर बंगाल कर्नाटक, आंध्रा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, यू० पी०, हरियाणा, पंजाब और हि० प्रदेश के लोग रहते हैं । सभी लोगों ने जब यह देखा कि सिवाय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और उनकी पार्टी के और कोई दिल्ली की बागडोर नहीं सभाल सकता तो उन्होंने एकमत होकर श्रीमती गांधी और उनकी पार्टी कांग्रेस आई को वोट दिया और आज दिल्ली में कांग्रेस आई की सरकार है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में हाल ही में दो महान कार्य हुये हैं जिनकी राष्ट्रीय ही नहीं बल्कि अन्तराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी ख्याति हुई है । संसार के हर देश ने इसकी सराहना की है । कितनी शान के साथ "एशियाड और नान एलाइनमट" समिति का आयोजन किया गया ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : झोंपड़ी वालों को हटाओ ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : कलकत्ता में जाकर देखिये क्या हो रहा है । हमारी पार्टी की सरकार ने तो जिन लोगों को हटाया गया था, उनको जमीनें दीं और उनके मकान बनवाये । जिन गरीबों को झोंपड़ी से निकाला, उनको जमीन और मकान का मालिक बनाया । आज आप देख सकते हैं कि वे कितने आराम से रह रहे हैं ।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Where have you given the house-sites?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Please be seated. Listen to me, I am not yielding.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You allow him to speak.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : आपके कलकत्ता में तो आदमी ही आदमी को ढोता है । यह अनैतिक और अमानवीय है । यह आपकी सरकार का ही काम है ।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Your people are looting. . . (Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अब दिल्ली पर बहस हो रही है ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : दिल्ली देश की माता है, दिल्ली की गोद में, दिल्ली की शरण में देश के किसी भी भाग से जो आता है, दिल्ली उसको रोजी-रोटी देती है, रोजगार देती है और साथ ही सिर छिपाने को जगह देती है, इज्जत देती है ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जो दो काम हुये हैं, इनसे दिल्ली की शान-शौकत में चार चांद लगे हैं ।

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

जहां यह बातें हैं, वहां पर कुछ ऐसी बातें भी हैं, जिनकी तरफ हमारे गृह मंत्री को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि दिल्ली दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। यहां दिन-रात दिल्ली से बाहर के लोग रोजी-रोटी रोटी की तलाश में आते हैं। यहां नित्य नई कालोनियां बस रही हैं।

दिल्ली में चुनाव हुये हैं, हमारे मैनीफैस्टो पर लोगों ने विश्वास किया है। हमने 200, 250 कालोनियों को एप्रूव किया था, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सी कालोनियां ऐसी हैं जिनको एप्रूव करने की जरूरत है। वहां के नागरिकों को नल, बिजली, सफाई और दबा आदि की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए सरकार को वहां पर प्रोजेक्शन करना चाहिये। उन कालोनियों को भी एप्रूव कर देना चाहिये ताकि उन लोगों की समस्याएँ हल हो जायें।

दिल्ली शासन चलाने के लिए यहां पर 4 बाडी काम कर रही हैं। एक मेट्रोपोलिटन काउन्सिल है, दूसरी दिल्ली नगर निगम है, तीसरी नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका है और चौथी डी० डी० ए० है। डी० डी० ए० के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से लोगों को शिकायतें रही हैं। कहा जाता है कि बड़े-बड़े पैसे वाले वहां के अधिकांशियों से मिलकर प्लॉट खरीद लेते हैं और ऊंची बोली बोलते हैं। इस सिस्टम को बदलना चाहिये। डी० डी० ए० सही काम करे, इन्साफ करे, इसके लिए कोई अंकुश गृह मंत्रालय अवश्य लगाये। तमाम वर्ग के आदमियों को प्लॉट मिलने चाहियें।

दिल्ली शहर ही नहीं, बल्कि इसके आसपास देहात भी हैं। देहात के

लोगों की बहुत बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं उनको समय पर राशन तथा जीवन की अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं। इसका सर्वे कराया जाना चाहिये। मैं खास तौर से उन लोगों की बात कर रहा हूं जो लाखों की तादाद में आसपास के प्रान्तों से आकर यहां भट्टों पर काम करते हैं। उनका कोई पुरसाने हाल पूछने वाला नहीं है। उन्हें कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। यहां पर 400-500 भट्टे हैं और उनके मालिक इन लोगों का इस तरह से शोषण करते हैं कि अगर मैं यह कहूं कि उनको बंधुआ मजदूर बनाकर रखते हैं तो यह कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। उनके पास राशन-कार्ड नहीं होता, उनके बच्चों को दूध और दवायें भी नहीं मिलती हैं। मिट्टी का तेल उन्हें नहीं मिलता। गल्ला भी इन्हें ऊंची कोमतों पर बाजार से लाना पड़ता है।

भट्टा मजदूर वह मजदूर हैं जो ईंट बनाते हैं और इन ईंटों से बड़े-बड़े आलीशान होटल, महल, मकान, ओवर-ब्रिज आदि बनते हैं। इन मजदूरों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और विशेष रियायत पर उनको जीवन की आवश्यक सामग्री पहुंचाई जानी चाहिये। इसका सर्वे सरकार को कराना चाहिये और उनको राहत देनी चाहिये।

दिल्ली प्रशासन को चुस्त करने के लिए और भी बहुत से कदम उठाने जरूरी हैं। यहां पर ला एंड आर्डर की हालत दिन-प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। अगर मैं यह कहूं कि कोई बहन-बेटी रात के समय निकल नहीं सकती, उसका जेवर छीन लिया जाता है, इज्जत पर डाका डाला जाता है और ऐसे अनेक कार्य यहां होते हैं। दिन-दहाड़े बैंकों में डकैती

होती हैं, चोरियां होती हैं, कालोनियों में लुटेरे घुस जाते हैं। मैं विशेषतौर पर इस बात पर जोर देना चाहूंगा कि पुलिस को चुस्त करने की जरूरत है। अगर उसमें आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत पड़े तो उसमें सरकार को हिचकना नहीं चाहिये। अगर जनता का विश्वास पुलिस पर नहीं रहेगा तो उससे लालेसनेस आयेगी और उसका सम्हालना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी यहां पर जो बिल लाये हैं वह बहुत अच्छा है, इसके द्वारा संशोधन किया जाए, पूरा हाउस गम्भीरता से विचार करके अपने मुझाव दे तथा जो रचनात्मक मुझाव हों उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार शीघ्र से शीघ्र कदम उठाये ताकि दिल्ली की जनता में सरकार के प्रति जिस तरह से अब तक आस्था और विश्वास जमा रहा है वह हमेशा के लिए जमा रहे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुये अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री रतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा):
 सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली प्रशासन विधेयक जो यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसके बारे में अगर सरकार की नीयत साफ रहती तो 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार भी एकल सदस्य क्षेत्र बनाये जा सकते थे लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया। चुनाव हो गये और सरकार लाभान्वित हो गई उसके बाद यहां पर यह बिल लाया गया है और यह भी कांफ्रेंसिव नहीं है। इसमें सरकार की कुटिल मंशा साफ जाहिर होती है। यह पांच साल के बाद ही इफेक्टिव होगा। इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद तुरन्त कांस्टीट्यून्सी ज बनाने का कोई लाभ

नहीं हो पायेगा। जहां तक जनप्रतिनिधित्व का सवाल है, जनता की सही प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना आवश्यक होता है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): आपने ढाई साल में क्या किया ?

श्री रतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: आपको 36 सालों में ढाई साल ही नजर आते हैं उन ढाई सालों में ही हम सभी कुछ कर लेते। फिर भी हमने उस समय में जो किया वह सराहनीय है। आपने भी जो अच्छे काम किये हैं उनको जनता मानती है और हम भी मानते हैं लेकिन खराब काम करेंगे तो उनको अच्छा कैसे कहा जायेगा। अच्छा काम किसी का भी होगा, वह अच्छा ही कहा जायेगा। हम लोग विदेशी नहीं हैं। एक ही देश के हम सभी हैं। अगर राष्ट्र के हित को ध्यान में रखकर काम किया जायेगा तो वह प्रसंसनीय होगा। जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व भी सही होना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा नहीं कि आपकी इच्छा हो तभी किया जाये। मैं समझता हूं इसके लिये कोई आयोग होना चाहिए और जब भी संख्या बढे तो आटोमेटिक परिसीमन कर दिया जाये।

दिल्ली की वर्तमान जनसंख्या को देखते हुए हमें 56 की जो संख्या है वह बहुत कम है। त्रिपुरा और मेघालय जैसे प्रान्तों में भी वहां की विधान सभाओं में यहां से ज्यादा सदस्य हैं। वहां 60 सदस्य होते हैं। दिल्लीवासियों की बराबर यह मांग रही है कि दिल्ली को भी एक प्रदेश का दर्जा दिया जाये। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की हमेशा यह भावना रही है कि दिल्ली को एक कालोनी बना कर रखा जाये। यहां की जनता को सोच-विचार करके अपना सर्वांगीण विकास करने का मोका नहीं मिलता है।

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

चूँकि दिल्ली केन्द्रीय सरकार का मुख्यालय है इस लिये सरकार की यह मंशा रहती है कि इस पर नियंत्रण रखा जाए। दिल्ली को भी एक राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए।

अपने ढंग से भी दिल्ली का विकास होना चाहिए। अभी तक यह संभव नहीं हो पाया है। मैंने इस चुनाव के अन्तर्गत बहुत सी जगहों को देखा है। जनसंख्या के आधार पर यदि आप लिमिटेशन करेंगे, तो कठिन समस्या प्रस्तुत होगी। दिल्ली के अन्दर ही छावनी एरिया के अन्दर औरतों को शोचालय के रूप में बाहर मैदान में जाना पड़ता है। दिल्ली जैसी महानगरी में यह बहुत ही अशोभनीय है। शैलानी जी ने पता नहीं दिल्ली को क्या क्या कह दिया कि यह हमारी माता है, बहुत सुन्दर है। मैं आपने तिलक ब्रिज के पास के क्षेत्र के बारे में बतलाता हूँ। वहाँ हजारों लोग मजदूर झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं अपने परिवारों के साथ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये विकास के लक्ष्य हैं। वॉटर लिस्ट में नाम तो जोड़ दिया गया लेकिन उनके लिये पानी पीने के लिये, रहने की व्यवस्था, बिजली आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं है। दिल्ली के अन्दर पालम एयर पोर्ट के चारों तरफ के क्षेत्र को देखिये। ईस्ट-वैस्ट, मेहरूमपुर, जहाँ दह हजार की आबादी है, वहाँ झोपड़ियों में लोग रहते हैं। रोड की व्यवस्था नहीं है। स्ट्रीट-लाइट की व्यवस्था नहीं है—क्या यह डवैलेपमेंट हुआ है। दिल्ली के अन्दर ही कैंटोन-मेंट क्षेत्र के चारों तरफ ओड-नांगलपुर, झरेडा, सरायसोहा ऐसे गांव हैं, जहाँ कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। वहाँ पांच सात किलोमीटर के अन्दर न तो रोड की

व्यवस्था है, न पानी की व्यवस्था है। पिछले चुनाव में आपने शराब और पैसा देकर उन लोगों से वोट खरीद लिया। उन्होंने हम को बताया है कि 15 दिन मुर्गा खाते हैं, शराब पीते हैं। आपने गाजर मूली के भाव पर उन लोगों से वोट खरीद लिया। उन गरीब लोगों के, लिये कम से कम आवास, पीने के पानी बिजली, सड़क आदि की सुविधा करिये। वोट तो आपने उनसे गाजर-मूली की तरह ले लिया।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा)
आपको एक वोट नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: सब आप ही ले लीजिए।

इस विधेयक की भावना तो बहुत अच्छी है। 1981 की जनसंख्या के आधार पर अब जो यह लिमिटेशन करने जा रहे हैं, इसे आप पहले नहीं कर सकते थे या करना नहीं चाहते थे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इससे दिल्लीवासियों को क्या लाभ मिलेगा? यदि ये सुविधायें आप उन को उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकते हैं तो क्या आप अभी जो चुनाव हुए हैं, उसको भंग करेंगे और फिर चुनाव करायेंगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाइए। दिल्ली के अन्दर कोई भी गांव बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लाभ नहीं उठा रहे हैं। यहाँ पर आपका कार्यक्रम सिर्फ कागज पर ही रह गया है, जमीन पर उतर कर नहीं आया है। आपका उद्देश्य केवल भोजनम्, भाषणम् और उद्घाटनम् का ही रह गया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप भलाई चाहते हैं तो दिल्ली को प्रदेश का दर्जा दीजिए। इसके लिए आप

एक बिल लाइए, ताकि दिल्ली विकास कर सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली म्युनिस्पल कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इन बी०जे०पी० के भाइयों से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, इन्होंने दिल्ली का चुनाव इस लिये लड़ा था कि इन्हें उम्मीद थी कि इन को यहां पर बहुमत मिल जायेगा, लेकिन इन को बड़ी निराशा मिली । असम के बारे में इन को पहले से मालूम था कि वहां पर एक भी सीट नहीं मिलेगी, इस लिये उस चुनाव का इन्होंने बायकाट किया । ... (व्यवधान) ... जब जनता पार्टी का यहां पर शासन था—उन साढ़े तीन सालों के समय में इन्होंने दिल्ली की जनता के लिये कुछ नहीं किया । दिल्ली की जनता इन से अपेक्षा रखती थी कि महानगर परिषद् में इन का बहुमत था, कारपोरेशन में इन का बहुमत था, डी०डी०ए० में और नई दिल्ली म्युनिस्पैलिटी में इन का बहुमत था, भारत सरकार पर इन का अधिकार था, इस लिये ये लोग दिल्ली वालों का कुछ न कुछ फायदा करेंगे, लेकिन ये इतने नाकाबिल लोग निकले कि इन्होंने किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही दिल्ली वालों के लिये नहीं की ।

यहां पर जितनी कच्ची बस्तियां थीं, चुनाव के पहले इन्होंने बायदे किये थे कि हम उन को रेगुलराइज करेंगे मगर कोई बस्ती रेगुलराइज नहीं हुई । इन

के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हड़प लीं लेकिन जनता के लिये कुछ नहीं किया । दिल्ली के लोगों को इस से बड़ी निराशा हुई । ये लोग अपना पेट भरना जानते थे, लेकिन आम जनता के लिये कुछ नहीं करना चाहते थे । इस लिये दिल्ली की जनता ने कांग्रेस में अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया और कांग्रेस को भारी बहुमत दे कर जिताया ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का जिक्र कर रहे थे । मेरे राजस्थान के 10 लाख मजदूर यहां पर रहते हैं जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं । उन्होंने भी 99 प्रतिशत वोट कांग्रेस को दिया । जिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों ने भारी तादाद में कांग्रेस को वोट दिया, उन के लिये ये लोग कहते हैं कि हम ने उनके साथ अन्याय किया है । आप ने उनके लिये उस कार्यकाल में क्या किया ? हम ने तो पिछले 35 सालों में उन के लिये जितना काम किया है, शायद माननीय सदस्य को उस की जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट जनता जानती है कि हम ने उन के लिये अब तक क्या किया है और आइन्दा क्या करने वाले हैं । मगर जिस प्रकार से मगर-मच्छी आंसू आप उन के लिये बहाते हैं, हम आंसू नहीं बहाते हैं, बल्कि उन के लिये काम करने में विश्वास करते हैं । उन को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, धन्धे देना चाहते हैं, उन के लिये खाने तथा शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं ताकि वे उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर हो सकें ।

हमारा शासन आने के बाद हम ने कितनी सारी कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज किया है, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की है, बिजली की व्यवस्था की है, सड़कों की व्यवस्था की है, डिस्पेंसरीज खोली हैं,

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

एजुकेशनल इंस्टीचूशन खोली हैं। जो भाई अभी कह रहे थे कि हम ने उन के लिये कुछ नहीं किया उन को मालूम होना चाहिये कि हम ने उन के लिये क्या-क्या काम किये हैं और उसी का यह परिणाम है कि इन का एक आदमी भी जीत कर नहीं आया, ये लोग वोटों के लिये तरस्ते रह गये। दिल्ली की जनता ने इन को बिलकुल ठुकरा दिया। बी०जे०पी० के भाइयों को पिछले चुनावों में इतने जोर का धक्का लगा है कि शायद 10 वर्ष तक भी वापस उठ नहीं पायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, 1971 के चुनाव के पीछे भी यही बात थी...

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप ज्यादा टाइम लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : जी हां।

सभापति महोदय : आप कल अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

Sir, I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 a. m. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March, 22, 1983 [Chaitra 1, 1905 (Saka)].